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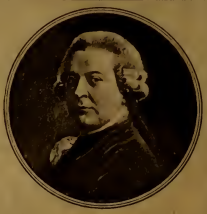

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THE

National Calendar,

AND

ANNALS OF THE UNITED STATES;

FOR

MDCCCXXXV.

VOL. XIII.

CONTAINING

THE NAMES OF ALL THE OFFICERS AND AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL; (EXCEPT POSTMASTERS,) WITH THEIR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT, COMPENSATION, AND DUTIES, RESPECTIVELY.

ALSO,

SUCH MESSAGES, REPORTS, TREATIES, AND OTHER STATE PAPERS, AND ACTS OF CONGRESS, AS ARE NECESSARY TO SHOW THE PRESENT CONDITION AND RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES; AND THE OPERATIONS OF EACH OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

WITH

A VARIETY OF STATEMENTS AND TABLES IN RELATION TO

Receipts,	Imports,	Mails,	Light Houses,
Expenditures,	Exports,	Pensions,	Fortifications,
Public Debt,	Navigation,	Public Lands,	Internal Improvements,
Coins,	Customs,	Lead Mines,	&c. &c. &c.

THE WHOLE PREPARED FROM

OFFICIAL PAPERS, AND FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED AT THE PROPER DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

BY PETER FORCE.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

WASHINGTON:

PISHEY THOMPSON AND FRANCK TAYLOR.

1835.

294.1, 1835

MEMORANDA.

SENATE.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, has been elected by the Legislature of Maryland, to fill the vacancy, (2) p. 40.

JOHN RUGGLES, has been elected in place of *Mr. Sprague*, of Maine, who resigned on the 6th of January, 1835.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WARREN R. DAVIS, of S. Carolina, died in Washington, Jan. 29, 1835.

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C. C. CAMBRELENG, of New York, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, in place of *Mr. Wayne.*

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JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, January 6, 1835, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of *Judge Johnson.*

GABRIEL DUVALL, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court has resigned.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Clerks in the Secretary's Office, instead of those in page 95.

Cary A. Harris, Chief Clerk	$2000 00
J. J. Cochran, Clerk	1400 00
William Ward, Clerk	1400 00
John C. Reynolds, Clerk	1000 00
W. Robinson, Clerk	1000 00
C. Calvert, Clerk	800 00

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,—p. 95.

JOHN LITLE, Clerk, in place of *William Ward.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,—p 97.

JAMES D. WEBSTER, Clerk, in place of *Willis Fawcett.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE,—p. 112, 114.

RICHARD C. MASON, Treasurer and Chief Clerk, in place of *O B. Brown.*

CLERKS IN THE PATENT OFFICE,—p. 57.

James C. Pickett, Superintendent	$1500 00
Robert Mills, Clerk	1000 00
Thomas Johns, Clerk	1000 00
William T. Steiger, Clerk and Draughtsman	800 00
Charles W. Keller, Mechanist	700 00

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1835,
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In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Washington, March 13, 1335.

MINISTERS AND CONSULS,—page 127.

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HENRY WHEATON, Chargé d'Affaires to Prussia.
JONATHAN F. WOODSIDE, Chargé d'Affaires to Denmark.
JOHN G. A. WILLIAMSON, Chargé d'Affaires to Venezuela.
ROBERT F CHASE, Consul for the Island of Martinique.
THOMAS LEAVITT, Consul for St Johns, New Brunswick.
JOHN ARTHUR, Consul for Turk's Island.
JOSEPH BORRAS, Consul for Barcelona, in Spain.
PETER W. SNOW, Consul for Canton, in China.
ROBERT S. HICKS, Consul for Tabasco, in Mexico.
FRANCIS SLAUGHTER, Consul for Galveston, in Mexico.
OWEN M. ROBERTS, Consul for Batavia, in the Island of Java.
CHARLES GRAEBE, Consul for Hesse Cassel, in Germany.
WILLIAM H. VESEY, Consul for St. Ubes, in Portugal.
GEORGE LATIMER, Consul for Mayaguez, Island of PortoRico.
HENRY HONE, Consul for St. Jago de Cuba.
JOHN P. BROWN, Consul for Constantinople.
B. W. LLEWELLIN, Consul for Salonica, in Turkey in Europe.
JOHN GLIDDON, Consul for Alexandria, in Egypt.
DALMAS D'AVENANT, Consul for Stancho, a Turkish Island.
JASPER CHASSEAUD, Consul for Berout, Damascus, Balbec, Said, and the towns within their limits, in Turkey in Asia.
D. BONNAL, Consul for Canea, in Candia.
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VINCENT ROSA, Consul for Candia, in the Island of Candia.

LAND OFFICERS,—page 263.

Chicago.—N. W. District, Illinois.

James Whitlock.....Register.....March 4, 1835.
E. D. Taylor.....Receiver.....March 4, 1835.

Galena.—N. E. District, Illinois.

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James Stephenson.....Receiver.....March 4, 1835.

Wooster, Ohio.

James Findley.....Receiver.....March 2, 1835.

Jeffersonville, Indiana.

James G. Read.....Receiver.....Feb'y 21, 1835.

Danville, Illinois.

Samuel McRoberts.....Receiver..... ..March 2, 1835.

Augusta, Mississippi.

Griffin H. Holliman.....Receiver.....Febr'y 6, 1835.

Detroit, Michigan Territory.

John Biddle.....Register..... Jan'y 10, 1835.

Bronson, Michigan Territory.

Abraham Edwards.....Register.....March 3, 1835.

Thomas C. Sheldon.....Receiver.....March 3, 1835.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY,—page 361, &c.

Foxhall A Parker, Edward R. McCall, Daniel Turner, David Conner, Captains, 3d March, 1835.

Thomas Crabb, Edward B. Babbitt, James Armstrong, Joseph Smoot, Masters Commandant, 3d March, 1835.

Arthur Sinclair, Edwin W. Moore, Robert B. Hitchcock, Charles H. A. H. Kennedy, Thomas W. Brent, George M Bache, Ezra T. Doughty, Joseph Lanman, John W. Cox, Lieutenants, 3d March, 1835.

Robert Woodworth, William W. Valk, David Harlan, Victor L. Gordon, Assistant Surgeons, 3d March, 1835

William L. Young, Second Lieutenant of Marines, 23d February, 1835.

William Morris McArdle, Second Lieutenant of Marines, (vice Edgar Irving, resigned,) 3d March, 1835.

PAY OF THE NAVY,—page 369.

An Act to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the annual pay of the officers of the Navy of the United States shall be as follows:

THE SENIOR CAPTAIN.

At all times when in service, four thousand five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three thousand five hundred dollars.

ALL OTHER CAPTAINS.

When in command of squadrons on foreign stations, four thousand dollars.

When on other duty, three thousand five hundred dollars.

When off duty, two thousand five hundred dollars

COMMANDERS, OR MASTERS COMMANDANT.

When attached to vessels for sea service, two thousand five hundred dollars.

When attached to navy yards, or on other duty, two thousand one hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

LIEUTENANTS.

Commanding, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

On other duty, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Waiting orders, one thousand two hundred dollars.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Waiting orders, six hundred and fif y dollars.

At sea, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After passing and found qualified for promotion to surgeon, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

At sea, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When stationed at navy yards, hospitals, rendezvous, and receiving ships, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

After being passed, and stationed as above, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

SURGEONS.

For the first five years after the date of his commission, one thousand dollars.

For the second five years, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the third five years, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the fourth five years, one thousand six hundred dollars.

After he shall have been commissioned as a surgeon twenty years and upwards, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

All the surgeons of the navy under orders for duty, at navy yards, receiving vessels, rendezvous, or naval hospitals, shall have an increase of one fourth of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy ordered to any of the ships or vessels of the United States, commissioned for sea service, shall have an increase of one third of the foregoing amount of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

All surgeons of the navy, ordered as fleet surgeons, shall have an increase of one half of their respective annual pay, from the date of their acceptance of such orders.

CHAPLAINS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, one thousand two hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, eight hundred dollars.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or in a yard, one thousand two hundred dollars.

SECRETARIES.

To commanders of squadrons, when commanding in chief, one thousand dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, when not commanding in chief, nine hundred dollars.

SAILINGMASTERS.

Of a ship of the line, for sea service, one thousand one hundred dollars.

When on other duty, one thousand dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

SECOND MASTERS.

When attached to vessels for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, four hundred dollars.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

On duty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Waiting orders, six hundred dollars.

WARRANTED MASTERS' MATES.

When attached to vessels for sea service, or at navy yards, four hundred and fifty dollars,

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

MIDSHIPMEN.

When attached to vessels for sea service, four hundred dollars.

When on other duty, three hundred and fifty dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred dollars.

CLERKS.

Of a yard, nine hundred dollars

First clerk to a commandant *of a navy yard*, nine hundred dollars.

Second clerk to a commandmant *of a navy yard*, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.

BOATSWAINS, GUNNERS, SAILMAKERS, CARPENTERS.

Of a ship of the line, for sea service, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Of a frigate for sea service, six hundred dollars.

When on other duty, five hundred dollars.

When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, three hundred and sixty dollars.

Officers temporarily performing the duties belonging to those of a higher grade, shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed.

No officer shall be put on furlough, but at his own request, and all officers so furloughed shall receive one half only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

If any assistant surgeon shall have been absent from the United States, on duty, at the time others of his date were examined, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them; and if from any cause, his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he will retain his original position on the register.

One ration per day, only shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service.

SEC 2, *And be it further enacted*, That no allowance shall hereafter be made to any officer, in the naval service of the United States, for drawing bills, for receiving or disbursing money, or transacting any business for the Government of the United States, nor shall he be allowed servants, or pay for servants, clothing or rations for them, or pay for the same, nor shall any allowance be made to him for rent of quarters, or to pay rent for furniture, or for lights or fuel, or transporting baggage. It is hereby expressly declared that the yearly allowance provided in this act is all the pay compensation, and allowance, that shall be received under any circumstances whatever, by any such officer or person, except for travelling expenses when under orders, for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed. [*Approved, March* 3, 1835.]

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NATIONAL CALENDAR. 1835.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, $25,000 per annum.

The President must be thirty-five years of age, fourteen years a resident of the United States, and a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. In case of his removal, death, or resignation, or inability, the duties of his office devolve on the Vice President: and, by act of 1st March, 1792, in case of removal, death, or resignation, or inability both of President and Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being is to act as President. The legal title of this officer is *The President of the United States;* and he is, by the Constitution, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States. He receives ambassadors and other public ministers; and it is his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is empowered, with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senators present, to make treaties; and, by and with the advice of a majority of the Senate, he appoints ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers established by law, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, and the appointment of whom, when of an inferior nature, is not vested by Congress in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. He commissions all officers of the United States; and may grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The compensation of the President is 25,000 dollars per annum, which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected. His salary was fixed by act of 18th February, 1793. He, as well as the Vice President, is elected by Electors, in the respective States, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several States may provide

According to an Act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of President and Vice President takes place: and they must "be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law, be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office. *Provided always*, That where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, then the number of Electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives." No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector. The votes for President and Vice President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union.

The Electors meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for the President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an

inhabitant of the same State with themselves They vote for President and Vice President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for: which they transmit sealed to the seat of the General Government directed to the President of the Senate, who, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected if such number be a majority, of all the Electors appointed.

If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes are taken by States, the Representation from each having ONE vote: a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The period of service is four years, but there is no restriction as to re-election. If the offices of President and Vice President should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the Executive of each State, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, giving two months previous notice that Electors of President shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of President must proceed as usual. The twelfth Presidential term commenced with the twenty-third Congress, on the fourth of March, 1833, and will terminate with the twenty-fourth Congress, on the fourth of March, 1837.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, $5,000 per annum.

The Vice President is, ex-officio, President of the Senate; and as President of the Senate, in virtue of an act of the 8th of May, 1792, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. His salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, is fixed by the act of 18th February, 1793. The Vice President is not a member of the Cabinet. The ordinary duties of this officer is, to preside in the Senate of the United States. When he does not officiate in that station his place is supplied by a President of the Senate pro tempore, who is chosen from the body of Senators by ballot, and receives additional compensation for his services.

The Vice President is elected in the same manner, at the same time, for the same term, and by the same Electors as the President. But if no person has a majority of the whole number of Electors, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate chooses the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose consists of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole is necessary to a choice.

No person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, is eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-third Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our FOREIGN RELATIONS continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with *Great Britain*, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the Governments of *Austria*, *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Holland*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the *Queen of Spain* has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you for such legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise counsels of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood to the new governments established in this hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to countervail the discriminating duties, levied to the prejudice of our navigation, in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the Department of State. If the present condi-

tion of the country permits the Government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the true interests of these important portions of its dominions, no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the United States will be placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal questions there pending, to which the Government is a party.

Internal tranquillity is happily restored to *Portugal*. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the just claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that Power affords the strongest guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the *King of the Two Sicilies*, has been duly received; and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and *Belgium*, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that Government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to their Minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the ground-work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the *Sublime Porte* promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government.

Our intercourse with the *Barbary Powers* continues without important change, except that the present political state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary consulate, to remain so long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these powers—the Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786, and was limited to fifty

years. That period has almost expired I shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction, as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the governments of most of *the nations of this hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain.* When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and gives value to human life. In the mean time I confidently hope, that the apprehensions entertained, that some of the people of these luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the too common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power,—will not be realized. With all these Governments, and with that of *Brazil*, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States,—sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the leaders or partisans of those in arms against the established Governments. In all cases, representations have been, or will be made, and as soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of *Mexico* made known in December last, the appointment of Commissioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our Chargé d' affaires was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre-existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of that object. By information just received, that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three States of *New Granada, Venezuela,* and *Equador*, forming the *Republic of Columbia*, seems every day to become more improbable. The Commissioners of the two first are understood to be now negotiating a just division of the obligations contracted by them when united under one Government The civil war in Equador, it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a Commissioner on its part

I propose, at an early day, to submit, in the proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to *Venezuela*. The importance of the com-

merce of that country to the United States, and the large claims of our citizens upon the Government, arising before and since the division of Colombia, rendering it, in my judgment, improper longer to delay the step.

Our representatives to *Central America*, *Peru*, and *Brazil*, are either at, or on their way to, their respective posts.

From the *Argentine Republic*, from which a Minister was expected to this Government, nothing further has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new Consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that Government, that its long delayed Minister, whose appointment had been made known to us, had not arrived.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations does not include those with *France*, at this time It is not possible that any Government and People could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The People of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you, that the whole course of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France, that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestible validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success, as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt, that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were

resumed with the present Government, and the result showed, that we were not wrong in supposing, that an event by which the two Governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two Governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine;" and it was also stipulated on the part of the French Government, that this twenty-five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it. The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per centum thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

It was also stipulated, on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid to the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz. "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks, ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportions existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation on the first January, 1829, shall be maintained, in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ra-

tifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons."

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratifications was exchanged at the City of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832 On account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the United States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution; and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the United States having with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the United States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidences, that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting, and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the United States Government for that instalment, was dishonored by the Minister of Finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th November, 1832, and continued until the 5th April, 1833 Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment, had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced

on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister in Paris about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future. After a long passage the promised despatch vessel arrived. The pledges given by the French Minister, upon the receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the Minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient

in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me, before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French Minister in the United States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this Government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this Government; and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will, at this session, probably be required at your hands. But, if, from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session, from the fact that, including that session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress at the last session, was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for, should be now adopted, the important question arises what those measures shall be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our Government as they are the interest of our People. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade.

The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well a a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known, in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the

approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States, to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all Governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures, as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorized so to do.

According to the estimate of the TREASURY DEPARTMENT, the revenue accruing, from all sources, during the present year, will amount to twenty millions six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars, which with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first of January last, of eleven millions seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty-two millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the public debt, is estimated at twenty-five millions five hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1835, of six millions seven hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars. In this balance, however, will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the Department as not effective.

Of former appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, eight millions two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five millions one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations. Thus it appears that after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which

will be done on the first of January next, there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. That such should be the aspect of our finances is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested, to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our Republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of Government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinance from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the Government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy Confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the *Bank of the United States*. Created for the convenience of the Government, that institution has become the scourge of the People. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most

important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retension of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government, have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank, through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of August, 1833, to the 30th of June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this annunciation, amounted to an acknowledgement that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposites, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the People, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our People soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our Government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally

resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American People, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other Pension Agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank checks in payment of the public dues, after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the Government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this Government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the Government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissension, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the

degredation so seduously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorizing the sale of public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the Government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American People, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far over balance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the Government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American People should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that, thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government. The *State Banks* are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposites in the *State Banks*, by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the Government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus

freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our *Gold Coinage* is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the *State Banks* be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country in Bank accommodations and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several States shall be induced gradually to reform their banking systems, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency as sound, and as little liable to fluctuations, as any other commercial country.

The Report of the SECRETARY OF WAR, together with the accompanying documents from the several Bureaux of that Department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necesssary any movements of the Army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes, inhabiting the western frontier and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians, entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual inroads, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity, and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which it is hoped will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that General Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The *Army* is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service, are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the sea board and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The

lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and averted by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the *Engineer Department*, and upon the *Topographical Engineers*, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the condition of the *Indians*. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees, east of the Mississippi, have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils; which will render their condition more and more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction, that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The facility with which the necessaries of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed all, and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the Department, in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed, shewing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting *Pensions and Gratuities* for Revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the national treasury. I am satisfied, however, it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree, that the services and sufferings of the remnant of our Revolutionary band, should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of judical officers of the various States, form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted; sometimes even blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers

have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the Pension Office, questioning or denying the right of persons placed upon the pension list, to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attended to, and examined. But a far more general investigation is called for. And I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestions of the Secretary of War, that an actual inspection should be made, in each State, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan, could be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks, without any burthensome operation upon the pensioners. The object should be two fold:

1. To look into the original justice of the claims, so far as this can be done under a proper system of regulations, by an examination of the claimants themselves, and by inquiring, in the vicinity of their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases, whether the original claimant is living, and this by actual personal inspection.

This measure will, if adopted, be productive, I think, of the desired results, and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion, that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to Congress, that the *appropriations for objects connected with the War Department*, made at the last session, for the service of the year 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities, under the act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of nine millions three thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and that the estimates of appropriations necessary for the same branches of service for the year 1835, amount to the sum of five millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars, making a difference in the appropriations of the current year over the estimates of appropriations for the next, of three millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and, aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the Government

I refer you to the accompanying report of the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, and to the documents with it, for a full view of the operations of that important branch of our service, during the present year. It will be seen that the wisdom and liberality with which Congress have provided for the gradual increase of our navy material, have been seconded by a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part of those to whom has been confided the execution of the laws on the subject, and that but a short period would be now required to put in commission a force large enough for any exigency into which the country may be thrown

When we reflect upon our position in relation to other nations, it must be apparent, that in the event of conflicts with them, we must look chiefly to our Navy for the protection of our national rights. The wide seas which separate us from other governments, must of necessity be the theatre on which an enemy will aim to assail us, and unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, watch with too much attention this arm of our defence, or cherish with too much care the means by which it can possess the necessary efficiency and extension. To this end our policy has been heretofore wisely directed to the constant employment of a force sufficient to guard our commerce, and to the rapid accumulation of the materials, which are necessary to repair our vessels, and construct with ease such new ones as may be required in a state of war

In accordance with this policy, I recommend to your consideration the erection of the additional *Dry Dock* described by the Secretary of the Navy, and also the construction of the *Steam Batteries* to which he has referred, for the purpose of testing their efficacy as auxiliaries to the system of defence now in use.

The report of the POSTMASTER GENERAL, herewith submitted, exhibits the condition and prospects of that Department From that document it appears that there was a deficit in the funds of the Department at the commencement of the present year, beyond its available means, of three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents which, on the first of July last, had been reduced to two hundred and sixty-eight thousand ninety two dollars and seventy-four cents. It appears, also, that the revenues for the coming year will exceed the expenditures about two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which, with the excess of revenue which will result from the operations of the current half year, may be expected, independently of any increase in the gross amount of postages, to supply the entire deficit before the end of 1835. But as this calculation is based on the gross amount of postages which had accrued within the period embraced by the times of striking the balances, it is obvious that without a progressive increase in the amount of postages, the existing retrenchments must be persevered in through the year 1836, that the Department may accumulate a surplus fund sufficient to place it in a condition of perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the Post Office Department, though they have increased, and their amount is above that of any former year, have yet fallen short of the estimates more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters, growing out of the extension and abuse of the franking

privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive offices to which it has been granted; and by an act passed in March, 1833, it was extended to Members of Congress throughout the whole year. It is believed that a revision of the laws relative to the franking privilege, with some enactments to enforce more rigidly the restrictions under which it is granted, would operate beneficially to the country, by enabling the Department at an earlier period to restore the mail facilities that have been withdrawn, and to extend them more widely as the growing settlements of the country may require.

To a measure so important to the Government, and so just to our constituents, who ask no exclusive privileges for themselves, and are not willing to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the Post Office Department, and the magnitude to which it has grown, both in its revenues and its operations, seem to demand its reorganization by law. The whole of its receipts and disbursements have hitherto been left entirely to Executive control, and individual discretion. The principle is as sound in relation to this as to any other Department of the Government, that as little discretion should be confided to the Executive officer who controls it, as is compatible with its efficiency. It is therefore earnestly recommended that it be organized with an Auditor and Treasurer of its own, appointed by the President and Senate, who shall be branches of the Treasury Department.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to the defect which exists in the JUDICIAL SYSTEM of the United States. Nothing can be more desirable than the uniform operation of the Federal Judiciary throughout the several States, all of which, standing on the same footing as members of the Union, have equal rights to the advantages and benefits resulting from its laws. This object is not attained by the judicial acts now in force, because they leave one-fourth of the States without Circuit Courts.

It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress to place all the States on the same footing in this respect, either by the creation of an additional number of associate judges, or by an enlargement of the circuits assigned to those already appointed, so as to include the new States. Whatever may be the difficulty in a proper organization of the judicial system, so as to secure its efficiency and uniformity in all parts of the Union, and at the same time to avoid such an increase of judges as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, it should not be allowed to weigh against the great injustice which the present operation of the system produces.

I trust that I may also be pardoned for renewing the recommendation I have so often submitted to your attention, in regard to the mode of *electing President and Vice President* of the United States. All the reflection I have been able to bestow upon the subject, increases my conviction that the best interests of the country will be promoted by the adoption of some plan which will secure, in all contingencies, that important right of sovereignty to the direct control of the People. Could this be attained, and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safeguard.

At your last session I called the attention of Congress to the destruction of the *public building occupied by the Treasury Department.* As the public interest requires that another building should be erected, with as little delay as possible, it is hoped that the means will be seasonably provided, and that they will be ample enough to authorize such an enlargement and improvement in the plan of the building as will more effectually accommodate the public officers, and secure the public documents deposited in it from the casualties of fire.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the bill entitled "*An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river,*" which was sent to me at the close of your last session, ought to pass, and I have therefore withheld from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, the body in which it originated.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs, more important or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the Federal Government upon the subject of *Internal Improvements.* To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and in adverting to it again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increased conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the Constitution and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union

We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American People upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the People, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal Constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different States, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government of the general and usual powers of Government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afford-

ed for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making internal improvements within the limits of a State, with the rights of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use

2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a State or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction; and

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class, viz. for light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest The first is, however, of much the greatest importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective Governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appurtenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the States to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must, from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of power incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with State concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions, and consequent irritations would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of internal improvement, prevailed in the highest degree, during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lex-

ington Turnpike Companies passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees of Internal Improvements, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light-houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government. In addition to these projects, which had been presented to the two Houses, under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in memorials to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the *Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company* as the entering wedge of a system, which however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the People, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval. Although, from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter, should be fully understood by Congress, and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further. I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprize Congress, that, in my opinion, the Constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several departments of the Federal Government in regard to it, would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of Congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce Congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals, which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented; and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension as effectually to discourage its re-assertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction, that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have any thing further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national charac-

ter, and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that Congress have a right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830, and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville Road Bill

So thoroughly convinced am I, that no such appropriations ought to be made by Congress, until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country, that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the people of the United States desire that the Public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment of the constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of Government, and in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all.

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object *the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers,* for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others, have already been stated to Congress. I will now only add that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbor or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good repair the light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea-board, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbors upon our great lakes, as well as on the sea-board.

Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to

refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law.

I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote, and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "an Act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without, in the slightest degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion.

December 1, 1834. ANDREW JACKSON.

THE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States consists of the Senate and House of Representatives; the former composed of forty-eight in number, the latter of two hundred and forty three, of whom three are delegates.

There are two Senators from each State. They were originally divided into three classes, and one third of them are chosen every second year for the term of six years. They are chosen by the *Legislatures* of the States.

The Senate have upon all nominations by the President of the United States, a voice of advice and consent, or otherwise; in which case it sits with closed doors. The journal of its proceedings is then secret. They have also a vote in the ratification of treaties; in which case it is indispensable that two-thirds of them should consent. The Senate is also a court for the trial of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon impeachments by the House of Representatives.

The Vice President of the United States is, by the constitution, the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. The Vice President of the United States, when he acts as President of the Senate, receives no addition to his pay as Vice President, which is $5,000 per annum. In his absence a President *pro tempore*, is chosen, who, during the period of his services, receives $16 per diem for every day he attends.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the *People* of the several States; and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which are determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States must be made every ten years. The first enumeration was made in 1790, the fifth in 1830.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is chosen by a majority of the members of the House, for the term of the Congress to which he belongs as a member of the House. His privileges are the same as those of any other member; and his compensation is $16 per diem.

The Congress must assemble, at least once in every year on the first Monday in December, if not otherwise provided by law. The President of the United States may convene them at any time upon giving forty days notice. Neither House can adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. In case of disagreement about the time, the President of the United States may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper. The Senate and House each form their own rules, and are, respectively, judges of their own election.

Senators, when elected, must be thirty years of age; and Representatives twenty-five years; and each Senator and Representative, must, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, is prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Both Senators and Representatives are, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to, or returning from, the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they cannot be questioned in any other place. Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House; and the House solely has the power of impeachment.

No Member of Congress, can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, can be a member of either House during his continuance in office; nor can he be concerned either directly or indirectly, in whole, or in part, in any contract, &c. with the United States.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Second Session, Twenty-Third Congress.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

SENATORS WITH THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF SERVICE OF EACH.

From Maine.	*North Carolina.*
Peleg Sprague, Hallowell.....1835	Bedford Brown, Milton.....1835
Ether Shepley, Saco 1839	W. P. Mangum, Hillsborough..1837
New Hampshire.	*South Carolina.*
Samuel Bell, Chester.....1835	John C. Calhoun, Pendleton....1835
Isaac Hill, Concord.....1837	William C. Preston, Columbia.1837
Massachusetts.	*Georgia.*
Nathaniel Silsbee, Salem.....1835	John P. King, Augusta.....1835
Daniel Webster, Boston.....1839	Alfred Cuthbert,(4) Eatonton..1837
Rhode Island.	*Kentucky.*
Nehemiah R. Knight, Prov'nce.1835	George M. Bibb, Yellow Bank.1835
Asher Robbins, Newport.....1839	Henry Clay, Lexington.....1837
Connecticut.	*Tennessee.*
Gideon Tomlinson, Fairfield..1837	Hugh L. White, Knoxville.....1835
Nathan Smith, New Haven....1839	Felix Grundy, Nashville.....1839
Vermont.	*Ohio.*
Samuel Prentiss, Montpelier...1837	Thomas Ewing, Lancaster.....1837
Benjamin Swift, St. Albans....1839	Thomas Morris, Bethel.....1839
New York.	*Louisiana.*
Silas Wright, jun. Canton.....1837	G. A. Waggaman, N. Orleans .1835
N. P. Tallmadge, Poughkeep'e.1839	Alexander Porter, N. Orleans .1837
New Jersey.	*Indiana.*
Theo. Frelinghuysen, Newark.1835	William Hendricks, Madison...1837
Samuel L. Southard, Trenton..1839	John Tipton, Logansport.....1839
Pennsylvania.	*Mississippi.*
James Buchanan,(1) Lancas'r.1837	George Poindexter, Natchez...1835
Samuel McKean, Burlington...1839	John Black, Monroe.....1839
Delaware.	*Illinois.*
John M. Clayton, Dover. 1835	John M. Robinson, Carmi.....1835
Arnold Naudain, Wilmington..1839	Elias K. Kane, Kaskaskia.....1837
Maryland.	*Alabama.*
Vacant.(2) 1837	William R. King, Selma.....1835
Joseph Kent, Bladensburg.....1839	Gabriel Moore, Huntsville.....1837
Virginia.	*Missouri.*
Benj W. Leigh.(3) Richmond..1835	Lewis F. Linn, St. Louis.....1837
John Tyler, Glocester c. h.....1839	Thomas H. Benton, St. Louis..1839

(1) In place of William Wilkins, resigned, appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.
(2) Occasioned by resignation of Ezekiel F. Chambers, appointed Judge in Maryland.
(3) In place of William C. Rives, resigned.
(4) In place of John Forsyth, resigned, appointed Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members of the House of Representatives, for the Second Session of the Twenty Third Congress; showing the Congressional Districts in each State, and the Counties represented by each Member, where the State is divided into Districts.

Note.—The Post Office of each Representative, follows immediately after his name, the county in which he resides is in *Italic.*

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, Speaker.

MAINE.

1 Rufus M'Intire, Parsonsfield, *York.*
2 Francis O. J. Smith, Portland, *Cumberland,* except three towns.
3 Edward Kavanagh, Damariscotta Mills, *Lincoln,* except four towns.
4 George Evans, Gardiner, *Kennebec,* west of Kennebec river, except 4 towns, Somerset, west of Kennebec river, and 1 town in Lincoln.
5 Moses Mason, Jr. *Oxford,* part of Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec.
6 Joseph Hall, Camden, *Waldo,* and Kennebec, east of Kennebec river.
7 Leonard Jarvis, Ellsworth, *Hancock,* and Washington.
8 Gorham Parks, Bangor, *Penobscot,* Somerset, east of Kennebec river.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Benning M. Bean, Moultonborough, *Stafford.*
2 Robert Burns, Hebron, *Grafton.*
3 Joseph M. Harper, Canterbury, *Merrimack.*
4 Henry Hubbard, Charlestown, *Sullivan.*
5 Franklin Pierce, Hillsborough, *Hillsborough.*

Elected by General Ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Benjamin Gorham, Boston, *Suffolk.*
2 Stephen C. Philips,(1) Salem, *Essex.*
3 Gayton P. Osgood, North Andover, *Essex.*
4 Edward Everett, Charlestown, *Middlesex.*
5 Levi Lincoln,(2) Worcester, *Worcester.*
6 George Grennell, Jr., Greenfield, *Franklin.*
7 George N. Briggs, Lanesboro, *Berkshire.*
8 Isaac C. Bates, Northampton, *Hampton.*
9 William Jackson,(3) Newton, *Middlesex,* Norfolk.
10 William Baylies, West Bridgewater, *Plymouth.*
11 John Reed, Yarmouth. *Barnstable,* Nantucket and Dukes.
12 John Quincy Adams, Quincy, *Norfolk.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Tristam Burges, Providence, *Providence*
2 Dutee J. Pearce, Newport, *Newport.*

Elected by General Ticket.

CONNECTICUT.

1 Noyes Barber, Groton, *New London.*
2 Joseph Trumbull,(4) Hartford, *Hartford.*
3 Ebenezer Jackson,(5) Middletown, *Middlesex.*
4 Phineas Miner,(6) Litchfield, *Litchfield.*
5 Samuel Tweedy, Danbury, *Fairfield.*
6 Ebenezer Young, Killingly Centre, *Windham.*

Elected by General Ticket

(1) In place of Rufus Choate, resigned.
(2) In place of John Davis, resigned, elected Governor of Massachusetts.
(3) To fill the vacancy in the District.
(4) In place of William W. Ellsworth, resigned.
(5) In place of Samuel A. Foot, resigned, elected Governor of Connecticut.
(6) In place of Jabez W. Huntington, resigned, appointed Judge in Connecticut.

VERMONT

1 Hiland Hall, Bennington, *Bennington*, Windham, and seven towns of Windsor.
2 William Slade, Middlebury, *Addison*, and Rutland.
3 Horace Everett, Windsor, residue of *Windsor*, and Orange.
4 Heman Allen, Burlington, *Chittenden*, Franklin, Grand Isle, and part of Orleans. [and residue of Orleans.
5 Henry F. Janes,(7) Waterbury, *Washington*, Caledonia, Essex,

NEW YORK

1 Abel Huntington, Easthampton. *Suffolk*, and Queens.
2 Isaac B Van Houten, Clarkstown, *Rockland*, Richmond and Kings.
3 { Churchill C Cambreleng, New York. / Campbell P. White, New York. / John J. Morgan,(8) New York. / Charles G. Ferris,(9) New York. } City and County of New York.
4 Aaron Ward, Mount Pleasant, *Westchester*, and Putman.
5 Abraham Bockee, Federal Store, *Dutchess*.
6 John W. Brown, Newburg, *Orange*.
7 Charles Bodle, Bloomingburg, *Sullivan*, and Ulster.
8 { Aaron Vanderpoel, Kinderhook, *Columbia*. / John Adams, Catskill, *Green* } Columbia, Greene and Scoharie.
9 Job Pierson, Schaghticoke, *Rensselaer*.
10 Gerrit Y. Lansing, Albany, *Albany*.
11 John Cramer, Waterford, *Saratoga*, and Schenectady.
12 Henry C. Martindale, Sandy Hill, *Washington*.
13 Reuben Whallon, Split Rock, *Essex*, Warren, and Clinton.
14 Ransom H. Gillet, Ogdensburg, *St Lawrence*, and Franklin.
15 Charles M'Vean, Conajoharie, *Montgomery*, and Hamilton.
16 Abijah Mann, jun Fairfield, *Herkimer*, and Lewis.
17 { Samuel Beardsley, Utica, *Oneida*. / Joel Turrill, Oswego, *Oswego*. } Oneida and Oswego.
18 Daniel Wardwell, Mansville, *Jefferson*.
19 Sherman Page, Unadilla, *Otsego*
20 Noadiah Johnson, Delhi, *Delaware*, and Broome.
21 Henry Mitchell, Norwich, *Chenango*.
22 { Samuel G. Hathaway, Solon, *Cortlandt*. / Nicoll Halsey, Halseyville, *Tompkins*. } Cortlandt, Tompkins and Tioga.
23 { William Taylor, Manlius, *Onondaga*. / William K. Fuller, Chenango, *Madison*. } Onondaga and Madison.
24 Rowland Day, Semproniu, *Cayuga*.
25 Samuel Clark, Waterloo, *Wayne*, and Seneca.
26 John Dickson, West Bloomfield, *Ontario*.
27 Edward Howell, Bath, *Steuben*, and Yates.
28 Frederick Whittlesey, Rochester, *Monroe*.
29 George W. Lay, Batavia, *Gennessee*.
30 Philo C Fuller, Alleghany, and Livingston.
31 Abner Hazletine, Jamestown, *Chautauque*, and Cataraugus.
32 Mellard Fillmore, Buffalo, *Erie*.
33 Gideon Hard, Albion, *Orleans*, and Niagara.

(7) In place of Benjamin F. Deming, deceased.
(8) In place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, resigned, elected Mayor of New-York.
(9) In place of Dudley Selden, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

Elected by General Ticket.

1 Philemon Dickerson, Patterson, *Essex.*
2 Samuel Fowler, Hamburg, *Sussex.*
3 Thomas Lee, Port Elizabeth, *Cumberland.*
4 James Parker, Perth Amboy, *Middlesex.*
5 Ferdinand S. Schenck, Six Mile Run, *Somerset.*
6 William N. Shinn, Mount Holly, *Burlington.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Joel B. Sutherland, Philadelphia, East and West Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingsessing, Blockley, Penn Township, Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, in the County of Philadelphia.
2 Horace Binney, Philadelphia, James Harper, Philadelphia, } City of Philadelphia.
3 John G. Watmough, Philadelphia, residue of Philadelphia County.
4 William Heister, New Holland, *Lancaster.* David Potts, Jr. Pottstown, *Chester.* Edward Darlington, Chester, *Delaware.* } Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster.
5 Joel K. Mann, Jenkintown, *Montgomery.*
6 Robert Ramsay, Hartsville, *Bucks.*
7 David D. Wagener, Easton, *Northampton,* Pike, and Wayne.
8 Henry King, Allentown, *Lehigh,* and Schuylkill.
9 Henry A. Muhlenberg, Reading, *Berks.*
10 William Clark, Dauphin, *Dauphin,* and Lebanon.
11 Charles A. Barnitz, York, *York.*
12 George Chambers, Chambersburg, *Franklin,* and Adams.
13 Jesse Miller, Landisburgh, *Perry,* Cumberland, and Juniata.
14 Joseph Henderson, Brown's Mills, *Mifflin,* Huntingdon and Centre.
15 Andrew Beaumont, Wilkesbarre, *Luzerne,* and Columbia
16 Joseph B. Anthony, Williamsport, *Lycoming,* Union, and Northumberland. [M'Kean.
17 John Laporte, Asylum, *Bradford,* Susquehanna, Tioga, Potter, and
18 George Burd, Bedford, *Bedford,* Somerset, and Cambria.
19 Richard Coulter, Greensburg, *Westmoreland,* and Indiana.
20 Andrew Stewart, Uniontown, *Fayette,* and Green.
21 T. M. T. M'Kennon, Washington, *Washington.*
22 Harmar Denny, Pittsburg, *Alleghany.* [Armstrong.
23 Samuel S. Harrison, Kittaning, *Butler,* Clearfield, Jefferson, and
24 John Banks, Mercer, *Mercer,* and Beaver.
25 John Galbraith, Franklin, *Venango,* Crawford, Erie, and Warren.

DELAWARE

1 John J. Milligan, Wilmington, *New Castle.*

MARYLAND.

1 John N. Steele, (10) Vienna, *Dorchester,* Princess Anne, Worcester, and Somerset. [Kent, and Cecil.
2 Richard B. Carmichael, Centreville, *Queen Anne,* Caroline, Talbot,
3 James Turner, Wiseburg, *Baltimore,* and Harford.
4 James P. Heath, Baltimore, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards of the *City of Baltimore.*
5 Isaac McKim, Baltimore. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and the City of Annapolis.

(10) In place of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased.

6 William Cost Johnson, Jefferson, 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 14th election Districts of *Frederick* and Montgomery.
7 Francis Thomas, Fredericktown, residue of *Frederick*, Alleghany, and Washington.
8 John T. Stoddert, Harris's Lot, *Charles*, Prince George, Calvert, and St. Mary's.

VIRGINIA.

1 Henry A. Wise, Orancock, *Accomack*, Northampton, James City, York, Warwick, Gloucester, Matthews, City of Williamsburg.
2 George Loyall, Norfolk, Norfolk Borough, Isle of Wight, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Norfolk County, Elizabeth City.
3 John Y. Mason, Hicksford, *Southampton*, Prince George, Sussex, Surry, Greensville, Town of Petersburgh
4 John Robertson,(11) Richmond, *City of Richmond*, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, Henrico.
5 William P. Taylor, Fredericksburg, *Caroline*, King William, King and Queen, Essex, Middlesex
6 Joseph W. Chinn, Nottsville, *Lancaster*, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, Stafford, Prince William.
7 Charles F. Mercer, Aldie, *Loudon*, Fairfax, Fauquier.
8 John M. Patton, Fredericksburg, *Spottsylvania*, Orange, Madison, Culpepper, Rappahannock. [and Mecklenburg.
9 James H. Gholson, Percival's, *Brunswick*, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg,
10 William S. Archer, Elkhill, *Amelia*, Powhattan, Chesterfield, Nottoway, Goochland. [Cumberland, Buckingham.
11 James W. Bouldin,(12) Charlotte C. H., *Charlotte*, Prince Edward,
12 Thomas Davenport, Meadville, *Halifax*, Campbell, Pittsylvania.
13 William F. Gordon, Lindsay's Store, *Albemarle*, Amherst, Nelson, Fluvanna, Goochland. [Henry.
14 Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Rocky Mount, *Franklin*, Patrick, Bedford,
15 Edward Lucas, Charlestown, *Jefferson*, Morgan, Hampshire, Frederick, Berkley. [Hardy, Pendleton, Bath,
16 James M. H. Beale, Shenandoah, *Shenandoah*, Rockingham, Page,
17 Samuel McDowell Moore, Lexington, *Rockbridge*, Alleghany, Floyd, Montgomery, Augusta, Botetourt.
18 John H. Fulton, Abingdon, *Wythe*, Grayson, Smith, Tazewell, Russel, Washington, Scott, Lee. [Kenhawa, Logan, Cabell.
19 William McComas, Greenbrier, *Monroe*, Giles, Nicholas, Fayette,
20 John James Allen, Clarksburg. *Harrison*, Mason, Pocahontas, Lewis, Wood, Randolph, Jackson. [Brooke.
21 Edgar C. Wilson, Morgantown, *Mononagalia*, Ohio, Preston, Tyler,

NORTH CAROLINA

1 William B. Shepard, Elizabeth City, *Pasquotank*, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford
2 Jesse A Bynum, Halifax, *Northampton*, Bertie, Martin.
3 Thomas H. Hall, Tarborough, *Edgecomb*, Washington, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrell, Beaufort. [Jones, Carteret, Johnson.
4 Jesse Speight, Stantonsburg, *Greene*, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven,

(11) In place of Andrew Stevenson, Speaker, resigned.
(12) In place of T. B. Bouldin, deceased [He died at his seat, in the House of Representatives, on the 11th of February, 1834.]

5 James McKay, Elizabethtown, *Bladen*, Brunswick, Columbus, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson. New-Hanover. [Nash.
6 Micajah T. Hawkins, Warrenton, *Warren*, Granville, Franklin,
7 Edmund Deberry, Lawrenceville, *Montgomery*, Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Moore.
8 Daniel L Barringer, Raleigh, *Wake*, Person, Orange.
9 Augustine H. Shepperd, Germantown, *Stokes*, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Mount Hope. [vidson.
10 Abraham Rencher, Pittsborough, *Chatham*, Rowan, Randolph, Da-
11 Henry W. Connor, Sherrilsford, *Lincoln*, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg.
12 James Graham, Rutherford, *Burke*, Haywood, Buncombe, Macon.
13 Lewis Williams, Panther Creek, *Surry*, Wilke, Iredell, Ashe.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 Henry L. Pinckney, Charleston.
2 Warren R. Davis, Pendleton C. H, *Pickens*, Greenville, Anderson.
3 Francis W. Pickens,(13) Edgefield, *Edgefield*, Abbeville.
4 Robert B. Campbell,(14) Brownsville, *Marlborough*, Georgetown, Williamsburgh, Marion, Horry, Darlington.
5 William K Clowney, Union C. H., *Union*, Spartanburg, York, Chester. [Barnwell.
6 John M. Felder, Orangeburg, *Orangeburg*, Lexington, Richland,
7 Richard J. Manning,(15) Fulton, *Sumpter*, Kershaw, Lancaster, Chesterfield.
8 William J. Grayson, Beaufort, *Beaufort*, Colleton.
9 John K. Griffin, Milton, *Newberry*, Laurens, Fairfield.

GEORGIA.

1 Augustine S. Clayton, Athens, *Clark*.
2 John Coffee, Jacksonville, *Telfair*.
3 Thomas F. Foster, Greensborough, *Greene*.
4 Roger L. Gamble, Louisville, *Jefferson*.
5 George R. Gilmer, Lexington, *Oglethorpe*.
6 Seaborn Jones, Columbus, *Muscogee*.
7 William Schley, Augusta, *Richmond*.
8 James M. Wayne, Savannah, *Chatham*.
9 Richard H. Wilde, Augusta, *Richmond*.

Elected by General Ticket.

KENTUCKY.

1 Chittenden Lyon, Eddyville, *Caldwell*, Hickman, Calloway, Graves, M'Cracken, Livingston, Trigg, Union.
2 Albert G. Hawes, Hawesville. *Hancock*, Christian, Hopkins, Henderson, Muhlenberg, Butler, Ohio, Daviess
3 Christopher Tompkins, Glasgow, *Barren*, Todd, Logan, Warren, Edmondson, Simpson, Allen, Monroe.
4 Martin Beatty, Big South Fork, *Wayne*, Cumberland, Adair, Russel, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Whitley, Casey. [Mercer, Anderson.
5 Robert P. Letcher,(16) Lancaster, *Garrard*, Lincoln, Jessamine,
6 Thomas Chilton, Elizabethtown, *Hardin*, Green, Hart, Grayson, Breckenridge, Meade.
7 Benjamin Hardin, Bardstown, *Nelson*, Washington, Bullit, Spencer.

(13) In place of George M'Duffie, resigned.
(14) In place of Thomas D. Singleton, deceased.
(15) In place of James Blair, deceased.
(16) To fill the vacancy in this District.

8 Patrick H Pope, Louisville, *Jefferson*, Oldham, Shelby, Henry.
9 James Love, Barbourville, *Knox*, Madison, Laurel, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Estill, Pike, Floyd.
10 Chilton Allan, Winchester, *Clarke*, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin.
11 Amos Davis, Mount Sterling. *Montgomery*, Bath, Morgan, Lawrence, Greenup, Lewis, Fleming. [Pendleton.
12 Thomas A. Marshall. Paris, *Bourbon*, Bracken, Mason, Nicholas,
13 Richard M. Johnson, Great Crossings, *Scott*, Harrison, Grant, Campbell, Boone, Gallatin, Owen.

TENNESSEE.

1 John B air, Jonesboro, *Washington*, Cocke, Jefferson.
2 Samuel Bunch, Rutledge, *Grainger*, Sullivan, Hawkins, Claiborne, Campbell. [Monroe.
3 Luke Lea, Campbell's Station. *Knox*, Anderson, Sevier, Blount,
4 James Standifer, Mount Airy, *Bledsoe*, Morgan, Roane, McMinn, Rhea, Hamilton, Bledsoe, Marion. [Warren, Franklin.
5 John B Forester, McMinnsville, *Warren*, Fentress, White, Overton,
6 Bailie Peyton, Gallatin, *Sumner*, Jackson, Smith.
7 John Bell, (Speaker,) Nashville, *Davidson*, Wilson.
8 David W Dickinson, Murfreesboro, *Rutherford*. Williamson.
9 James K. Polk, Columbia, *Maury*. Bedford. [Hardin.
10 William M. Inge, Fayetteville, *Lincoln*, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne,
11 Cave Johnson, Clarkesville, *Montgomery*, Robertson, Stewart, Humphreys, Hickman, Dickson.
12 David Crockett, Crocketts, *Gibson*, Haywood, Madison, Dyer, Obion, Weakley. Henry, Carroll.
13 William C Dunlap, Bolivia, *Hardeman*, Perry, Henderson, M'Nairy, Fayette, Shelby, Tipton.

OHIO.

1 Robert T. Lytle, Cincinnati, *Hamilton*.
2 Taylor Webster, Hamilton, *Butler*, Preble, Darke.
3 Joseph H. Crane, Dayton, *Montgomery*, Miami, Shelby, Allen, Mercer, Vanwert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam.
4 Thomas Corwin, Lebanon, *Warren*, Highland, Clinton.
5 Thomas L. Hamer, Georgetown, *Brown*, Clermont, Adams.
6 Samuel F. Vinton, Gallipolis, *Gallia*, Pike, Lawrence, Jackson, Meigs. Athens, Washington, Monroe.
7 William Allen, Chilicothe, *Ross*, Fayette, Pike, Jackson, Sciota.
8 Jeremiah McLene, Columbus, *Franklin*, Pickaway, Madison, Delaware, and Marion.
9 John Chaney, Courtwright, *Fairfield*, Morgan, Perry, Hocking.
10 Joseph Vance, Urbanna, *Champaigne*, Hancock, Hardin, Union, Logan, Clarke, Greene.
11 James M. Bell, Cambridge, *Guernsey*, Belmont.
12 Robert Mitchell, Zanesville, *Muskingum*, Licking.
13 David Spangler, Coshocton, *Coshocton*, Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas.
14 William Patterson, Mansfield, *Richland*, Huron, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky.
15 Jonathan Sloane, Ravenna, *Portage*, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain.
16 Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, *Trumbull*, Geauga, Ashtabula.
17 John Thomson, New Lisbon, *Columbiana*, Carroll.

18 Benjamin Jones, Wooster, *Wayne*, Starke.
19 Daniel Kilgore,(17) Cadiz, *Harrison*, Jefferson.

LOUISIANA.

1 Henry Johnson,(18) Thibodauxville, *Lafourche Interior*, Ascension, Plaquemine, St Bernard, New Orleans, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St James, Assumption, Terrebonne.
2 Philemon Thomas, Baton Rouge, *East Baton Rouge*, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupe, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany.
3 Rice Garland,(19) Opelousas. *St Landry*, Rapides. St. Mary, St. Martin. Lafayette, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Claiborne, Ouachita, Catahoula, Concordia.

INDIANA.

1 Ratliff Boon, Boonsville, *Warwick*, Posey. Vanderburgh, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Harrison.
2 John Ewing, Vincennes, *Knox*, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Green, Owen, Clay, Putnam, Vigo, Sullivan.
3 John Carr, Charleston, *Clarke*, Floyd, Washington, Jackson, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings. [Ripley, Switzerland
4 Amos Lane, Lawrenceburg, *Dearborn*, Rush, Decatur, Franklin,
5 Jonathan McCarty, Fort Wayne, *Fayette*, Wayne, Union, Randolph, Henry, Delaware, Grant, Huntington, Allen, La Grange.
6 George L. Kinnard, Indianopolis, *Marion*, Monroe, Bartholomew, Johnson, Morgan, Hendricks, Marion, Shelby, Hancock, Madison, Hamilton, Boon, Cass, Miami, Wabash.
7 Edward A. Hannegan, Covington, *Fountain*, Vermillion, Parke, Montgomery, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Laporte.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 Harry Cage, Woodville. *Wilkinson*, } Elected by General
2 Franklin E. Plummer, Westville, *Simpson*, } Ticket.

ILLINOIS.

1 John Reynolds,(20) Belleville, *St. Clair*, Clinton, Gallatin, Pope, Johnson, Alexander, Union, Jackson, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Madison, Macoupin.
2 Zadok Casey, Mount Vernon, *Jefferson*, White, Hamilton, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Lawrence, Clay, Marion, Fayette, Montgomery, Shelby, Vermillion, Edgar, Coles, Clark, Crawford.
3 William L. May,(21) Springfield, *Sangammon*, Greene, Morgan, Tazewell, Macon. McLean, La Salle, Cooke, Putnam, Peoria, Henry, Knox, Jo Daviess, Mercer, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun.

ALABAMA.

1 C. C. Clay, Huntsville, *Madison*, Jackson, Limestone, Lawrence.
2 John McKinley, Florence, *Lauderdale*, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin, Marion, Fayette, Walker.

(17) In place of Humphrey H. Leavitt, resigned, appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Ohio District.
(18) In place of Edward D. White, resigned, elected Governor of Louisiana.
(19) In place of Henry A. Bullard, resigned, appointed Judge in Louisiana.
(20) In place of Charles Slade, deceased.
(21) In place of Joseph Duncan, resigned, elected Governor of Illinois.

3 Samuel W. Mardis, Montevallo, *Shelby*, Sumpter Green, Pickins, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Perry, Jefferson, Talladega.
4 Dixon H. Lewis, Montgomery, *Montgomery*, Lowndes, Butler, Autauga, Henry, Covington, Dale, Connecuh, Pike, Macon, Russell, Barbour, Coosa, Chambers.
5 John Murphy, Claiborne, *Clarke*, Mobile, Baldwin, Washington, Monroe, Wilcox, Dallas, Marengo.

MISSOURI.

1 William H. Ashley, St. Louis, *St. Louis.*
2 John Bull, Chariton, *Chariton.*
} Elected by General Ticket.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Lucius Lyon, Bronson, *Kalamazoo.*

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

Ambrose H. Sevier, Little Rock, *Pulaski.*

FLORIDA TERRITORY.

Joseph M. White, Monticello, *Jefferson.*

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Walter Lowrie, Secretary, $3,000 per annum.

JOHN G. M'DONALD, Chief Clerk	$1800 00
Lewis H. Machen, Executive Clerk	1500 00
William Hickey, Legislative Clerk	1500 00
William Carr, Engrossing Clerk	1000 00
John Shackford, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper	1500 00
Stephen Haight, Assistant Door-keeper	1450 00
Rev. Frederick W. Hatch, Chaplain	500 00
John L. Clubb, Messenger	700 00

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Walter S. Franklin, Clerk, $3,000 per annum.

S. BURCH, Chief Clerk	1800 00	Overton Carr, Principal Door-keeper	1500 00
John T. Frost, Clerk	1500 00	John W. Hunter, Assistant Door-keeper	1450 00
Brook M. Berry, Clerk	1500 00	Rev. Edw. D. Smith, Chap.	500 00
Robert N. Johnson, Clerk	1500 00	Wm J. McCormick, Postmaster	1500 00
Henry Welsh, Clerk	1500 00	James Barron, Messenger to Clerk's Office	700 00
Benj. Brown French, Clerk	1500 00		
E. Early, Clerk	1500 00		
Thomas B. Randolph, Sergeant-at-Arms	1500 00		

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

JOHN S. MEEHAN, Librarian	1500 00	E. B. Stelle, Assistant	1150 00
		Robert Keoron, Messenger	500 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

William Noland, Commissioner	$2,000 per annum.
Frederick C. De Krafft, Surveyor	250 per annum.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

There are twenty standing committees in the Senate, appointed at the commencement of each session of Congress: eighteen consist of five members, and two of three members each In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate proceeds by ballot, severally, to appoint the chairman of each committee, and then, by ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given, is necessary to a choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees are appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes make a choice. All bills on a second reading are considered by the Senate in the same manner *as if the Senate were in committee of the whole*, before they can be taken up and proceeded on by the Senate, unless otherwise ordered.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

1. *Foreign Relations.*—Mr. CLAY, Chairman. Messrs. King, of Ga., Mangum, Sprague, Tallmadge.
2. *Finance* —Mr. WEBSTER, Chairman. Messrs. Wright, Tyler, Mangum, Ewing.
3. *Commerce* —Mr. SILSBEE, Chairman. Messrs. King, of Alabama, Waggaman, Sprague, Wright.
4. *Manufactures.*—Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Chairman. Messrs. Morris, Knight, Prentiss, Tyler.
5. *Agriculture* —Mr. BROWN, Ch'rman. Messrs Kent, Swift, Robinson, Morris.
6. *Military Affairs* —Mr. BENTON, Chairman. Messrs. Tipton, Preston, King, of Alabama, Clayton
7. *Militia* —Mr. ROBINSON, Ch'rman. Messrs. Hendricks, M'Kean, Waggaman, Swift
8. *Naval Affairs.*—Mr. SOUTHARD, Chairman Messrs. Robbins, Tallmadge, Bibb, Black.
9. *Public Lands.*—Mr. POINDEXTER, Chairman. Messrs. Moore, Prentiss, McKean, Clay
10. *Private Land Claims.*—Mr. BLACK, Chairman Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Porter, Shepley.
11. *Indian Affairs.*—Mr. WHITE, Ch'rman. Messrs Tipton, Smith, Swift, Frelinghuysen.
12. *Claims.*—Mr. BELL, Chairman. Messrs. Tipton, Naudain, Brown, Shepley.
13. *Judiciary.*—Mr. CLAYTON, Chairman Messrs. Preston, Bell, Smith, Leigh.
14. *Post Office and Post Roads.*—Mr GRUNDY, Chairman. Messrs. Ewing, Robinson, Knight, Southard.
15. *Pensions.*—Mr. TOMLINSON, Chairman. Messrs. Tallmadge, McKean, Prentiss, Preston.
16. *Roads and Canals.*—Mr. HENDRICKS, Chairman. Messrs. Kent, Robinson, Robbins, McKean.
17. *District of Columbia* —Mr. TYLER Chairman. Messrs. Kent, Bibb, Southard, Tomlinson
18. *Revolutionary Claims.*—Mr. MOORE, Ch'rman. Messrs Smith, White, Leigh, Frelinghuysen.
19. *Credit and Report the Contingent Expenses of the Senate* —Mr. KNIGHT, Chairman. Messrs Tomlinson, Morris.
20. *Engrossed Bills.*—Mr. SHEPLEY, Chairman. Messrs. Robinson, Morris.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

French Spoliations prior to 1800 —Messrs. WEBSTER, Grundy, Prentiss, Preston, Shepley.

On purchasing right of Vapour Bath of Boyd Reilly.—Messrs. NAUDAIN, Robbins, Kent, Prentiss, Sprague.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

All committees are appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they are appointed by ballot, and if upon the first ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of all the votes given, the House then proceeds to a second ballot, when a plurality of votes prevail. There are twenty-nine standing committees in the House of Representatives; twenty one consisting of nine members, and eight of five members each. Twenty-three of these committees are appointed at the commencement of each session, and continue for one session only, six are appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress. All the standing committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise, upon any matter committed to them. The standing committees are—

1. A Committee of Elections, to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in the House, and to take into their consideration all petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns.

2. A Committee of Ways and Means, to take into consideration reports of the Treasury Department, and all propositions relative to the revenue; to inquire into the state of the public debt or the revenue, and of the expenditure; to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers. In preparing bills of appropriation for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Means must not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and, where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they are to propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.

3. A Committee of Claims, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States.

4. A Committee on Commerce, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching the commerce of the United States.

5. A Committee on the Public Lands, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States.

6. A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching the post offices and post roads.

7. A Committee for the District of Columbia, to take into consideration all petitions, matters or things touching the said District.

8. A Committee on the Judiciary, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings.

9. A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands originating in the revolutionary war, or arising therefrom.

10. A Committee on Public Expenditures, to examine into the state of

the several public Departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

11. A Committee on Private Land Claims, to take into consideration all claims to land.

12. A Committee on Manufactures.
13. A Committee on Agriculture.
14. A Committee on Indian Affairs.

The rules of the House assign no special duties to these Committees.

15. A Committee on Military Affairs, to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

16 A Committee on Naval Affairs, to take into consideration all matters which concern the naval establishment; and, also to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

17. A Committee on Foreign Affairs, to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations.

18. A Committee on the Territories, to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

19. A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to take into consideration all matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions.

20 A Committee on Invalid Pensions, to take into consideration all matters respecting invalid pensions.

21. A Committee on Roads and Canals, to take into consideration all petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers.

22. A Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, to examine and report what laws have expired, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report from the journal of last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

'23. A Committee of Accounts, to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and also to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the Seat of Government, and their attendance in the House

Committees on so much of the Public Accounts and Expenditures—

24. As relate to the Department of State;
25. As relate to the Treasury Department;
26. As relate to the Department of War;
27. As relate to the Department of the Navy;
28. As relate to the Post Office; and
29. As relate to the Public Buildings.

These six committees are appointed at the commencement of a Congress, and continue to the first session of the succeeding Congress.

It is the duty of the six foregoing committees to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures respectively submitted to them, and to

inquire and report particularly—Whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law: Whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness, both as to their character and amount: Whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor: and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws: and whether any, and what provisions are necessary to be adopted, to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount. And it is, moreover, the duty of the said committees to report, from time to time, whether any, and what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service; whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others; and to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(The Chairman is the first named on each Committee.)

1. *On Elections*—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Vanderpoel, Hannegan, Hard, Burns, Bouldin, Kilgore.
2. *On Ways and Means.*—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKinley, Hubbard, Corwin.
3. *On Claims.*—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, McIntire, Gholson, Forester, Stoddert, Banks, Fulton, Miner.
4. *On Commerce.*—Messrs Sutherland, Harper, of N. H. Pinckney, Heath, Pearce, of R. I., Gillet, Phillips, Johnson, of La. Morgan.
5. *On the Public Lands.*—Messrs. Clay, Boon, Clayton, Slade, Ashley, Inge, Williams, Lincoln, Casey
6. *On the Post Office and Post Roads.*—Messrs. Connor, Kavanagh, Thomas, of La Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hall, of Maine, Schley.
7. *On the District of Columbia*—Messrs. Chinn, W. B Shepard, McKennan, Allen, of Va. Hiester, Fillmore, King, Vanderpoel, Steele.
8. *On the Judiciary*—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas, of Md. Hardin, Parks, Pierce, of N. H. Robertson, Hamer.
9. *On Revolutionary Claims*—Messrs Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates, Standifer, Marshall, Young, Baylies, Turrill, Kinnard.
10. *On Public Expenditures*—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Page, Clarke, of Pa. Tweedy, McLene, Jackson, of Mass. Hazeltine, Ferris
11. *On Private Land Claims*—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn Mardis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann, of N. Y. Bull, Chambers, Davis, of Ky. May
12. *On Manufactures.*—Messrs. Adams, Mass. Denny, Dickerson, of N. J. Martindale, McComas, Osgood, Clowney, Cramer, Jackson, of Conn
13. *On Agriculture.*—Messrs. Bockee, Taylor, of Va. Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlap, Clowney, Turner, Beaty.
14. *On Indian Affairs.*—Messrs Gilmer, McCarty, Everett, of V Graham, Allen, of Ohio, Dickin-

son, of Tenn. Howell, Love, Grennell.

15. *On Military Affairs.*—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Vance, Speight, Ward, Thompson, Coffee, Bunch, McKay, Anthony.

16. *On Naval Affairs.*—Messrs White, of N. Y Milligan, Watmough, Lansing, Reed, Grayson. Parker, Smith, Wise.

17. *On Foreign Affairs.*—Messrs. Wayne, Everett, of Mass. Hall, of N. C. Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, Patton, Letcher, Peyton

18. *On Territories.*—Messrs Allan, of Ky. Potts, Johnson, of N Y. Wilson, Jones, of Ohio, Ewing, Gamble, Cage, Trumbull.

19 *On Revolutionary Pensions.*—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer. Tompkins, Moore, of Va. Lea, of Tenn. W. K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell, Lay.

20. *On Invalid Pensions.*—Messrs. Miller, Beale, Adams, of N. Y. Schenck, Chilton, Chaney, Mitchell, of Ohio, Brown, of N Y. Janes.

21. *On Roads and Canals.*—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson, of Md Lucas, Pope, Reynolds.

22. *On Revisal and Unfinished Business.*—Messrs. Dickson, Harrison, McVean, Shinn, Taylor, of N. Y.

23. *On Accounts.*—Messrs. Mann, of Pa. Lee, of N. J. Mitchell, of N. Y. Crockett, Osgood.

24 *On Expenditures in the Department of State.*—Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Day, Beaumont, Bodle, Patterson.

25. *On Expenditures in Department of Treasury.*—Messrs. Allen, of Vt. P. C. Fuller, Harper, of Penn. Spangler, Clarke, of N Y

26. *On Expenditures in the Department of War.*—Messrs. Whittlesey, of N. Y. Deberry, Chambers, Webster, Halsey.

27. *On Expenditures in the Department of Navy.*—Messrs. Hall, of Me. Huntington, of N. Y. Ramsay, Sloane, Van Houten.

28. *On Expenditures in Department of Post Office.*—Messrs Hawes, Fulton, Burns, Wagener, Lay.

29. *On Expenditures on Public Buildings.*—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, Hard.

Select Committees.

1. *Public Buildings.*—Messrs. Jarvis, Ward, Watmough, Lincoln, W. B. Shepard.

2. *Military Academy.*—Messrs. Hawes, Ken., Smith, Maine, Pierce, N H., Briggs, Mass., Pearce, R. I., Young, Conn. Hall, Vermont, Mann, N. Y., Dickerson, N J., Laporte, Pa., Milligan, Del., Carmichael, Maryland, Gholson, Va, A. H Shepperd, N. Car., Campbell, S. C., Gamble, Ga, Forester, Tenn., Allen, Ohio, Garland, La., Hannegan, Ind, Cage, Miss., Casey, Illinois, Lewis, Alabama, Ashley, Mo.

3. *On the re-organization of the Treasury Department.*—Messrs. Wayne, Mason, Va, M'Kennan, Cambreleng, Rencher, Evans, Pope, Jarvis, McKay.

4. *Amending Constitution in relation to election of President and Vice President.*—Messrs Gilmer, Archer, Binney, Beardsley, Gorham, Johnson, Ky., Speight, Hubbard, Carr.

5. *On Rhode Island Brigade.*—Messrs. Burges, A H. Shepperd, Marshall, W. C. Johnson, Wise, Hazeltine, Tweedy.

The Joint Committee on the Library, consists of Messrs. *Robbins, Poindexter*, and *Bibb*, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. *E. Everett, Wayne*, and *Loyall*, on the part of the House.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS.

Samuel Bell.....New Hamp.
Thomas H. Benton.....Missouri.
George M. Bibb.....Kentucky.
John Black.....Mississippi
Bedford Brown.....North Carol na
James Buchanan.....Pennsylvania
John C. Calhoun....South Carolina.
Henry Clay.....Kentucky
John M. Clayton.....Delaware.
Alfred Cuthbert.....Georgia.
Thomas Ewing.....Ohio
Theodore Frelinghuysen..N. Jersey.
Felix Grundy.....Tennessee
William Hendricks.....Indiana.
Isaac Hill.....New Hamp.
Elias K. Kane..... ....Illinois.
Joseph Kent.....Maryland.
William R. King .....Alabama.
John P. King.....Georgia
Nehemiah R. Knight.....R. Island.
Benjamin W. Leigh.....Virginia
Lewis F. Linn.....Missouri.
Samuel McKean.....Pennsylvania.
Willie P. Mangum..North Carolina.
Gabriel Moore..... Alabama.
Thomas Morris.....Ohio.
Arnold Naudain.....Delaware.
George Poindexter.....Mississippi.
Alexander Porter.....Louisiana.
Samuel Prentiss..... Vermont.
William C. Preston.....South Car.
Asher Robbins.... ....Rhode Island.
John M. Robinson..... Illinois.
Ether Shepley..... Maine.
Nathaniel Silsbee....Massachusetts.
Nathan Smith.....Connecticut
Samuel L. Southard....New Jersey.
Peleg Sprague.....Maine.
Benjamin Swift.....Vermont.
Nathaniel P Tallmadge...N. York.
John Tipton.....Indiana.
Gideon Tomlinson.....Connecticut
John Tyler.....Virginia.
George A. Waggaman...Louisiana.
Daniel Webster.....Massachusetts.
Hugh L. White.....Tennessee.
Silas Wright, Jr.....New York.
.....Maryland.

Alphabetical List of Representatives, with the number of the District represented by each member; and the number of the Standing Committee of which each is a member; where the name is in italic, it indicates the Chairman of a Standing Committee.

District.		Com'tee.
12	*John Quincy Adams*..Mass.	12
8	John Adams .....N. Y.	20
4	*Heman Allen*.....Vermont	25
20	John J Allen.... ..Virginia	7
10	*Chilton Allan*.....Ky.	16
7	William Allen.....Ohio	14
16	Joseph B Anthony....Penn.	15
10	William S. Archer..... Va.	
*1	William H. Ashley.....Mo.	5
24	John Banks.....Penn.	3
*1	Noyes Barber.....Conn	3
11	Charles A. Barnitz....Penn.	13
8	Daniel L Barringer....N. C.	19
8	Isaac C Bates.....Mass.	9
10	William Baylies.. ....Mass.	9
16	James M. H. Beale.....Va.	20
*1	Benning M. Bean.....N. H.	13
17	Samuel Beardsley.....N. Y.	8
4	Martin Beaty ..... Ky.	13
15	Andrew Beaumont.....Penn	24
7	John Bell, (Speaker)..Tenn.	

District.		Com'tee.
11	James M. Bell..... Ohio	19
2	Horace Binney.....Penn.	2
1	John Blair.....Tenn	21
5	*Abraham Bockee*.....N. Y.	13
7	Charles Bodle .....N. Y.	24
1	Ratliff Boon.....Indiana	5
11	James W. Bouldin.....Va.	1
7	George N. Briggs.....Mass.	6
6	John W Brown....N. Y. 20,	29
*2	John Bull.....Missouri	11
2	Samuel Bunch.....Tenn.	15
18	George Burd.....Penn	
*1	Tristam Burges.....R. I	
*2	Robert Burns.....N H 1,	23
2	Jesse A Bynum.....N. C.	
*1	Harry Cage.... ..... Miss	18
3	C. C. Cambreleng.....N. Y.	2
4	Robert B Campbell....S. C.	
2	Richard B. Carmichael..Md.	
3	John Carr.....Indiana	11
2	Zadok Casey.....Illinois	5

District.		Com'tee.
12	George Chambers..Penn	11, 26
9	John Chaney.....Ohio	20
6	Thomas Chilton....Kentucky	20
6	*Joseph W Chinn*.. Virginia	7
14	*Nathan H. Claiborne* Va	1
25	Samuel Clark..... ..N. Y.	25
10	William Clark.....Penn.	10
1	*C. C Clay*.....Alabama	5
*1	Augustine S. Clayton....Ga.	5
5	William K. Clowney S. C	12, 13
*2	John Coffee.....Georgia	15
11	*Henry W. Connor*.....N. C.	6
4	Thomas Corwin.. .... Ohio	2
19	Richard Coulter.... ..Penn.	17
11	John Cramer.....N Y.	12
3	Joseph H. Crane.. .....Ohio	9
12	David Crockett .. Tennessee	23
4	Edward Darlington....Penn.	29
2	Warren R. Davis.. ....S C.	
11	Amos Davis..... ..Kentucky	11
12	*Thomas Davenport*... ..Va.	10
24	Rowland Day.....N Y.	24
7	Edmund Deberry.....N C.	26
22	Harmar Denny. .....Penn.	12
26	*John Dickson*..... .. ..N Y	22
*1	Philemon Dickerson....N. J.	12
8	David W. Dickinson..Tenn.	14
13	William C. Dunlap ...Tenn.	13
4	George Evans..... .Maine	
4	Edward Everett.. ....Mass.	17
3	Horace Everett.. ..Vermont	14
2	John Ewing.. .... ..Indiana	18
6	John M. Felder.....S C.	
3	Charles G. Ferris.....N Y.	10
32	Millard Fillmore.....N. Y.	7
5	John B. Forester.. ...Tenn.	3
*3	*Thomas F. Foster* ..Georgia	8
*2	Samuel Fowler.. .....N. J.	19
30	Philo C Fuller.....N. Y.	25
23	William K Fuller ..N. Y.	19
18	John H. Fulton.. Virginia	3, 28
25	John Galbraith.... ....Penn	11
4	R L Gamble.... ..Georgia	
3	Rice Garland,.....Lou.	
9	James H. Gholson.. .. ..Va	3
14	Ransom H. Gillet.. ..N. Y.	4
*5	*George R. Gilmer*.. Georgia	14
13	William F. Gordon Virginia	8
1	Benjamin Gorham.. ..Mass.	
12	James Graham.....N. C.	14
8	William J Grayson....S. C.	16
6	George Grennell, jr....Mass.	14
9	John K Griffin.... ....S. C.	1
6	*Joseph Hall*.....Maine	27, 6
1	Hiland Hall.....Vermont	
3	Thomas H. Hall..... ...N. C.	17
22	Nicoll Halsey .....N. Y.	26
5	Thomas L. Hamer.....Ohio	8
7	Edward A. Hannegan ..Ind.	1
33	Gideon Hard.....N Y 1,	29
7	Benjamin Hardin.... ...Ky.	8
*3	Joseph M. Harper.....N. H	4
2	James Harper.... ....Penn.	25
25	Samuel S Harrison....Penn	22
22	Samuel G Hathaway..N. Y.	13
6	Micajah T Hawkins..N. C.	1
2	*Albert G Hawes*..... ..Ky	28
31	Abner Hazeltine.... ..N. Y	10
4	James P. Heath ... .Md	4
14	Joseph Henderson.....Penn	29
4	William Hiester.. ....Penn.	7
27	Edward Howell.....N. Y.	14
*4	Henry Hubbard.....N. H	2
1	Abel Huntington ....N. Y.	27
10	William M. Inge.....Tenn	5
9	William Jackson.....Mass	10
*3	Ebenezer Jackson .....Conn.	12
5	Henry F Janes ....Vermont	20
7	Leonard Jarvis.. .....Maine	17
6	William Cost Johnson .. Md	21
13	*Richard M Johnson* .....Ky	15
20	Noadiah Johnson.....N. Y.	18
11	*Cave Johnson*.....Tenn.	11
1	Henry Johnson.....Lou.	4
*6	Seaborn Jones.....Georgia	
18	Benjamin Jones.... ....Ohio	18
3	Edward Kavanagh....Maine	6
19	Daniel Kilgore .....Ohio	1
8	Henry King.....Penn.	7
6	George L Kinnard..Indiana	9
5	Amos Lane.....Indiana	6
10	Gerrit Y. Lansing .... N Y.	16
17	John Laporte..... ..Penn.	6
29	George W. Lay....N. Y.	19, 28
3	Luke Lea ....Tenn	19
*3	Thomas Lee ....N J.	23
5	Robert P. Letcher ..... Ky	17
4	*Dixon H Lewis*.....Ala.	
5	Levi Lincoln..... ..Mass.	5
9	James Love.....Ky	14
2	George Loyall..... Virginia	2
15	Edward Lucas.....Virginia	21

District.		Com'tee.
1	Chittenden Lyon.....Ky	10
§	Lucius Lyon.....Michigan	
1	Robert T. Lytle.... ....Ohio	
16	Abijah Mann, jr.. ....N. Y.	11
5	*Joel K Mann*.... .....Penn.	23
7	Richard J. Manning....S. C.	
12	Henry C. Martindale..N. Y.	12
12	Thomas A. Marshall ....Ky	9
3	Samuel W. Mardis.....Ala.	11
3	John Y. Mason.....Virginia	
5	Mos s Mason, jr.....Maine	
1	William L. May.....Illinois	11
4	Jonathan McCarty..Indiana	14
19	William McComas..Virginia	12
1	Rufus McIntire.....Maine	3
5	James J. McKay .....N. C.*	15
21	T. M. T. McKennan..Penn.	7
5	Isaac McKim .....Md.	2
2	John McKinley ....Ala	2
8	Jeremiah McLene .....Ohio	10
15	Charles McVean.....N. Y.	22
7	*Charles F Mercer* ..Virginia	21
13	*Jesse Miller* ....Penn.	20
*1	John J Milligan .....Del.	16
*4	Phineas Miner.... ....Conn	3
21	Henry Mitchell.....N. Y.	23
12	Robert Mitchell.....Ohio	20
17	Samuel McD Moore....Va.	19
3	John J. Morgan.....N. Y	4
9	*Henry A. Muhlenberg*..Penn.	9
5	John Murphy.. .....Ala	6
3	Gayton P. Osgood..Mass.	12, 23
19	Sherman Page .... ..N. Y	10
8	Gorham Parks.....Maine	8
*4	James Parker.... .....N J.	16
8	John M. Patton ....Virginia	17
14	William Patterson.....Ohio	24
*2	Dutee J. Pearce..... ..R I.	4
6	Balie Peyton.....Tenn.	17
2	Stephen C. Phillips....Mass.	4
3	Francis W. Pickens....S. C.	
*5	Franklin Pierce.....N H	8
9	Job Pierson.....N Y.	17
1	Henry L Pinckney....S C.	4
*2	Franklin E. Plummer..Miss.	
9	*James K. Polk*.....Tenn.	2
8	Patrick H. Pope.... ....Ky	21
4	David Potts, jr.....Penn.	18
6	Robert Ramsay... ....Penn.	27
11	John Reed..... ....Mass.	16
10	Abraham Rencher.. ..N. C.	21
3	John Reynolds .... . Illinois	21
4	John Robertson.....Virginia	8
*5	Ferdinand S. Schenck..N. J.	20
7	William Schley.. ..Georgia	6
§	Ambrose H. Sevier, Arkansas	
1	William B. Shepard.. N. C.	7
9	*Auguste H. Shepperd*.. N. C.	24
*6	William N Shinn.....N J.	22
2	William Slade.....Vermont	5
15	Jonathan Sloane.. .... Ohio	27
2	Francis O. J. Smith.. ame	16
13	David Spangler..... ..Ohio	25
4	Jesse Speight.....N. C.	15
4	James Standifer ..... Tenn.	9
1	John N. Steele.....Md.	7
20	Andrew Stewart..... ..Penn.	21
8	John T. Stoddert.....Md.	3
1	*Joel B. Sutherland*....Penn	4
23	William Taylor.... ..N. Y.	22
5	William F. Taylor..Virginia	13
7	Francis Thomas .....Md	8
2	Philemon Thomas.. ...Lou.	6
17	John Thomson .....Ohio	15
3	Christopher Tompkins....Ky.	19
*2	Joseph Trumbull.....Conn	18
3	James Turner.....Md.	13
17	Joel Turrill.... .. ....N. Y.	9
*5	Samuel Tweedy.. ....Conn.	10
10	Joseph Vance..... ..Ohio	15
8	Aaron Vanderpoel.....N. Y.	17
2	Isaac B. Van Houten..N. Y.	27
6	Samuel F. Vinton..... Ohio	21
7	David D. Wagener. ..Penn	28
4	Aaron Ward.....N. Y.	15
13	*Daniel Wardwell* .... N. Y	19
3	John G. Watmough.. .Penn.	16
*8	*James M. Wayne*... .Georgia	17
2	Taylor Webster.....Ohio	26
13	*Reuben Whallon* .....N. Y.	29
3	*Campbell P. White*....N. Y	16
§	Joseph M. White....Florida	
28	*Frederick Whittlesey*...N. Y	26
16	*Elisha Whittlesey*.....Ohio	3
*9	Richard H. Wilde ..Georgia	2
13	Lewis Williams.....N. C.	5
21	Edgar C. Wilson....Virginia	18
1	Henry A. Wise.....Virginia	16
*6	Ebenezer Young.....Conn.	9

*Elected by General Ticket.

§ Delegates.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

JOHN FORSYTH, of Georgia, Secretary, $6000 per annum.

The Department of State was created by the act of 15th September, 1789. Previous to that period, by act of 27th July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary is, ex-officio a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and, by usage, a member of the cabinet. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties between the United States and foreign powers; and corresponds, officially with the public ministers of the United States at foreign courts, and with the ministers of foreign powers resident in the United States. He performs also the main duties of what, in other governments, is called the Home Department. He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special authority of the President He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the acts and resolutions of Congress; and all treaties with foreign nations and Indian tribes. He preserves, also the original of all laws and treaties and of public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several States. He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries; preserves the evidence of copy rights, and h s control of the office which issues patents for useful inventions. He holds his office at the will of the President

CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

ASBURY DICKINS, Chief Clerk		$2000 00
William S. Derrick,	Diplomatic Bureau	1600 00
Aaron Ogden Dayton,	Diplomatic Bureau	1500 00
William Hunter, Jr.	Diplomatic Bureau	1400 00
Francis Markoe, Jr.	Consular Bureau	1400 00
Benjamin C. Vail,	Consular Bureau	1400 00
Lewis Randolph,	Consular Bureau	1000 00
Andrew T McCormick,	Home Bureau	1400 00
George Hill,	Home Bureau	1400 00
Thomas W. Dickins,	Home Bureau	900 00
Robert Smith Chew	Home Bureau	800 00
Thomas P. Jones, Keeper of Archives		1400 00
Robert Greenhow, Translator and Librarian		1600 00
Edward Stubbs, Disbursing agent*		1450 00
Jonas P. Keller,	Messengers	700 00
John Gibbons,	Messengers	350 00

* Mr. Stubbs is also Superintendent of the building occupied by the Department, for which he receives an annual compensation of $250.

PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D CRAIG, Superintendent	1500 00
Robert Mayo, Clerk	1000 00
Thomas Johns, Clerk	1000 00
Wm T. Stiger, Clerk	800 00
Charles M Keller, Machinist	700 00
Henry Bishop, Messenger	400 00

COPY RIGHTS.

*An Act supplementary to the act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all deeds or instruments in writing, for the transfer or assignment of copy rights, being proved or acknowledged in such manner as deeds for the conveyance of land are required by law to be proved or acknowledged in the same State or district, shall and may be recorded in the office where the original copy-right is deposited and recorded; and every such deed or instrument that shall in any time hereafter, be made and executed, and which shall not be proved or acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, within sixty days after its execution, shall be judged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration without notice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further*, That the Clerk of the District Court shall be entitled to such fees for performing the services herein authorized and required, as he is entitled to for performing like services under existing laws of the United States. [*Approved June* 30, 1834.]

* For this act, passed February 3, 1831, see Vol. X. p. 100.

Information to Persons having business to transact at the Patent Office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Sept.* 30, 1834.

The Acts of Congress, of a general nature, which relate to patents for inventions and improvements in the useful arts, are those of February 21, 1793; April 17, 1800; February 15, 1819; July 3, and July 13, 1832.

Patents are granted for "any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, not known or used before the application" [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 1.]

The term for which a Patent is granted is fourteen years. A patent cannot be prolonged or renewed beyond that term, except by a special act of Congress

Patents may be granted to *citizens* of the United States [*Act of* 1793, *sec* 1,] to *aliens* who shall have resided therein for two years, [*Act of* 1800, *sec.* 1,] and to *aliens* "who, at the time of petitioning for a patent, shall be resident in the United States, and shall have declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens thereof." [*Act of July* 13, 1832, *sec.* 1.]

A patent granted to an alien of the description last mentioned, will be void, if the invention is not introduced into public use in the United States within one year; or if, for any period of six months, after such introduction, it shall not continue to be publicly used and applied in the United States; or if the inventor shall fail to become a citizen of the United States at the earliest period at which he may be entitled. [*Act of 13th July*, 1832.]

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent: but neither can claim one separately.

A patent obtained surreptitiously, or upon false suggestion, will be set aside upon application to the proper court. [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 10.]

In case of the decease of an inventor, before he has obtained a patent for his invention, "the right of applying for and obtaining such a patent, shall devolve on the legal representatives of such person, in trust for the heirs at law of the deceased, if he shall have died intestate; but if otherwise, then in trust for his devisees in as full and ample manner, and under the same conditions, limitations, and restrictions, as the same was held, or might have been claimed or enjoyed, by such person in his or her life time; and when application for a patent shall be made by such legal representatives, the oath or affirmation shall be so varied as to be applicable to them" [*Act of* 1800 *sec.* 2]

"It shall be lawful for any inventor, his executor or administrator, to assign the title and interest in the said invention, at any time; and the assignee having recorded the said assignment, in the office of the Secretary of State, shall thereafter stand in the place of the original inventor, both as to right and responsibility; and so the assignees of assigns to any degree" [*Act of* 1793 *sec.* 4]

ON THE APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

The application for a patent must be made by petition to the Secretary of State, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the invention, and praying that a patent may be granted therefor, [*Act of* 1793. *sec* 1.] which petition may be in the following form:

"*To the Secretary of State of the United States:*

The petition of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, respectfully represents:—

That your Petitioner has invented a new and useful improvement in ——— ——— ———, which has not heretofore been known or used; the advantages of which he is desirous of securing to himself and his legal representatives; he therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be issued, granting unto your petitioner, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, the full and exclusive right of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, his said invention, [*improvement, art, machine, manufacture, or other composition of matter, as the case may be,*] agreeably to the acts of Congress, in such case made and provided; your petitioner having paid thirty dollars into the Treasury of the United States, and complied with the other provisions of the said Acts." [*The name of the petitioner to be subscribed.*]

THE DESCRIPTION OR SPECIFICATION

Before the petitioner can receive a patent "he shall deliver a written description of his invention, and of his manner of using, or process of compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exact terms, as to distinguish the same from all other things before known; and to enable any person skilled in the art or science of which it is a branch, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, compound, and use the same. And in the case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle, or character by which it may be distinguished from other inventions [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 3.]

The following form may be used for the preamble of the description or specification:

To all to whom these presents shall come: Be it known, That I, ———, *of* ——— *in the county of* ———, *and State of* ———, *have in-*

rented a new and useful———————, and that the following is a full and exact description thereof: [Here follows a description of the "art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter"]

In drawing up the specification, particular attention must be paid to the requirements of the law. The following general directions upon this subject embrace those points which appear to be most important:—

If the specification does not contain the whole truth relative to the discovery, or if it contains more than is necessary to produce the desired effect, and if such concealment, or addition, shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the public, the patent will be void.

No more must be claimed in the specification than is the invention, or discovery, of the applicant. Many patents have been vacated in consequence of inattention to this last rule. In many cases it may be proper for the applicant to describe a whole machine in the specification, although parts of it may not have been invented or discovered by him, or may have been previously known; as it might, otherwise, be difficult to make known the improvements: but after doing this, he should distinctly set forth what he claims as not previously patented. This may be done best in a separate paragraph, at the end of the specification, as follows:

"*What I claim as my own invention, and not previously known, in the above described machine, is, &c &c*"

This is necessary to a compliance with the 3d section of the act of 1793, which requires the inventor to distinguish his invention from all other things before known.

In regard to improvements, the second section of the act of 1793 provides that "any person who shall have discovered an improvement in the principle of any machine, or in the process of any composition of matter, which shall have been patented, and shall have obtained a patent for such improvement, shall not be at liberty to make, use, or vend, the original discovery;" and that "the first inventor shall not be at liberty to use the improvement;" and the same section declares, "that simply changing the form or proportions of any machine, or composition of matter, in any degree, shall not be deemed a discovery" The 3d section requires that the specification or description should be signed by the applicant, and attested by two witnesses, and that it should be filed in the office of the Secretary of State

A defective description or specification may be amended, or it may be withdrawn, and another substituted by the applicant before the issuing of the patent If, after the issuing of a patent, the inventor shall discover that his specification or description is imperfect, or that he has in any particular omitted to comply with the terms and conditions of the 3d section of the act of February, 21st, 1793, he may surrender such patent and receive another, agreeably to the 3d section of the act of July 2d, 1832, which provides, that whenever a patent "shall be invalid or inoperative, by reason that any of the terms or conditions prescribed in the 3d section of the said first mentioned act," [*that of February*, 1793,] "have not, by accident, inadvertence, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, been complied with on the part of the said inventor, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, upon the surrender to him of such patent, to cause a new patent to be granted to the

said inventor, for the same invention, for the residue of the period then unexpired, for which the original patent was granted, upon his compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the said 3d section of the said act. And in case of his death, or any assignment by him made of the same patent, the like right shall rest in his executors, administrators, assignee, or assignees."

Every inventor, if a *citizen* of the United States, before he can receive a patent, must swear or affirm that he does verily believe that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, or improvement, for which he solicits a patent, which oath or affirmation may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths. This oath or affirmation may be in the following form:

"*County of*———, } ss.
State of———, }

On this———*day of*———, *in the year* 18—, *before the subscriber,* (insert the official designation of the person administering the oath) *personally appeared the within named*———, *and made solemn oath* (or affirmation) *according to law, that he verily believes himself to be the true and original inventor of* (insert the title of the invention or improvement) *and that he is a citizen of the United States.*"

If the applicant be an *alien*, but shall have resided for two years in the United States, the words "and that he is a citizen of the United States," must be omitted, and the following substituted:

"*And that the same hath not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, been known or used in this, or in any foreign country; and that he hath resided for two years in the United States.*"

If the applicant, being an *alien*, shall not have resided for two years in the United States, but shall have given notice of his intention to become a citizen thereof, instead of the words "that he has resided for two years in the United States," must be substituted the following:

"*And that he hath given legal notice of his intention to become a citizen of the United States.*"

When application for a patent is made by the legal representatives of a deceased inventor, the oath or affirmation is to be so varied as to be applicable to them. [*Act of* 1800, *sec.* 2.]

OF DRAWINGS, MODELS, AND SPECIMENS OF INGREDIENTS.

The law requires that "the applicant for a patent shall accompany" his application "with drawings, and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings." [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 3.] These drawings should be according to the rules of perspective, and neatly executed; and such parts as cannot be shown in perspective, should, if important, be represented in section or detail. When the specification refers to the drawings, duplicates of them are required. Drawings are necessary even though a model be sent.

Where the application is for a patent for a machine, the law requires that "the inventor shall moreover deliver a model of his machine, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary." [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 3.] By a regulation prescribed by the Secretary of State, some years ago, and still continued, a model is required in all cases. The model should be neatly made, and as small as a distinct representation of the machine, and its intended properties will admit; and the name

of the inventor should be printed upon, or affixed to it, in a durable manner.

Where the invention is of "a composition of matter," the law requires that the application be accompanied "with specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment."

OF INTERFERING APPLICATIONS.

"In case of interfering applications, the same shall be submitted to the arbitration of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the applicants, and the third person shall be appointed by the Secretary of State; and the decision or award of such arbitrators delivered to the Secretary of State, in writing, and subscribed by them, or any two of them, shall be final as far as respects the granting of the patent. And if either of the applicants shall refuse or fail to choose an arbitrator, the patent shall issue to the opposite party. And where there shall be more than two interfering applications, and the parties applying shall not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the Secretary of State to appoint three arbitrators for the purpose." [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 9.]

Before an application can be referred the applicant must have done all which the law requires him to do previously to the issuing of a patent.

FEES PAYABLE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

"Every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a patent, shall pay into the Treasury, thirty dollars; and the money thus paid shall be in full for the sundry services to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State." [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 11.]

This requirement of the law will be complied with by a payment made to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite banks. In either case, duplicate receipts must be taken, stating by whom the payment is made, and for what object, one of which receipts must accompany the petition.

The practice which has heretofore existed in some cases, of sending the money to the Secretary of State, or the Superintendent, is not in conformity with the law, and is to be discontinued.

"For every copy which may be required of any paper respecting any patent that has been granted, the person obtaining such copy shall pay at the rate of twenty cents for every copy sheet of one hundred words, and for every copy of a drawing, the party obtaining the same shall pay two dollars." [*Act of* 1793, *sec.* 11.]

For authenticating a copy of any paper under the seal of the Department, a fee of twenty-five cents is required by law to be paid. The recording of transfers is charged at the same rate with the copying of patents.

The fees for copies of patents, and of papers or drawings relating to them, and for recording transfers, must be paid at the time the copying or recording is ordered.

OF THE RENEWAL OF PATENTS.

The 2d section of the Act of July 3d, 1832, provides, "that application to Congress, to prolong, or renew, the term of a patent, shall be made before its expiration, and shall be notified at least once a month for three months, before its presentation, in two newspapers printed in

the City of Washington, and in one of the newspapers in which the laws of the United States shall be published, in the State or Territory in which the patentee shall reside. The petition shall set forth, particularly, the grounds of the application. It shall be verified by oath; the evidence in its support may be taken before any judge or justice of the peace; it shall be accompanied by a statement of the ascertained value of the discovery, invention or improvement, and of the receipts and expenditures of the patentee, so as to exhibit the profit or loss arising therefrom."

Caveats are not recognized by the patent laws of the United States. But papers containing descriptions of discoveries or inventions, claimed as new, may be filed in the office at any time before an application for a patent is made. They will be so far useful as to show subsequent applicants whether they have been anticipated in their inventions. These papers, when filed, are open to the inspection of the public, in the same manner as those relating to patents.

Patents are issued in the order of time in which the proper documents are received at the Patent Office; but this rule applies only to cases in which the documents are complete.

Communications to and from the Superintendent of the Patent Office, are free of postage; and the petition to the Secretary of State, with the accompanying papers, may be transmitted directly to the Superintendent.

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

SINKING FUND.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the Act of 8th July, 1792.

Martin Van Buren, *Vice President of the United States.*
John Marshall, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.*
John Forsyth, *Secretary of State.*
Levi Woodbury, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
Benjamin F. Butler, *Attorney General.*

SECRETARY.

Asbury Dickins, $3250 per annum.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

Board of Commissioners under the Convention with France, concluded July 4, 1831.

George W. Campbell, of Tennessee,	Commissioners.....	$3000 00
John K. Kane, of Pennsylvania,		3000 00
Romulus M. Saunders, of N. C.		3000 00
John E. Frost, of District of Columbia, *Secretary*		2000 00
John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, *Clerk*.....		1500 00

Note.—For the act constituting this Board, see Vol. XI. p. 89.

An Act to extend the time allowed for the discharge of the duties of the Commission for carrying into effect the Conventions with France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act en-

titled, "an act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one," approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as limits the duration of the Commission, created by the said act to two years, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that a period of three years, commencing on the first Monday of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be allowed for the discharge of the duties prescribed by the said act

[*Approved, June* 19, 1834.]

CLAIMS ON NAPLES.

Board of Commissioners under the Treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded October 14, 1832.

Wyllys Silliman, of Ohio....		$3000 00
John R. Livingston, of N. Y.	*Commissioners*.....	3000 00
Joseph C. Cabot, of Mass...		3000 00
Thomas Swann, Jr. of District of Columbia, *Secretary*.....		2000 00
John W. Overton, of District of Columbia, *Clerk*.....		1500 00

An Act supplementary to the act entitled "an Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further time of six months, in addition to the time specified in the act to which this is a supplement, be, and hereby is, allowed to the Commissioners appointed by the President to execute and complete the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of the aforesaid act, approved on the second day of March, anno domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

[*Approved, June* 19, 1834.]

Note.—For the act constituting this Board, and the treaty authorizing it, see Vol. XII. pp. 55, 56.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Commissioners for the final adjustment of Land Claims in Missouri, under the Act of July 9, 1832.

R. Conway, Recorder of Land Titles in Missouri.....		$1500 00
James S. Mayfield.....	Commissioners.....	1500 00
James H. Relfe...		1500 00

This Board was constituted under the provisions of an act of the 9th of July, 1832, and continued by a supplementary act of the 2d of March, 1833; which acts were further continued in force for one year from the first of October, 1834, by a clause in the "act making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1834;" approved 27th June, 1834.

Note.—For act of 9th July, 1832, constituting this Board, see Vol. XI. p. 104.

CONVENTION WITH CHILE.

General Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, in the City of Santiago, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and an additional and explanatory Convention was concluded and signed in the same city, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two parties, on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, at the City of Washington, by Louis McLane, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Manuel Carvello, Charge d' Affaires of the Republic of Chile, near the Government of the United States, on the part of the respective Governments.

In the name of God, Author and Legislator of the Universe.

The United States of America, and the republic of Chile, desiring to make firm and lasting the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner, clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed, and conferred full powers on John Hamm, a citizen of said States, and their Chargé d'Affaires near the said republic; and his excellency the President of the republic of Chile has appointed Senor Don Andres Bello, a citizen of the said republic.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having mutually produced and exchanged copies of their full powers, in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, videlicet:

ART. I. There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the republic of Chile, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

ART. II. The United States of America and the republic of Chile, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not, immediately, become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional. It is understood, however, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the republic of Chile and the republic of Bolivia, the federation of the Centre of America, the republic of Colombia, the United States of Mexico, the republic of Peru, or the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, shall form exceptions to this article.

ART. III. The citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of the republic of Chile, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nations does or shall enjoy, submitting them-

selves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, and to which are submitted the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations.

In like manner the citizens of the republic of Chile may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay, and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in commerce and navigation, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, and to which are submitted the citizens and subjects of the most favored nations. But it is understood, that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ART. IV. It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, themselves, their own business, in all ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale and retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ART. V. The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification.

ART. VI. Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, with their vessels, whether of merchants or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ART. VII. All the ships, merchandise and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood, that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Governments.

ART VIII When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchan-

dise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption in the country

ART IX. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, and their representatives being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: and if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same, as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from any other charges than those which may be imposed by the laws of the country.

ART. X. Both the contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse on the same terms which are usual and customary, with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be: for which they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

ART. XI. It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent or suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

ART. XII. It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the republic of Chile to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, before mentioned, to neutral places, but also, from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be

under the jurisdiction of the one power, or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies: Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize the principle; but if either of the two contracting parties should be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ART. XIII. It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that, four months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case, the goods and merchandise of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

ART XIV. This liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended—

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, and grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2d. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for a military use.

3d. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed, expressly, to make war by sea or land.

ART. XV. All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and, to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that

those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ART. XVI. The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great, and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port, for trial and judgment according to law.

ART. XVII. And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested, by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to be warned by the blockading forces, to return to the port blockaded, and discharge the said cargo; and, if after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port, after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ART. XVIII. In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with making the visit, under the circumstances of the sea and the wind, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send its smallest boat in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ART. XIX To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that, in case one of them shall be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear, that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that, such ships, being laden, besides the sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requ sites, said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and m y be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ART. XX. It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belongs to the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ART. XXI It is further agreed that, in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commandant or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ART XXII. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely, with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ART. XXIII If, by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States of Ameri-

ca, and of the republic of Chile shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ART. XXIV Neither the debts due from the individuals of the one nation, to the individuals of the other, nor shares, nor money which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or of national difference, be sequestrated or confiscated.

ART. XXV. Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications, and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to their envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the republic of Chile may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ART. XXVI To make more effectual the protection which the United States of America and the republic of Chile shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nations; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ART. XXVII. In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the Government to which they are accredited; and, having obtained their exequator, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the author ties, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ART. XXVIII. It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service; and, also, from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject; being in every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consulate shall be respected inviolably; and, under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ART. XXIX. The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and, for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's roll, or

other public documents, that those men were part of said crews; and, on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls, and may be put in the public prison at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall no more be arrested for the same cause. It is understood, however, that if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case may be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ART XXX. For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare, specially, the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties

ART. XXXI. The United States of America and the republic of Chile, desiring to make, as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and, further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of the said term of twelve years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either, from the other party, this treaty, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3d. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party, considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington within nine months, to be reckoned from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Republic of Chile, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done and concluded, in triplicate, in the City of Santiago, this sixteenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and in the fifty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and the twenty-third of that of the Republic of Chile.

JNO. HAMM, [L. S.]
ANDRES BELLO, [L. S.]

An additional and explanatory convention to the treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded in the City of Santiago, on the 16th day of May, 1832, between the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile.

Whereas, the time stipulated in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed at the City of Santiago on the 16th day of May, 1832, for the exchange of ratifications in the City of Washington, has elapsed;—and it being the wish of both the contracting parties that the aforesaid treaty should be carried into effect with all the necessary solemnities, and that the necessary explanations should be mutually made to remove all subject of doubt in the sense of some of its articles, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, viz., John Hamm, a citizen of the United States of America, and their Chargé d'Affaires, on the part, and in the name of the United States of America,—and Senor Don Andres Bello, a citizen of Chile, on the part, and in the name of the Republic of Chile, having compared and exchanged their full powers, as expressed in the treaty itself, have agreed upon the following additional and explanatory articles.

ART. I. It being stipulated by the second article of the aforesaid treaty, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Bolivia, the Federation of the Centre of America, the Republic of Colombia, the United States of Mexico, the Republic of Peru, or the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, are not included in the prohibition of granting particular favors to other nations which may not be made common to the one or the other of the contracting powers;—and these exceptions being founded upon the intimate connexion and identity of feelings and interests of the new American States, which were members of the same political body under the Spanish dominion, it is mutually understood, that these exceptions will have all the latitude which is involved in their principle;—and that they will accordingly comprehend all the new nations

within the ancient territory of Spanish America, whatever alterations may take place in their constitutions, names, or boundaries, so as to include the present States of Uraguay and Paraguay, which were formerly parts of the ancient vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, those of New Granada, Venezuela, and Equador, in the Republic of Colombia, and any other States which may in future be dismembered from those now existing.

ART. II. It being agreed by the tenth article of the aforesaid treaty, that the citizens of the United States of America, personally or by their agents, shall have the right of being present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and at the examination of witnesses and declarations that may be taken in their trials;—and as the strict enforcement of this article may be in opposition to the established forms of the present due administration of justice, it is mutually understood, that the Republic of Chile is only bound by the aforesaid stipulation to maintain the most perfect equality in this respect between the American and Chilean citizens, the former to enjoy all the rights and benefits of the present or future provisions which the laws grant to the latter in their judicial tribunals, but no special favors or privileges.

ART. III. It being agreed by the twenty-ninth article of the aforesaid treaty that, *deserters* from the public and private vessels of either party are to be restored thereto by the respective consuls—and whereas, it is declared by the article one hundred and thirty-two, of the present constitution of Chile that, "there are no slaves in Chile;" and, that "slaves touching the territory of the Republic are free"—it is likewise mutually understood, that the aforesaid stipulation shall not comprehend slaves serving under any denomination, on board the public or private ships of the United States of America.

ART. IV. It is further agreed, that the ratifications of the aforesaid treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, and of the present additional and explanatory convention, shall be exchanged in the City of Washington within the term of eight months, to be counted from the date of the present convention.

This additional and explanatory convention, upon its being duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to, and make a part of, the treaty of peace, amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed on the said 16th day of May, 1832, having the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, have signed by virtue of our powers, the aforesaid additional and explanatory convention, and have caused to be affixed our hands and seals, respectively.

Done in the City of Santiago this 1st day of September, 1833;—and in the 58th year of Independence of the United States of America, and the 24th of the Republic of Chile.

JNO. HAMM. [L. S.]
ANDRES BELLO. [L. S.]

CONVENTION WITH SPAIN.

Convention for the settlement of Claims, between the Government of the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name and behalf of Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel the Second, concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at Madrid, on the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Madrid, on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, by Cornelius P. Van Ness, on the part of the United States, and His Excellency Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, on the part of Her Catholic Majesty.

The Government of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen Regent, Governess of Spain during the minority of her august daughter, Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II, from a desire of adjusting by a definitive arrangement the claims preferred by each party against the other, and thus removing all grounds of disagreement, as also of strengthening the ties of friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between the two nations, have appointed for this purpose, as their respective plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States, Cornelius P. Van Ness, a citizen of the said States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II; and Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name and behalf of Her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II, his Excellency Don Jose de Herdia, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Ysabel the Catholic, one of Her Majesty's Supreme Council of Finance, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and President of the Royal Junta of Appeals of Credits against France; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Her Majesty the Queen Regent and Governess, in the name and in behalf of her Catholic Majesty Donna Ysabel II, engages to pay to the United States, as the balance on account of the claims aforesaid, the sum of twelve millions of rials *vellon*, in one or several inscriptions, as preferred by the Government of the United States, of perpetual rents, on the great book of the consolidated debt of Spain, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum. Said inscription or inscriptions shall be issued in conformity with the model or form annexed to this Convention, and shall be delivered in Madrid to such person or persons as may be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive them, within four months after the exchange of the ratifications. And said inscriptions, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed by the Government of the United States among the claimants entitled thereto, in such manner as it may deem just and equitable.

ART II. The interest of the aforesaid inscription or inscriptions shall be paid in Paris every six months, and the first half yearly payment is to be made six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention.

ART. III. The high contracting parties, in virtue of the stipulation contained in article first, reciprocally renounce, release, and cancel all claims which either may have upon the other, of whatever class, denomination, or origin they may be; from the twenty-second of February,

one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the time of signing this Convention.

ART. IV. On the request of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Catholic Majesty at Washington, the Government of the United States will deliver to him, in six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, a note or list of the claims of American citizens against the Government of Spain, specifying their amounts respectively, and three years afterwards, or sooner if possible, authentic copies of all the documents upon which they may have been founded.

ART. V. This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in Madrid, in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in triplicate at Madrid, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

C. P. VAN NESS, [L. S.]
JOSE DE HEREDIA, [L. S.]

The following is a translation of the form, or model, of the inscription:

No.
Cupon of dollars of rent payable in Paris on the of 183
Cupon No. 1.

Perpetual rent of Spain.
Payable in Paris
at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum,
inscribed in the great book of the consolidated debt.

This Inscription is issued in pursuance of a convention concluded at Madrid on the day of 183 between H. C. M. the Queen of Spain, and the U. S. of America, for the payment of the claims of the citizens of said States.

INSCRIPTION No.

Capital. Dollars or Francs.	*Rent.* Dollars or Francs.

The bearer of this is entitled to an annual rent of dollars or francs, payable at Paris every six months, on the and of by the bankers of Spain in that city, rating each dollar at 5 francs 40 centimes, in conformity with the royal decree of December 15th, 1825.

Agreeably to said royal decree an appropriation of one per cent. on the nominal value of this rent is made annually at compound interest for the extinction of the same, which amount shall be employed by the above-mentioned bankers in such extinction periodically at the current rate.

Madrid, of 183

The Secretary of State and of the Department of Finance.

The Director of the Royal Caisse d'Amortisation.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, and of the United States of America, have signed this model and have affixed thereunto our seals.

Done at Madrid this day of

JOSE DE HEREDIA, [Seal.]
C. P. VAN NESS, [Seal.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury was created by act of 2d September, 1789. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He hold his office at the will of the President; is, by usage, a member of the cabinet; and, ex-officio, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. By an act of Congress, of the 15th May, 1820, the Treasury Department has been invested with extraordinary powers for the recovery of public moneys not accounted for, or withheld by officers receiving them, prior to such moneys being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorized upon certificates of balances from the First Comptroller, against principals and sureties in default; and the judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the warrants in question.

By the act of 29th May, 1832, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created A portion of the duties of this office had been previously, under the act of 15th May, 1820, performed by the Fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the Government are finally settled at the Treasury Department; for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute, with respect to the power of adjusting claims or paying money,) into two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG, chief clerk, superintends the business of the office generally; receives the directions of the Secretary on matters to be acted upon; refers to the officers of the Department all matters requiring their examination; distributes the business of the clerks, and submits to the Secretary the business prepared by them; directs remittances to foreign bankers, audits and directs the payment of the accounts for the contingencies of the Secretary's office and the S. E. executive buildings; assists in preparing reports to be made to Congress by the Secretary; reports weekly to the Secretary the state of the business of the office; transmits to the collectors passports and sea letters; examines all warrants before they are signed by the Secretary, and receives directions from him where they are to be paid; prepares instructions to the Treasurer, for transfers of money from one bank to another; and attends to miscellaneous business referred to him by the Secretary.....$2000 00

James L. Anthony, prepares the warrants for payment into the Treasury; issues and registers the warrants for payments, under the appropriations for civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures; and keeps accounts of all such appropri-

ations; and also keeps an account of the bonds taken and liquidated at each custom house..... $1600 00

Samuel M. McKean, attends to the business with banks; to remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; to applications for release from imprisonment; to matters relating to internal improvement, and to the Mint establishment: and to such subjects as are submitted by the Solicitor of the Treasury and District Attorneys, not immediately connected with the branches of business assigned to others, and all claims under like circumstances; and acts as translator of foreign languages..... 1600 00

Thomas Dungan, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the naval service; keeps the appropriation accounts of the navy; prepares the warrants for the transfer of stocks from one loan office to that of another; and keeps an account of the accruing duties..... 1400 00

Francis A. Dickins, 1st, examines and registers claims under the act of 15th of May, 1828, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution;" prepares and registers certificates for those allowed and warrants for their payment, and generally attends to all correspondence or other business connected with those claims; 2d, examines and registers claims under the act of the 5th July, 1832, "for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia," and attends to all correspondence and other business connected with those claims; and 3d, issues and registers warrants for the payment of duties refunded under the act of 2d March, 1833..... 1400 00

John McGinnis, jun., attends to the correspondence connected with the General and other Land Offices, and to all business arising under the laws relating to the public lands; to all business connected with the building, repair, and supply of the revenue cutters, and their employment; to the examination of charges and complaints for official misconduct against registers, and receivers of public money, and the officers of the revenue cutters, and to the correspondence appertaining thereto. He also attends to the business arising under the acts for the relief of sick and disabled seamen employed in the merchant service, and the building and repair of public hospitals, designed for their benefit..... 1400 00

Gilbert Rodman, examines questions arising under the revenue laws, and attends to the correspondence appertaining to such questions; keeps an account of moneys received and expended by collectors of the customs; has charge of applications for the appointment, of subordinate officers of the customs; and for the employment of revenue boats; examines appeals from appraisements under the eighteenth section of the act of March 1, 1823, and applications to complete drawback entries under the act of March 3, 1815. He attends, also, to the payment of fishing bounties, and to all charges and complaints against officers of the customs, and to the cor-

respondence connected therewith, and to that arising under miscellaneous subjects assigned to him..... 1400 00

Samuel Cheslyn Potter, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the military service; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations; also of all custom house bonds in suit, and debentures issued and paid; attends to the remittances to, and correspondence with, the bankers of the United States abroad, and to commissioners of loans; audits and pays the accounts for expenditures consequent on the burning of the S. E. executive building; acts as agent in paying the salaries and contingent expenses of the Secretary's office, contingent expenses of S. E. executive building, salaries of superintendent and watchmen, and general disbursing agent of the Treasury Department.....$1400 00

Cyrus S. Jacobs, has charge of letters of application and recommendation for office, complaints and resignations; issues commissions, warrants and letters of appointments; attends to matters concerning the light house establishment, and examines charges or complaints for official miscouduct against persons connected with that establishment; assists in miscellaneous correspondence, and in copying and recording..... 1150 00

Thomas G. Bradford, issues and registers the revolutionary bounty land scrip, under the acts of the 30th May, 1830, 13th July, 1832, and 2d March, 1833; attends to all business connected with that branch of the public service, and in recording. 1150 00

J. Jay Langdon, examines applications for entries under the 10th section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823; attends to the procuring copies of documents lost at the burning of the Treasury building, and audits the accounts for copying the same; answers applications for return of duties, and refers them to the proper accounting officer. Attends to miscellaneous correspondence, and has the general charge of the letter files and records..... 1000 00

William T. Read, examines applications for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, under the acts of the 2d March, 1831, and 14th July, 1832, and prepares the cases when reported by the commissioners of insolvency for the Secretary's decision, and generally attends to all matters arising under those acts..... 1400 00

Alexander Nesbitt, attends to the copying and recording required for the business under the above acts for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States..... 1000 00

John N. Lorejoy, Jr. messenger..... 700 00

Charles Pettit, messenger..... 500 00

John P. Pepper, superintendent of the Treasury buildings, and the grounds appertaining thereto; has charge of the grounds attached to the old S. E. executive building, and attends to the purchases for the department..... 500 00

WATCHMEN.

Wm. C. Goddard.....	400 00	*Wm. Hilbus*.....	400 00
Edward Ourand.....	40000	*Jas. W. Shields*.....	400 00

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Joseph Anderson, Comptroller, $3,500 per annum.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditor, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register; countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

CLERKS IN THE FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

JOHN LAUB chief clerk; his duties are to draft answers (subject to the revision of the Comptroller) to all questions propounded by the officers of the customs, merchants and others, under the revenue laws, and treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign powers; to prepare general instruments and forms in relation to the duties to be performed by those officers, and the manner in which they are to keep and render their accounts; and assists in the correspondence of the offices of a miscellaneous nature. He also prepares, under the direction of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, such forms of other accounts and documents as are deemed essential to a systematic execution of the public buisness; and performs, generally, such other official duties as are confided to him by the Comptroller.....$1700 00

William Williamson, makes out from the laws of each session of Congress, detailed statements of appropriations for the civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures of Government, in the form of warrants, and records the same; registers all warrants issued for payments in pursuance of said appropriations; makes out and records warrants for carrying unexpended balances to the surplus fund; keeps the leger containing an account for each specific appropriation; writes and copies all letters on subjects connected with the state of the appropriations; examines all powers of attorney and all documents relative to the transfer of stocks, and payments of principal and dividends thereof, which may be presented for the inspection and decision of the Comptroller; attends to and keeps a record of the transfer of stocks on the books of the Treasury; register warrants issued for transferring stocks on the books of loan offices; keeps a journal and leger, exhibiting quarterly the balances of the different kind of stocks on the books of the Treasury and of the loan offices; writes and copies all letters on subjects in any way connected with the funded debt of the United States; and keeps a record of bonds of indemnification for the renewal of lost certificates of stocks.. 1400 00

Lund Washington, examines the accounts of the collectors of the customs south and west of the river Potomac—the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—the accounts of the Treasurer of the mint—the accounts of public ministers,

consuls and commercial agents; and makes an annual statement in relation to the affairs of the mint establishment..... 1400 00

James Larned, finally examines and adjusts all accounts of receivers of public moneys, and states any differences that may occur; and prepares letters of correspondence, under the supervision of the Comptroller, in relation to their accounts.... 1400 00

John Woodside, examines all accounts of collectors of the customs north of the Potomac, and on the lakes, and gives such explanations as may be found necessary..... 1150 00

Richard S. Briscoe, examines the accounts of the United States Bank, and its branches—commissioners of loans for the payment of principal and interest of the funded debt—internal revenue and direct tax accounts—revolutionary claims—and records the same; and enters warrants on collectors of the customs, direct tax, and internal revenue..... 1150 00

Benjamin Harrison, examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters..... 1150 00

William Anderson, examines the accounts with the marshals of the United States—of collectors of the customs, for disbursements relative to light houses and marine hospitals—of the surveyors general—of the agents for paying the contingent expenses of the several departments; and the salaries, &c. of civil public officers generally, &c. And inspects all the copies of letters relative to the custom-house and revenue, to render them exactly correspondent to the originals..... 1400 00

George Wood, warrant clerk—duty to examine the acts of Congress—to make out appropriation warrants for all moneys to be drawn from the Treasury, on requisitions of the Secretary of the War Department—to state the specific titlings under which the same may be drawn—and to keep a set of books, exhibiting the moneys paid out of the Treasury on all accounts connected with the War Department, comprising Indian treaties, annuities, internal improvements. army proper. 1150 00

Samuel P. Webster, prepares the letters transmitting the commissions of the officers of the customs, together with the requisite official oaths and bonds; enters the accounts of those officers when settled, and prepares the letters advising them of such settlement..... 1150 00

Nicholas Biddle Van Zandt, registers the accounts reported to the Comptroller by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office—drafts letters to disbursing officers in explanation of the settlement of those accounts—files, and has charge of, the official bonds of officers of the customs and internal revenue, of the receivers, and registers, consuls, &c.—furnishes to the Solicitor of the Treasury authenticated transcripts of accounts and bonds of delinquents for suit, and keeps him regularly advised of all subsequent changes in the balances due from them, &c..... 1000 00

George Johnson, records all letters written by the Comptroller and his Chief Clerk upon revenue subjects—makes out copies of the statements of differences of receivers accounts of pub-

lic money, for lands sold—copies letters, and makes out abstracts of accounts, when called for by Congress, and others having business with the office—besides other duties when required to be performed of him in the office..... 1000 00

T. F. Anderson, enters all warrants of appropriations of moneys drawn for the use of, and keeps a set of books relating to, the Navy Department. Also, warrants concerning payments into banks by the officer sof the customs, and receivers of public moneys for lands sold; and conducts the correspondence with the latter on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury; together with the warrants on account of direct taxes, internal duties and revolutionary pensions—records all the bonds of collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, and prepares the annual report of their official emoluments..... 1000 00

Samuel Handy, records and copies letters—and assists in the examination of the Post Office accounts, and in all matters of business confined to him by the Chief Clerk..... 1000 00

James M. Burke, copies letters to the officers of the customs and others—records letters to different officers; and assists in copying such other documents as may be confided to him..... 1000 00

John N. Lovejoy, messenger 700 00

Jacob Hines, assistant messenger..... 350 00

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

James B. Thornton, Comptroller, $3,000 per annum.

In the brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties they are the ultimate law officers of the Government.

The Second Comptroller is independent of the First. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which from the constantly increasing expenditures of the government, had accumulated, and which with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one comptroller. The Second Comptroller therefore would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money, and accounting for it, are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion, in advancing from the appropriations the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal application of the money. In this division of duties, is perceived a salutary check. The hands of the Executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds to accomplish the purposes of the Government; but these agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the Executive no power to misapply the funds advanced.

It is the duty of the Second Comptroller to revise and certify the accounts stated in the offices of the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors, and he decides on all appeals from the decisions of those Auditors, and his decision is final, except relief is granted by Congress.

In the office of the Second Comptroller a record is kept of the accounts settled, showing the balances due to, and from, the United States; a record of all the requisitions for money drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money, entered into by those departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stoppages, on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements, of the disbursements, as required by law. He also prescribes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts, subject to his revision.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

JOHN N. MOULDER, chief clerk, is charged with the general superintendence of the details of business of the office; with the registering, filing, and safe keeping of the bonds of disbursing officers, and of the contracts and bonds for services and supplies in the War and Navy Departments; with drafting the forms and instructions issued to the disbursing officers and agents of those departments, for keeping and rendering their accounts in an uniform and systematic manner; with assisting the Comptroller in the general correspondence of the office; and in occasionally aiding in the examination and revision of accounts reported by the respective Auditors for the decision of the Comptroller..... $1700 00

Jonathan Seaver, is charged with the examination of the accounts for the naval expenditures; for the marine corps; for the naval hospitals; and for the payments of the navy and privateer pensioners. of which he makes an entry of each semi-annual payment. He keeps the record of the balances due to and from the United States, by disbursing officers of the navy; and acts as agent for paying the salaries, and disbursing the contingent fund, of the Second Comptroller's office..... 1400 00

John M. Broadhead, his duties are to open and keep an account under each head of the numerous appropriations connected with the War Department; to make such reports and statements as are from time to time officially required by officers of these Departments, through the Second Comptroller, and to prepare condensed reports of the army appropriations, at the end of each year, for the information of Congress..... 1150 00

James L. Cathcart, opens and keeps an account under each head of appropriation connected with the naval service, navy pension, navy hospital, and privateer pension fund; makes such statements as are from time to time required by the Navy Department, through the Second Comptroller; and prepares condensed reports at the end of each year for the information of Congress; he likewise records all requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy on the Treasury, and all transfer and refunding requisitions; and keeps all the books, including the leger, which appertain to the naval establisement, and keeps the indexes..... 1150 00

John Davis, is charged with the revision of the paymaster's accounts; the accounts appertaining to the Indian Department; the accounts for expenditures under the Engineer Department; for fortifications, surveys, improvements of roads and canals, rivers, harbors, Purchasing Department, &c.... 1400 00

Joseph Manahan, is charged with the revision of all the pension accounts reported by the Third Auditor, with the entries of the same on the check books; and with the entries of the semi-annual statements from the War Department, of the changes arising from deaths, transfers, &c., on the rolls of the respective agencies..... 1000 00

James M. Cutts, is charged with the revision of the accounts for the Quartermaster's Department; Subsistence, and Hospital Department; arsenals, arrearages, and accounts for the relief of individuals..... 1150 00

George D. Abbot, recording clerk, and accounts of recruiting, contingent, ordnance, armories, arming and equipping militia, and armament of fortifications..... 800 00

John Sessford, messenger; in addition to his appropriate duties as messenger, he is charged with the order and safe keeping of the library, maps, &c., belonging to the office..... 700 00

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Richard Harrison, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list, and after examination, certifies the balance, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

CLERKS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM PARKER, chief clerk, on all current or miscellaneous accounts, and such as relate to the civil list, surveys of the public lands, light houses, custom houses, marine hospitals, &c..... $1700 00

Jeremiah Williams, on the accounts of every description relating to the public debt..... 1400 00

William Morton, on the accounts of the Treasurer, of payments to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and the bond accounts of collectors of the customs..... 1400 00

John Coyle..... } On the accounts of collectors of the customs, and internal revenue..... 1150 00
John Underwood..... } 1150 00
Jeremiah W. Bronaugh..... } 1150 00
James M. Torbert..... } 1150 00

Thomas G. Slye, on the accounts relating to the expenses of the judiciary and the mint establishment..... 1150 00

Daniel P. Porter..... } recording custom house bonds and official letters..... 1150 00
John A. Brightwell.... } 1000 00

William Morton, jun., recording reports on accounts sent for revision to the Comptroller..... 800 00

Charles B. Davis, messenger..... 700 00

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

William B. Lewis, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The Second Auditor receives and settles —1. All accounts relative to the pay of the army, subsistence and forage of officers, and pay, subsistence and clothing of their servants. 2 All accounts appertaining to the Cloathing and Purchasing Department. 3. All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. 4. All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c.. also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered sick officers and soldiers, who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the army. 5. All accounts relating to the recruiting service. 6. All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to armament of new fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c. 7. Accounts for disbursements at the national armories. 8. All accounts appertaining to disbursements in the Indian Department, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c., and the property accounts of the army, arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

JAMES EAKIN, chief clerk	1700 00
John Wells, jun. book-keeper	1400 00
John Peters, examines and states accounts of the Indian Department	1400 00
Samuel Lewis, jun. records letters, and the requisitions on the Treasury	1150 00
Richard M Boyer, examines and states army paymasters accounts	1150 00
Robert Ellis, examines and states the accounts of the commissary of purchases; of the paymasters at the national armories; and such of the accounts of the quarter master's as are adjusted by the Second Auditor	1150 00
William Mechlin, examines and states individual claims, and accounts of the pay and Indian departm ot.	1150 00
Leonard Mackall, adjusts the store and property accounts of the army, growing out of the settlements made by the Second Auditor	1150 00
Peter Brady, adjusts the store and property accounts, and keeps the appropriation books.	1150 00
Richard T. Queen, examines and states army paymasters accounts	1000 00
O S Hall.	1000 00
Josiah F. Polk.. ... } Examines and states accounts of the Indian Department.	1000 00
Edward B. Grayson	1000 00
William Ford, records reports on accounts, sent to Second Comptroller for revision, and assists in adjusting property accounts	800 00
William Lloyd, messenger	700 00

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Peter Hagner, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The duties of the office of the Third Auditor extend to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster Department, both as to money and property, and the same as to the accounts for subsistence of the army, also of accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy, for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for revolutionary, invalid, and half pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims, arising before and during the late war; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department, from the commencement of the government to the first of July, 1815. There are employed in this office—

One chief clerk, assisting the Auditor in the general superintendence Two clerks as book-keepers of the principal books Three clerks as examiners of accounts in the Quartermaster Department, fortifications, military academy, and internal improvements. Two clerks as examiners of subsistence accounts. Three clerks as examiners of pension accounts. Two clerks as examiners of soldier's claims, and pensions to widows and orphans One clerk as examiner of paymasters accounts, and other unsettled accounts of the late war. One clerk engaged in recording reports and requisitions. One clerk engaged in recording letters and copying documents. Three temporary examining clerks.

CLERKS IN THE THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. THOMPSON, chief clerk	1700 00	*James Davidson*	1150 00
Charles Vinson	1400 00	*Samuel S. Rind*	1150 00
John Abbott	1400 00	*Gideon Pearce*	1150 00
Richard Burges	1400 00	*Benjamin M. Miller*	1000 00
Robert Reed	1400 00	*J. B Kirkpatrick*	1000 00
Henry Whetcroft	1400 00	*John Harry*	1000 00
Bennet Clements	1150 00	*Leven Jones*	1000 00
Henry C. Matthews	1150 00	*Anthony Hyde*	800 00
Thomas Gunton	1150 00	*Silas H. Hill*	800 00
Samuel B. Goddard	1150 00	*Thomas Dove*, messenger	700 00
Henry Randall	1150 00	*Richard Dove*, as't meseng'r	350 00

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OEFICE.

Amos Kendall, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

CLERKS IN THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS H. GILLISS, chief clerk, has the general superintendence of the business of the office, and conducts the correspondence $1700 00

Joseph Mechlin, book keeper 1400 00

William Hunter, examines and states the navy and privateer pension accounts 1400 00

Robert Getty	Examine and state accounts of Pursers, &c. &c.	1150 00
Robert Johnson		1150 00
Henry Forrest		1000 00

George Gillis, examines and states accounts of paymaster and quartermaster of marine corps..... 1150 00
Richard Bennett, states current accounts of the office, and keeps a record of the reports of accounts, and certificates on navy agents..... 1150 00
Robert McGill.. } Examine and state accounts of navy agents } 1150 00
Joseph Perry.. } and contractors in the United States. } 1000 00
George M. Head, registers the requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy..... 1000 00
H. C. Williams, examines and states purser's accounts of receipts and expenditures of provisions; keeps a record of the deliveries of slop-clothing and other stores to pursers from the navy stores, and states the accounts of live oak agents..... 1000 00
Alexander U. Kyle, keeps the record of the current correspondence of the office, &c..... 1000 00
Samuel Kendall, jr., on miscellaneous business..... 1000 00
Samuel Grubb, messenger 700 00

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Stephen Pleasonton, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian trade; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue, in superintending the building and repairing light houses and light vessels, beacons, buoys, and piers; supplying the light houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the light house establishment.

CLERKS IN THE FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS MUSTIN, chief clerk, has charge of the diplomatic, consular, and other accounts, appertaining and relating to the Department of State..... $1700 00
John H. Houston, engaged in the settlement of diplomatic and other accounts..... 1400 00
James D. King, settles diplomatic and other accounts..... 1150 00
Arthur Campbell, settles diplomatic and other accounts..... 1000 00
Joseph Thaw, engaged on light house business, corresponding with keepers and superintendents, receiving and examining their accounts, &c..... 1400 00
Ebenezer J. Hume, copying and recording the correspondence in relation to light houses, contracts for building light houses, floating lights, and for supplying the same with oil..... 1150 00
David Easton..... } 1150 00
William Dewees..... } Engaged in the settlement of Post } 1150 00
Henry W Ball ... } Office accounts. } 1150 00
James Gooch..... } 1000 00
Edward Holland, messenger..... 700 00

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Virgil Maxcy, Solicitor of the Treasury, $3,500 per annum.

The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of 29th May, 1830. He superintends all the civil suits, commenced in the name of the United States, in all the courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the district attorneys, marshals and clerks in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of court, reports of their situation and progress. He receives from collectors reports of custom house bonds put in suit, and of information, &c, directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of collectors, district attorneys, and marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due, and accruing to, the United States.

This officer also has charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States in payment of debts, and all trusts created for the use of the United States in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Nicholas Harpur, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts, of suits on Treasury transcripts—transmitting Treasury transcripts of accounts for suit—in receiving, endorsing and filing communications to the office, and in minor correspondence, &c. &c..... ....$1150 00

Benjamin F. Pleasants, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' attorneys, marshals, clerks, and collectors, of suits brought on custom house bonds, and for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for violations of the revenue laws—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office, in relation to that class of business, &c. &c..... .... 1150 00

Basil Waring, employed in attending to the business relating to internal duties and direct taxes; the business relating to lands, &c, set off to the United States in payment of debts; keeping records of deeds and conveyances made for the same by the Solicitor; recording letters relating to those two branches of business; endorsing and filing letters received relating to the same, and in minor correspondence in relation to these branches, &c &c 1150 00

Pacificus Ord, messenger..... 500 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

John Campbell, Treasurer, $3,000 per annum.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, chief clerk..... 1700 00
Henry Jackson, attends to the payment of warrants at Washington..... 1400 00
George W. Dashiell, attends to remittances..... 1100 00
Samuel Forrest, attends to the Treasurer's quarterly accounts.. 1000 00
Andrew Smith, issues receipts for moneys paid into the Treasury on account of patents, drafts for transfers of money, records public letters, &c..... 800 00
James Moore, messenger..... 700 00

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Thomas L. Smith, Register, $3,000 per annum.

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to, or from, the United States; he keeps the district tonnage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and with their vouchers and certificates, preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted. By an act of the 10th February, 1820, it is also made the duty of the Register of the Treasury, to prepare statistical accounts of the commerce and navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

CLERKS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

MICHAEL NOURSE, chief clerk; his special duty is to keep the books containing the general accounts of the debt of the United States, and the accounts of individuals, creditors in the books of the Treasury; he prepares all reports and statements that may be required in relation to the public debt, including the annual statements and report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; he also keeps the leger appertaining to the revenue, arising from the sale of the public lands, &c, containing the accounts of the several receivers, the entries in which are made on the quarterly settlements at the Treasury; and makes a short entry of all accounts admitted and certified by the First Comptroller; pays the contingent accounts of the Register's office. His other duties are of a more general character, appertaining to the calls from the Departments and Congress, and to correspondence.....$1700 00
James McClery, superintends the branches of commerce and navigation, of revenue and drawback, and discharges various other duties in relation to these branches..... 1400 00
John D. Barclay, keeps the principal books of receipts and

expenditures, in which are included all the personal accounts in relation to the Treasury and State Departments; all the general heads of appropriations made by Congress; all the warrants issued on, or in favor of the Treasury; makes out the estimates for Congress, on which are founded the acts of appropriations for the support of government, and of the military and naval establishments, which he also makes out; makes out and superintends the formation of various statements in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the United States..... 1400 00

James Laurie, keeps the import leger, exhibiting the revenue arising on imports, and containing the accounts of the several collectors of the customs, the entries in which are made on the quarterly settlements by the accounting officers of the Treasury..... 1400 00

John B Blake. keeps the legers of appropriations and expenditures, for the War and Navy Departments; prepares quarterly lists of payments under their respective heads, together with the tabular views of appropriations, payments, repayments, and balances; makes out a balance sheet, which is an exhibit in aggregate of the quarterly operations under each and every head of appropriation for the services of said Departments, together with the balances unapplied at the close of each quarter; and occasionally assists in preparing answers to calls for miscellaneous information.. ..... 1400 00

Francis Lowndes, keeps the tonnage accounts of the United States. and corresponds with the several collectors thereon; prepares the annual statement for Congress of the district tonnage of the United States, shewing the several descriptions of tonnage belonging to each district at the close of the year. 1150 00

William James, keeps the returns of the American and foreign tonnage; prepares the general statements of tonnage entering and departing, which accompany the report on commerce and navigation; assists in preparing the general statement of duties on merchandise, tonnage, &c., for public accounts; and attends to other duties of a general nature, connected with the accounts of the collectors of the customs..... 1150 00

B. F Rittenhouse, receives and enters in the journal the accounts of moneys expended in the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic departments—balances the leger of receipts and expenditures annually; keeps the leger of appropriations and expenditures of the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic, departments—prepares and superintends the printing of the public accounts relative to the War and Navy Departments.... 1150 00

William Mackey, keeps the books of internal revenue, and makes out transcripts for suit..... 1000 00

Lewis Salomon, keeps the records of marine papers issued in all the ports of the United States; enters the copies of registers and enrolments issued, and the originals when surrendered; files the latter, and arranges copies of said registers and enrolments 1000 00

Joseph Mountz, has charge of the fire-proof records of the Treasury Department; furnishing information from them, embracing the files of the accounts filed at the Treasury by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certified by the First Comptroller; keeps registers of them; and has charge of the books of the old government..... 1000 00

Isaac K Hanson, keeps the books of imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, of the articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of foreign countries; also the footings of the collectors abstracts, and makes out the annual statement for Congress, of importations in American and foreign vessels..... 1000 00

Edgar Patterson, keeps the impost book—merchandise and tonnage, and duties thereon—all the receipts and expenditures of each collection district—also takes off the drawbacks, by which the net revenue on merchandise, &c, is ascertained 1000 00

Joseph Brewer, keeps the books of foreign merchandise exported in American and foreign vessels—the closing accounts of direct tax—copies revenue accounts for suit—and performs various other services of a miscellaneous nature..... 1000 00

William Cox, records and registers the warrants upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of War and Navy..... 1000 00

James D. Woodside, copying clerk, and prepares statements of a miscellaneous character—records drafts drawn on banks by the Treasurer of the United States, and the receipts given by him for patent fees..... 1000 00

Robert Lawrence, assists in that branch of business which relates to the tonnage of the United States—transmits certificates and lists of crews to the several collectors—and has charge of the congressional documents..... 1000 00

John Nourse, keeps the books of domestic produce exported in American and foreign vessels, and prepares the annual statements thereof for Congress..... 1000 00

John A McBlair, prepares for the Register's signature, copies of reports of the 1st and 5th Auditors on which warrants are to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for civil, miscellaneous, diplomatic, and revolutionary claims—makes out for the 1st and 5th Auditors offices certificates of moneys advanced to, and of balances due from individuals, upon which are founded the charges in the settlements of their accounts; and records and registers warrants drawn in favor of and on the Treasurer of the United States..... 800 00

P. W. Gallaudet, prepares various statements and keeps the records in relation to the unclaimed dividends, and the marine hospital fund—keeps the account of the contingent fund, and of payments made by order of the library committee of Congress—records the Treasurer's drafts on banks and receipts for patents..... 800 00

Alexander McDonald, messenger..... 700 00

James Watson, assistant messenger..... 350 00

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Elijah Hayward, Commissioner, $3.000 per annum.

Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by Letters Patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded

By the act of 24th of April, 1820, all sales of public lands, made after July 1st of that year are made for cash; and complete payment must be made on the day of purchase. The minimum price is fixed at $1 25 per acre, below which they cannot be disposed of.

By the act of 1812 the President was required to sign all land patents, but under a law of the last session, a Secretary has been appointed to sign them for him.

CLERKS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

JOHN M. MOORE, chief clerk		$1700 00
Samuel D King, has in charge the reports of the commissioners on private land claims—attends to all enquiries connected with those claims, and issues the patents therefor—attends to the subject of the locations of Indian reserves, with various miscellaneous duties		1150 00
Frederick Keller, issues the patents for the Virginia military bounty lands, and examines warrants and prepares documents whereon military bounty land *scrip* is issued at the Treasury, and attends to the miscellaneous enquiries and correspondence connected with these subjects		1150 00
James Callan, draughtsman		1150 00
Joseph S. Wilson, superintends the issuing of patents for lands sold by the United States, and patents for military bounty lands of the late war—attends to the preparation of exemplifications of records and documents, and to the correction of errors of entry at the district land offices		1150 00
Sterling Gresham	Accountants. Their duties are to keep the individual accounts of purchasers of public lands and to examine and report on quarterly accounts of the receivers of public money	1150 00
James R. M. Bryant		1150 00
William Simmons		1150 00
**William S Smith*		1150 00
†*Sackett Reynolds*		1400 00
Mead Fitzhugh		1150 00
N. A. Rondall	Assistant Accountants	1000 00
T B. Reily		1000 00
John Wilson		1000 00
Joseph Collins	Write and record patents	1000 00
Samuel Hanson		1000 00
Edward Barnard		1000 00
Joseph T Walker, messenger		700 00
Roderick Hampton, assistant messenger		350 00

* William Smith, also acts as agent for the payment of salaries, and for the disbursement of the contingent fund and extra appropriations for clerk hire.

† Sackett Reynolds, has also in charge the accounts of the three per cent fund accruing on the nett proceeds of public lands payable to the States wherein those lands are situated, for which he receives $250 per annum.

SECRETARY FOR SIGNING LAND PATENTS.

Andrew J. Donelson.....$1500 00

The appointment of this officer is authorized, by the act of March 2, 1833, prescribing the mode by which Patents for public lands shall be signed and executed. It is his duty, under the direction of the President, to sign, in his name, and for him, all patents for lands sold or granted under the authority of the United States.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.

The Commissioners of Insolvency are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. For their powers, duties, and compensation, and the manner prescribed for application for relief by an insolvent debtor, together with the form of proceedings on such application, see act of March 2, 1831, Vol. X. p. 124, and act of July 14, 1832, Vol. XI. p. 106.

At Portland, for District of Maine.
George Willis.....Aug. 21, 1834

At Portsmouth, for the District of New Hampshire.
Jotham Lawrence,...July 12, 1834.

At Boston, for the District of Massachusetts.
William Parmentier, July 1, 1834.
Samuel S. Lewis,.....July 1, 1834.

At Salem Bridge, for the District of Connecticut.
Robeson S. Hinman, Aug. 14, 1834

At the City of New York, for the Southern District of New York.
David Agry,.....July 1, 1834.
Dominick T. Blake...July 1, 1834
Thos. Jefferson Smith, July 1, 1834.

At Princeton, for the District of New Jersey.
James S Green,.....July 1, 1834.

At Philadelphia, for the Southern District of Pennsylvania.
James M. Broom,.....July 1, 1834.
Edw. D. Ingraham,...July 1, 1834
Henry Shoemaker,....July 1, 1834

At Pittsburg, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
William G. Hawkins, July 1, 1834.

At Baltimore for the District of Maryland.
Alexander Cheves,....July 1, 1834.

At Charleston, for the District of South Carolina.
Benj Elliott, ...July 1, 1834.
Martin Stobble,.....July 1, 1834.
James Jervey,..... ..July 1, 1834.

At Savannah, for the District of Georgia.
Richard B. Cuyler,... July 1, 1834.
Mordicai Myers,..... July 1, 1834.
Wm. T. Williams.....July 1, 1834.

At Frankfort, for the District of Kentucky.
Alexander K. Depew, July 1, 1834.

At Mobile, for the Southern District of Alabama.
George W. Owen,.....July 1, 1834.

At St. Louis, for the District of Missouri.
Elliott Lee, ...July 3, 1834.

At St. Augustine, for the Eastern District of Florida.
William H. Simmons, July 1, 1834.

At Washington, for the District of Columbia.
William Hebb,.....July 1, 1834.

An Act to revive and amend "an Act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

[SEC 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an act enti-

tled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," passed on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and an act in addition thereto, passed on the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, which said acts expired on the second day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same are hereby, revived, and shall continue in force for three years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That if any surety, or co-surety, of any debtor who is, or shall become, an applicant for relief under the provisions of the acts recited in the preceding section of this act, shall be dead, the consent of the legal representative or representatives of such deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be received, an entitle the applicant to relief, in like manner as the consent of a living surety, or co-surety, would do by the provisions of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; and if the surety, or co-surety, of any such debtor shall be absent in parts unknown, or if the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, cannot be obtained, and the property or estate of any such deceased or absent surety, or co-surety, shall not be sufficient to pay the debt due to the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied by proof, of these facts, he shall be authorized, in all such cases, to grant such relief or discharge as the debtor applying for the same may be entitled to, according to the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend, upon the condition that such debtor shall not be discharged thereby from his or her legal liability to such absent surety, or co-surety, or to the estate of such deceased debtor, for any part of the debt due to the United States, which may thereafter be paid by or out of the estate of any such absent or deceased surety, or co-surety.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all discharges which have heretofore been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury to any principal debtor, with the consent of the legal representative or representatives of any deceased surety, or co-surety, shall be as valid as though such surety or co-surety, had been alive, and his or her consent obtained, according to the letter of the third section of the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to cause satisfaction to be entered upon all judgments against such insolvents as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, relieved under the provisions of the acts which this act is intended to revive and amend; or under any other and former act of Congress, for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States: *Provided*, the district judge of the district in which such judgments are on record, shall certify that he is satisfied that the debtor is possessed or entitled to no property liable to be applied to the satisfaction of said judgments, and that the interest of the Government does not require that such judgments should remain unsatisfied In every case of application for such certificate to a judge at his chambers, ten days notice shall be given to the district attorney for the district, when the application is made.

[*Approved, June 7th*, 1834.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The War Department, as organized under the present constitution, was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The Secretary of War, at first, had the superintendence of naval affairs. On the 30th of April, 1789, however, a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the military department; and is, by usage, a member of the cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the War Department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty Land Bureau, a Pension Office, an Office of Indian Affairs, and an Engineer Office, a Topographical Office, an Ordnance Office, an office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, an office for the Clothing Department, a Paymaster General's Office, and a Surgeon General's Office. All these offices, together with the Head Quarters of the Commanding General, (Major General Macomb,) and the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster General's office, are located at Washington. To this Department belongs the erection of all fortifications, making all topographical surveys; surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction (under the laws) of intercourse with Indian tribes.

CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

DANIEL KURTZ, *acting* chief clerk	2000 00
Cary A. Harris, clerk	1400 00
John C. Reynolds, clerk	1000 00
William Markward, messenger	650 00
Francis Datcher, assistant messenger	400 00

CLERK IN THE REQUISITION BUREAU.

LAWRENCE L. VAN KLEECK	1600 00

From this bureau all the requisitions of the War Department are made out on the Treasury, and the salaries and contingencies of the Department are paid.

CLERKS IN THE BOUNTY LAND BUREAU.

WILLIAM GORDON, principal	1400 00
Edward Stephens, clerk	1000 00

The Bounty Land Bureau of the War Department is a bureau in which claims for military bounty lands, originating in the revolutionary and late war, are examined, and from which military bounty land warrants issue.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ELBERT HERRING, Commissioner	3000 00
Daniel Kurtz, chief clerk	1600 00
Hezekiah Miller, clerk	1400 00
Samuel J. Potts, clerk	1000 00
William Ward, clerk	1000 00
Charles Drane, messenger	700 00

This office which had previously been one of the bureaus of the War Department, was created by an act of July 9, 1832, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes."

This act provides that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President and Senate, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may, from time to time prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations. All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs must be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him be passed to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

PENSION OFFICE.

JAMES L. EDWARDS, Commissioner	2500 00	*John D. Wilson*.....clerk.	1200 00
G. W. Crump, chief clerk.	1600 00	*Nathan Rice*.....clerk.	1200 00
French S. Evans.....clerk.	1400 00	*William M Stewart*, clerk.	1000 00
R. Ela.....clerk.	1400 00	*Daniel D. Addison*, clerk.	1000 00
William S. Allison...clerk.	1400 00	*George Taylor* .....clerk.	
Henry H. Sylvester...clerk	1200 00	*Reuben Burdine*.....cleik	1000 00
Vinal Luce... .....clerk.	1200 00	*Daniel Boyd*.. .....clerk.	800 00
Daniel Brown.....clerk.	1000 00	*Erasmus D. Bullock*, clerk	800 00
		John Weaver...messenger	350 00

The Pension Office was created by an act of Congress, dated March 2, 1833. The claims for pensions had been previously settled by a bureau of the War Department; (see Vol. XI. p. 115) In the office, as now established, the Commissioner of Pensions executes, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

OFFICES OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Major General Alexander Macomb, General-in-Chief.
Lieutenant Samuel Cooper, Aid de-Camp, 4 h Artillery.
Lieutenant Abraham Van Buren, Aid de Camp, 2d Infantry.

The army of the United States is placed under the command of the Major General, who is generally styled, *the General-in-Chief.*

His duties comprise the arrangement of the military force in such manner as to give protection to the maritime frontier and to the interior border. He superintends the recruiting service ; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides on all cases, except when the life of an officer or soldier is affected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the laws and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his duties he is assisted by the adjutant general, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service. He is also assisted by the two inspectors generals, who, under his orders, inspect the condition of the several regiments, corps, and posts, and inquire minutely into every subject relating to the welfare of the army ; and recommend such improvements as may add to the comfort of the officers and men ; they also report on the general condition of corps, and the individual character of its members. The General-in-

Chief has two aides-de camp, who assist him in his correspondence, and in the recording of it, and who also perform the duties of assistant adjutant's general.

There are no clerks attached to the head quarters of the army; the correspondence and duties being of a delicate and confidential nature, in a great degree, it is entrusted only to those who, by previous education and experience, can properly appreciate and understand its object.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Lorenzo Thomas, 4th Infantry.
Lieutenant James H. Prentis, 1st Artillery.

Brooke Williams, clerk	$1150 00
John H. Hepburn, clerk	1000 00
James L. Addison, clerk	800 00

This office is the repository of the records which refer to the *personnel* of the army, in war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered, where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size, roll, and enlistments, recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops, and muster rolls of companies, required by the 13th and 19th articles of war, are received and preserved; where the original proceedings of general courts martial are deposited and entered, where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded. [90th and 94th articles of war.]

The Adjutant General of the army is charged with the registery of all commissioned officers, and with the distribution of their commissions; with the record of all appointments in the army; promotions, resignations, deaths, &c. All orders which emanate from general head quarters of the army, and all regulations and general orders from the War Office, are communicated to the troops by the Adjutant General.

In this office the annual returns of the militia of the several States and Territories are deposited for safe keeping, as well as arms, munitions, and accoutrements, pertaining to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States. The general returns of the militia of the United States, required for the use of Congress, pursuant to the act of March 2, 1803, are consolidated in this office. Here all appointments and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia, are registered and distributed.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Lieutenant R. E. Lee, of the Corps of Engineers, } Assistants.
Lieutenant G. W. Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, }

Benjamin Fowler, clerk	$1150 00
J. C. Wilson, clerk	1000 00
Willis Fawcett, clerk	800 00

The Chief of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the seat of govern-

ment, and directs and regulates the duties of the corps of engineers, and those also of such of the topographical engineers as may be attached to the Engineer Department; and also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and is charged with its correspondence.

The duties of the Engineer Department comprise—reconnoitering and surveying for military purposes and for internal improvements, the selection of sites, the formation of plans and estimates, the construction, repair, and inspection of fortifications, and the disbursements of the sums appropriated for the fulfilment of those objects severally, comprising those of the Military Academy. Also, the superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress in relation to internal improvements by roads, canals, the navigation of rivers, and the repairs and improvements connected with the harbors of the United States, or the entrance into the same, which may be authorized by acts of Congress, with the execution of which the War Department may be charged.

The function of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority, though the War Department—and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which, at all times, entitle them to every mark of military respect.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

Brevet Lt. Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineers, Superintendent.
Captain Augustus Canfield, Topographical Engineers, assistant.
Lieutenant Washington Hood, 4th Infantry, assistant.
Robert Fowler, clerk..... $800 00

This bureau has charge of all topographical operations and surveys for military purposes, and for purposes of internal improvements, and of all maps, drawings, and documents, in relation to those duties.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance.
William H. Bell, Captain of Ordnance.
William Riddall, clerk..... $1150 00
A. G. Glynn, clerk..... 1000 00
George Welsh, clerk..... 800 00
John Robb, superintendent, Springfield, $100 per. month, and 4 rations.
C. Howard, storekeeper, Springfield, pay, &c. of captain of infantry.
J. Weatherhead, master armorer, Springfield, $50 per m. and 2 rations.
George Rust, superintendent, Harper's Ferry, $100 per m. and 4 rations.
D. Bedinger, storekeeper, Harper's Ferry, pay, &c. of captain of inf'try
Benjamin Moor, storekeeper, Harper's Ferry, $50 per m. and 2 rations.
Adam Hoops, storekeeper.....
James R. Butler, storekeeper, Pittsburg.....
Samuel Perkins, storekeeper, Detroit.....
Daniel S. Gaillard, storekeeper, Watervleit, N. Y....
Roger Alden, storekeeper, West Point, N. Y.....
} Pay, &c. of captain of infantry.

Marcus C Buck, storekeeper, Washington City.....	Pay, &c. of captain of infantry.
W. L Poole, storekeeper, Charleston, S. C.....	
S. H. Webb, storekeeper, New York.....	
A. L. Roumfort, storekeeper, Frankford, Penn.....	

The Ordnance Department which had been abolished and merged in the Artillery, by the act of 2d March, 1821, was re-organized under the act of 5th April, 1832, entitled, "an act to provide for the organization of the Ordnance Department" Under this law it consists of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, and ten captains, and as many enlisted men as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

It is the duty of the Colonel of the Ordnance Department to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells small arms, side arms and equipments, procured for the use of the army of the United States; and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and all ammunition wagons, travelling forges, and artificers' wagons; the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition and ordnance stores. It is also his duty to furnish estimates, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance and ordnance stores

The general denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores comprehends all cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon balls, and shells, for the land service, all gun carriages, caissons, travelling forges and pontoons, with all their equipments, and all other apparatus and machines required for the service and manœuvres of artillery in garrison, sieges, or in the field, together with the materials for their construction and repair. Also, all small arms, side arms and accoutrements for the artillery, cavalry, infantry and riflemen; all ammunition for cannon and small arms; and all stores of expenditures for the service of the artillery; materials, utensils and stores for laboratories; all intrenching and miner's tools, for the attack or defence of places; armorer's tools for the repair of arms; and artificers' tools of every description, required for the construction or repair of gun carriages and artillery equipments. The ordinary articles of camp equipage, such as axes, spades, shovels, mattocks, &c., are not included.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General.
Major Thomas F. Hunt, 5th infantry, Assistant Quartermaster.

William A Gordon, clerk.....	$1150 00
Levin Belt, clerk.....	900 00

The Quartermaster General is stationed at the City of Washington, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the military and administrative details of his department. He has a complete administrative control of all the officers belonging to his department, as well as of those appointed to act therein, or make disbursements on account thereof. Officers of regiments and corps, are also subject to a like control, by the Quartermaster General, in regard to every thing re-

lating to barracks and quarters, and to the accountabilities for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, as well as for those of the Purchasing Department.

The objects of this department are, to insure an efficient system of supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the army.

It is the duty of the department to provide quarters and transportation for the army, and transportation for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage, and artillery; to direct the survey, and superintend the opening and repairing of roads, and the constructing and repairing of bridges, which may be necessary to the movements of any part of the army, or as communications between the posts on the frontiers, and between those posts and the interior.

To provide good and sufficient store houses for all military supplies, and for all provisions deposited by the Commissary's Department, or under contract between individuals and the government.

To purchase all fuel, forage, straw, and stationary, required for the army; and have them transported to the posts or places where they may be wanted, and issued to those entitled to them, according to the regulations.

To purchase all horses, oxen, mules, and harness; and all wagons, carts, and boats, and other vessels, with their proper equipments, for the transportation of the army, and for garrison purposes; to have the custody of the same, and be responsible that they be not used for private purposes, but be employed or used exclusively in the public service.

To purchase dragoon and artillery horses; also, when specially directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase the saddles, bridles, and other necessary equipments required for the service; and cause them to be delivered to the officers of those corps who shall be authorized to receive them.

To provide materials, and direct and superintend the constructing and repairing of quarters, barracks, hospitals, store houses, stables, and other necessary and authorized buildings for the accommodation of the army, and the security of public property.

To provide materials for the constructing of block houses, and other necessary defences at the posts occupied by the troops on the interior frontiers, and in the Indian country.

To select, under the orders of the generals or other commanding officers, sites for encampment, and to assign to the different corps the ground they are to occupy.

To have the general direction of all foraging and working parties, when the army or detachments of it are in the field; and to have the direction of all artificers employed at posts, except those of the Ordnance Department, and of all soldiers drawn from their companies and employed upon constant labor more than ten days.

To direct the movement and be responsible for the prompt and safe transmission of all supplies required for the service of any part of the army in the field; and either send them direct to the army, or place them in such convenient depôts, as the General-in-chief, the Quartermaster General, or the General commanding the troops in the field, may direct.

To receive in bulk, from the Purchasing, Medical, Subsistence, and

Ordnance departments, all medicines and hospital stores, provisions, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, arms, ammunition, and ordnance, and transport them to the places of destination, and distribute them according to the direction respectively given to them, and, when necessary, to employ conductors to accompany them.

It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to make himself acquainted with the frontiers, both maratime and interior; and with all the principal avenues leading to the contiguous Indian and foreign territories; with the military resources of the country, and the means and facilities of transportation, particularly of the districts on the frontiers; with the most elevated points for concentrating troops and collecting supplies, whether in relation to offensive or defensive operations; with the relative expense of concentrating at particular positions, and the advantages of those positions; and he shall be prepared at all times, to give detailed information on those subjects, when required to do so, either by the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief.

He shall, under the orders, or with the approbation, of the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief, designate the routes of communication between different posts and armies; the course of military roads, and the sites for permanent and temporary depôts of provisions and military stores.

He shall assign the officers of his department to such stations as he may think proper, having reference to their peculiar qualifications; and the officers so assigned shall not be removed from their stations, nor be subject to detail, nor be employed upon any other duties than those which properly appertain to their departments, but with his assent, or by the order of the Secretary of War, or the General-in-chief—except that the generals commanding departments may require them to sit as members of general courts martial, at or in the vicinity of their respective stations; or should circumstances render it necessary for the troops at any post, or on any frontier, suddenly to take the field, the general or other officer commanding the department, or on the frontier, shall have the authority to require any quartermaster or assistant within his command, to accompany them.

He shall visit the stations of the several officers of his department for the purposes of inspection and supervision; or he may, from time to time, assign that duty to such officers of the department as he may select; and generals and others in command of departments, corps, and posts, will afford every necessary facility to enable them to make the inspections directed.

He shall decide upon all claims arising under the regulations of his department, subject to the revision of the Secretary of War, or the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as the case may require.

He shall prepare all estimates of the funds and supplies required for the service of his department; and he shall prepare and submit, for the sanction of the Secretary of War, plans for barracks, quarters, and other improvements, and cause the plans, when approved, to be carried into effect, as far as the means provided by Congress shall enable him. He will report from time to time, to the Secretary of War, and at least once a quarter, the proceedings of his department; and he shall at all times be prepared to give information to him, or the General in-chief, on all matters confided to his administration, when required to do so by either.

He shall submit for the consideration of the Secretary of War, such retrenchments, amendments, additions, or alterations, as experience may demonstrate to be proper in his department.

He shall have authority to employ, or cause to be employed, all agents, extra clerks, superintendents, mechanics, laborers, and other persons necessary to the prompt and efficient performance of all the various duties of his department

Quartermasters, Assistants, and Agents.—A Quartermaster or senior assistant, shall be stationed at each of the following posts, viz: at Boston, New York, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, Charleston, and Philadelphia, who, with the quartermaster attached to the office of Quartermaster General, shall respectively have a general supervision of the department at the posts and stations within the districts hereinafter indicated:

The officer assigned to duty at Boston shall have a supervision over the posts and stations within the district composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, except the armory at Springfield.

The officer stationed at the City of New York shall have a supervision over all the posts within the district composed of the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, East Jersey, and the armory at Springfield.

The officer stationed at Detroit shall have a supervision over all the posts on the upper lakes, and their tributaries, including Fort Winnebago

The officer stationed at St Louis shall have a supervision over all the posts on the Missouri river and its tributaries, and on the Mississippi and its tributaries, above the junction with the Ohio, except Pittsburg and Alleghany arsenal.

The senior officer assigned to duty at New Orleans or its vicinity, will have a supervision over all the posts within the districts composed of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, west of the river Saint Marks.

The officer stationed at Charleston shall have a supervision over the posts within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, east of the river Saint Marks, including Key West.

The quartermaster attached to the office of the Quartermaster General, shall have a supervision over the posts in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The officer stationed at Philadelphia shall have a supervision over the posts in West Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

The foregoing arrangement may be changed or varied, from time to time, by the Quartermaster General, as the interest of the service, in his opinion, may require.

It shall be the duty of the officers of the posts indicated, to be prepared at all times to furnish the Quartermaster General with correct information in regard to the military resources of the country, as well as in relation to the state of the roads, and the condition of the water courses within the districts respectively assigned to their supervision; and they shall also, when required to do so by the Quartermaster General, receive and distribute all funds for their respective districts.

All junior assistant quartermasters, and other officers acting in the Quartermaster's Department, will consider themselves subordinate to, and subject to the orders of, the principal officers of the department within their respective districts

An assistant commissary, serving at a post where there is no officer of the Quartermaster's Department, will be considered *ex officio* assistant quartermaster, without any special assignment to duty as such, and may be required to perform any service which might properly be required of a quartermaster or assistant

At posts where neither an officer of the Quartermaster's nor Commissary's Department can be employed, the Quartermaster General may assign the duties of the department for the time being, to any competent officer of the line, with the approbation of the General-in chief.

In the event of the sickness, arrest, or death, of the officer performing the duties of quartermaster or assistant, at any post, the commanding officer may appoint any officer of his command to perform the duties temporarily, which appointment must be reported, without delay, to the Quartermaster General

Appropriations.—The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department being made for specific objects, they are not to be applied to any other purposes whatsoever : should the exigencies of the service, however, in the opinion of the general or other officer commanding in the field, on the upper lakes, or the Indian frontiers, be such as to render it expedient that the officers of the Quartermaster's Department be required to make purchases or payments not authorized by the regulations of the department, nor coming within the range of their appropriate duties, the officer ordering the purchase or payment shall furnish the necessary funds by his draft on the department to which the expenditure properly appertains; and in his letter of advice, a triplicate of which shall be sent direct to the Quartermaster General, and another accompany the draft, it shall be his duty to explain the circumstances fully, so that the Secretary of War may be able to judge of the necessity and propriety of the course adopted.

Any account paid by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department by order of a superior officer, shall pass to his credit as a matter of course ; but if the sum paid be not admitted at the Treasury, the pecuniary accountability shall devolve on the officer giving the order, who shall be charged with the amount, and held to a strict accountability for it

Any account paid by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department agreeably to prescribed forms, on the certificate of an officer of the army, shall pass to his credit ; and the officer making such certificate shall be held accountable for the accuracy of the facts therein set forth.

As far as practicable, all supplies and services required in the operations of the Quartermaster's Department, are procured by contracts, based upon proposals, respecting the same, previously advertised for. When this course is found impracticable or inconvenient to the public service, those supplies and services are obtained by open purchase, or agreement in the market.

All contracts entered into, are executed in triplicate, one of which, in all cases, is transmitted to the Quartermaster General's office. They must be accompanied by a bond of the contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his stipulations, under penalty of one half the

amount involved, and supported by two sureties, of whose sufficiency satisfactory evidence is required, in the absence of personal knowledge.

Proposals are not to be opened until the time shall have elapsed within which they are to be received; and in all cases the several bidders have, on application, the privilege of reference to the proposals after they shall have been acted upon A copy of all advertisements for proposals are transmitted to the Quartermaster General's office, with the contracts to which they relate; also, an abstract of the proposals, showing the names and terms of the several bidders. The proposals themselves are carefully preserved for future reference.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department have the right, without reference to any other authority, to pay for all supplies or services for which they are authorized by these regulations to contract; but advances on contracts being strictly prohibited by law, under all circumstances, payment is, in no case, made for supplies until they have been delivered, nor for services until they have been performed.

Payment for services or supplies are, as far as practicable, made within the quarter during which the service shall have been rendered, or the supplies furnished. When this is not practicable, either from the want of funds or any other cause, the fact must be reported to the Quartermaster General, at the close of the quarter; and all property received, whether paid for or not, must appear on the property returns of the quarter in which it shall have been received.

Due bills are not, in any case, given by officers in the Quartermaster's Department; nor are receipts taken by any claimant, whether for supplies or services, unless the amount specified be actually paid.

No officer or other person employed in the Quartermaster's Department can be concerned, directly or indirectly, either for himself or others, in any contract with any department of the government, nor in the purchase of any claim of the government, whether of a soldier or a citizen, nor in the purchase or sale of any article of military supply, except on public account.

All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department are required to keep and render their accounts, both of money and property, according to the forms prescribed by the regulations; and each officer and agent of the department must forward his accounts to the office of the Quartermaster General, within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to examine and transmit them, with his remarks, to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Any officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, who fails to forward at the time prescribed, any report, estimate, return, or statement, which he is required by the regulations to make, is removed, and his neglect is the subject of military investigation, unless he explain the cause of such failure to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster General.

The Quartermaster General may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, cause a thorough inspection to be made of the books and accounts of the quartermasters, and of all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department. This inspection embraces property as well as money; and extends to contracts; to prices paid for articles pur-

chased; prices paid for transportation; and generally, to every article of supply, and to all effects connected with the department.

The books and accounts of the Quartermaster General is subject to a similar inspection.

Whenever private buildings are occupied as quarters, or lands for encampments, by the troops of the United States, a reasonable compensation is paid to the proprietor by the quartermaster of the department, post, or detachment. When the rate of compensation cannot be satisfactorily agreed upon, disinterested persons are appointed by the quartermaster and proprietor, to appraise and determine the rent.

Every officer of the Quartermaster's Department must, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the United States, with two or more sufficient securities, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty. The Quartermaster General, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, quartermasters twenty thousand dollars, assistant quartermasters ten thousand dollars, and storekeepers five thousand dollars. The sufficiency of the sureties to be certified by the district attorney. or United States' judge, of the State or Territory in which they reside, or of which they are citizens.

There are in the Quartermaster's Department, one Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general; four Quartermasters, with the rank of majors; and twenty Assistant Quartermasters, to be taken from the line.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases	$3000 00
Timothy Banger, chief clerk	1550 00
William C. Irvine, clerk	1000 00
James Irvine, clerk	950 00
Samuel Wilmar, messenger	700 00
William Banger, clerk, military storekeeper's office	900 00

Edwards S Fayssoux, military storekeeper, Philadelphia.
Charles Litle, do. New York, each with pay, &c. of a captain of infantry.

The Commissary General of this department purchases on the orders and estimates of the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles, tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, and all other articles required for the public service for the army of the United States, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical Departments.

All articles provided by the Commissary General of Purchases, and in a state fit for immediate issue to the troops, must be deposited in the military store near the Schuylkill, and held subject to the orders of the War Department.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major John Garland, 3d Infantry.

William J. Smith, Clerk	$700 00

This bureau has been added to those attached to the War Department, for the purpose of securing more system and responsibility in supplying

clothing for the troops. Besides a general superintendency as to economy in obtaining articles necessary for the clothing of the army, the disposition of them when prepared for use, is entrusted to the officer in charge of this department. His duty is to prepare estimates for clothing and camp equipage, to be provided by the "Purchasing Department," as well as the detailed estimates of those supplies issued to the army. He is required to keep sealed patterns, of every article procured under contracts, and to compare them from time to time, and whenever he deems it necessary, with the articles furnished, to establish their conformity as well as their quality. He is charged with all the correspondence of the department, upon subjects connected with the clothing of the army, and with the appropriations and requisitions. It is his duty, also, to procure information upon all topics relating to the clothing; and to suggest to the Secretary of War such alterations relative thereto as the good of the service may require, and to point out any disadvantages he may observe attending the present system. Patterns of every part of the dress of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army, made in conformity with the requirements of the general order of the 11th June, 1832, restoring the facings worn by the revolutionary army, are also kept in this department.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Nathan Towson, Paymaster General	$2500 00
Nathaniel Frye, chief clerk	1700 00
William Rich, clerk	1700 00
William D. Beall, clerk	1100 00
Jacob Brodbeck, messenger	700 00

The Paymaster General is stationed at the seat of government; he is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, in all its details. The subordinate officers, being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the order of the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General, except that they are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the department or command, to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops.

It being provided by law that "the troops be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable," regular payments become due on the last days of February, April, June, August, October and December, in each year. Payments are made on those days, or as soon after as the situation of the troops and other unavoidable circumstances will permit, and in the same rotation; in order that the payments at all posts may be at regular periods.

There are, in the Pay Department, besides the Paymaster General fourteen paymasters, authorized by the act of March 2, 1821.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Major James H. Hook, Commissary of Subsistence.
Captain Thomas Hunt, 5th Infantry.

Charles G. Wilcox, principal clerk, Subsistence of the Army...	$1350 00
Richard Gott, clerk.....do.....do..	800 00
George Forsyth, clerk..... .do... .....do.....	1000 00
W C Easton, principal clerk, Removal & Subsistence of Indians	1600 00
James Ord, clerk. .....do..... .do.....do.....	1000 00
Townsend Waugh, clerk..do. .....do.....do.....	1000 00
Basil H. Waring. clerk....do.....do.....do	800 00

Subsistence of the Army —The present mode of supplying the army with subsistence was established by the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections of an act of Congress, passed April 14, 1818, entitled "an act regulating the staff of the army of the United States;" and by the eighth section of "an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed 2d March, 1821. By the former, it was to continue for five years; and it was renewed for five more by "an act to continue the present mode of supplying the army," passed 23d January, 1823; and again for five years by act of same title, passed 2d March, 1829.

The first named act provides for a Commissary General of Subsistence, whose duties are to make estimates of expenditures for his department; contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement, locate his assistants at their several stations; and in general, provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications. This act provides, also, for as many assistant commissaries as might be required, to be taken from the subalterns of the line. The 8th section of the act of 2d March, 1821, limits these assistants to fifty, and subjects them to the performance of duty in the Quartermaster's Department. By the act of 2d March, 1829, "the better to enable the Commissary General of Subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts" two commissaries are provided for

Removal and Subsistence of Indians —The present policy of Indian emigration to the west of the Mississippi and of the western boundary of the United States, may be considered as having been firmly established by the act of 28th May, 1830, providing for "*an exchange of lands with the Indians, and their removal west of the Mississippi.*" By this act the President was authorized to cause any Territory west of the Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, to be divided into districts, for the reception of emigrant tribes, who may choose to exchange their lands where they now reside, and remove there; to guarantee to them a title in perpetuity; to pay for their abandoned improvements; to secure them in their new places of abode, the protection of the United States; and to aid and assist them whilst removing west, and for the first year after their removal. For all these purposes, five hundred thousand dollars were by that act appropriated

The duty appertaining to the active operations of the removal of Indians, and their subsistence on the way, and for a year afterwards, was confided by the President to the Commissary General of Subsistence, who, under this act, and the several subsequent acts of appropriation, has removed, and is now making arrangements for the removal from the States east of the Mississippi, and the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, of most of the tribes inhabiting the same.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General..... ... .$2500 00
Richmond Johnson, Clerk..... 1150 00

The Surgeon General is stationed at the City of Washington; he is the director and immediate accounting officer of the Medical Department He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for, and receives, such reports and returns from them, as may be requisite to the performance of his several duties.

He receives from the medical director of armies, districts and departments, confidential reports relative to the condition of hospitals and infirmaries—the character and conduct of the surgeons and assistant surgeons—the state of their books and accounts—the medical topography of the several posts and stations—the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant, performing the duties of surgeon, quarterly reports of sick, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops. the practice adopted, and the kinds of medicines and stores required, together with a copy of the entries made, for the quarter, in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, in the form and manner prescribed, and also annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year, and transmits them, with his instructions, to the officers of the apothecary's department.

He receives from the officers of the apothecary's department, duplicates of all invoices and supplies, put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and assistant surgeons, and also a return of the several articles purchased, received and issued by them

It is his duty to examine the returns and accounts of the surgeons and assistant surgeons; see that proper vouchers are sent for articles issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints; if found to be so, he shall certify it, and at the end of each year, and oftener if necessary, send the returns and accounts thus certified, to the office of the proper accounting officer of the treasury, (*Second Auditor*) for final settlement.

Army surgeons have precedence in their several grades, according to dates of commissions They may, when necessary, be employed as judge advocates, but are not to be detailed as members of either general, regimental, or garrison courts martial. They are not permitted to be engaged in private practice.

The act of March 2, 1821, provides that the Medical Department shall consist of one surgeon general, eight surgeons, and forty-five assistant surgeons. And the act of June 28, 1832, "to increase the number of surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army of the United States," authorizes the appointment of "four additional surgeons, and ten additional surgeon's mates."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

MAHLON DICKERSON, of New Jersey, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The office of the Secretary of the Navy was created by act of April 30, 1798. He issues all orders to the navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the naval establishment generally. A Board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by the act of February 7, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. By act of July 10, 1832, all the powers conferred, and duties imposed, by existing laws, on the Commissioners of the Navy, and privateer pension and hospital funds, were transferred to the Secretary of the Navy. He is, by usage, a member of the cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

CLERKS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BOYLE, chief clerk, superintends, under the direction of the Secretary, the duties of the department, examines or refers to the other clerks all matters requiring examination; apportions the business of the office among the clerks, and submits the same, when prepared, to the Secretary; and sees that all directions given by him, are carried into effect..... ..... $2000 00

Christopher Andrews, duties—general correspondence with commanders of squadrons, and ships of war, and stations, and commandant of marine corps; heads of departments, and officers; both houses and committees of Congress. The annual estimates for the naval service, and Secretary's office, and navy building; African agency; claims; correspondence with navy commissioners; orders for recruiting; orders for courts of inquiry and courts martial; summaries of proceedings and decisions; preservation of their records; and agent for paying salaries and contingent expenses of the Secretary's office..... 1600 00

Lauriston B. Hardin, is charged with the register of the officers of the navy, and with keeping an account of their services and orders for duty; register of the officers of the marine corps, navy agents, naval storekeepers, and naval constructors, and vessels of war. He prepares nominations, commissions, warrants, and acting appointments; keeps an account of deaths, resignations, and dismissions; prepares for publication, annually, the navy register, for the department, and, bienially, for the State Department; attends to the correspondence with officers, relative to their orders, services, &c, and with other persons on the same subjects; attends to the monthly publication of vessels of war on foreign stations, and the changes which take place among them, &c..... 1400 00

Abraham H Quincy, has charge of applications for appointments of every description in the navy, and enters the same in proper books, endorses and files the recommendations in such manner that applications may be referred to at a moments notice. He has charge of the Congress book, and of

the general letter book, in which are recorded all letters to persons not in the service of the United States; and attends to any copying or other duties required of him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk..... 1400 00

J. D. Simms, registers all letters received at the Navy Department—all letters written from it, and all orders issued to the officers of the navy—makes semi-weekly reports to the Chief Clerk, of the state of the correspondence and records of the department—is charged with the record of letters to the Board of Navy Commissioners, and assists, as occasion requires, in the general correspondence of the department..... 1000 00

Burden M Voorhees, warrant clerk of the Navy Department, prepares requisitions upon the Treasury on account of expenditures for the navy—keeps the appropriation accounts, including those of the navy pension, privateer pension, and navy hospital funds—exhibits, monthly, a balance sheet of moneys in the Treasury, subject to naval purposes—has charge of the book of bills of exchange—writes letters relative to the fiscal concerns of the department, and aids in its general correspondence—examines and files the monthly summary statements of navy agents, and the returns of other disbursing officers; and is liable to be called on for any other clerical duties connected with the business of the department..... 1000 00

Henry Stark, prepares answers to applications for office, discharges of seamen, &c.—has charge of the correspondence relating to live oak—of the returns of the sick, from the fleet surgeons, and surgeons attached to the shore stations; and attends generally to any duty assigned him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk..... 1000 00

Moses Poor, records all letters to the President of the United States, and Heads of Departments—letters to navy agents, naval store keepers, &c.—files and has care of letters to officers—makes out all copies from the records and other documents, when required—assists in the general correspondence—attends to and performs the duties of the warrant and other clerks, when absent by sickness or other causes—and also performs many other duties of a miscellaneous character..... 800 00

PENSION AND HOSPITAL FUNDS.

Thomas L. Ragsdale, has charge of the navy pension fund, the privateer pension fund, and the navy hospital fund; and performs all the duties required by the act of July 10, 1832, for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds..... 1600 00

Nathan Eaton, messenger..... 700 00
Lindsay Muse, assistant messenger..... 350 00
Southey Parker, superintendent of the navy building..... 250 00

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NAVY.

The board was established by act of 7th February, 1815. It consists of three officers of the navy, in rank not below that of a post captain. The officer of the board holding the oldest commission, presides. The board is, by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and under his superintendence, discharges all the ministerial duties of that office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment, of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary; and their records are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Navy Board	$3500 00
Isaac Chauncey, Commissioner	3500 00
Charles Morris, Commissioner	3500 00
Charles W. Goldsborough, Secretary	2000 00

CLERKS IN THE NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. RIDGLEY, chief clerk	$1600 00
John Green, clerk	1150 00
James Hutton, clerk	1000 00
B. S. Randolph, clerk	1000 00
Robert Beall, clerk	1000 00
Joseph P. McCorkle, Jr., clerk	1000 00
C. Schwartz, draughtsman	1000 00
Richard Elliott, messenger	700 00

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of N. York, $4,000 per annum.

The office of Attorney General of the United States was created by the act of 24th September, 1789. It is the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court, in which the United States is concerned; and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law, when required by the President, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments. The Attorney General is, ex-officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. He is appointed by the President and Senate; and is, by usage, a member of the cabinet.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Richard Key Watts, clerk	$800 00

WATCHMEN EMPLOYED IN THE WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS.

John Fitzgerald	$300 00	War Office.
Reuben Gilder	300 00	
Ignatius Lucas	300 00	Navy Office.
Thomas Bingey	300 00	

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky, Postmaster General, $6,000 per annum.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, assistant P. M. General, (1st Division) $2,500
SELAH R. HOBBIE, assistant P. M. General, (2d Division.) 2,500
OBADIAH B. BROWN, Treasurer and Chief Clerk, (3d Division.) 1,700
P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, General Agent.....1,600

This department is under the superintendence of a Postmaster General, who is aided in the discharge of his duties by two assistants, appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all Postmasters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and, in brief, the control, according to law, of every thing relating to the institution. The revenue arising from the General Post Office has, for the most part, been expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the accomodation of the mail for the conveyance of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c. has, in a most extraordinary degree, been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the most remote territorial settlements, as will be shown by the following statement of the Postage accruing in each State and Territory, for the year ending March 31, 1833:

Maine.....$	40,924 53	Maryland..	81,577 73	Arkansas....	3,733 11
New Hamp..	21,329 71	Dist. Col....	15,731 71	Tennessee..	41,402 33
Vermont.....	22,685 56	Virginia....	109,990 16	Kentucky...	49,511 44
Mass.....	154,444 45	North Car..	35,722 53	Ohio.....	86,171 84
R. Island...	17,686 44	South Car..	58,004 34	Michigan.....	9,615 72
Conn.....	48,341 39	Georgia.....	75,420 07	Indiana.....	18,146 48
N. York....	400,694 05	Florida.....	7,306 45	Illinois.....	12,350 88
N. Jersey...	30,365 07	Alabama....	37,682 58	Missouri.....	17,648 52
Penn.....	229,305 28	Mississippi...	22,430 93		
Delaware...	6,390 98	Louisiana...	46,718 43	Total....$	1,701,332 71

Besides this, it is estimated that the correspondence passing through the Post Office establishment, for the Departments of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, is equal to 2,685,235 single free letters in a year; and that the number of free letters under the franks of members of Congress, amounts to eight thousand a day, during the session.

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION

Comprises the States of Virginia, (with the District of Columbia,) North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Territory, which constitute the *Southern Section;* Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the Territory called Wisconsin, which constitute the *Southwestern Section.*

The duties of this division comprehend the details of the business of mail transportation in said States and Territories; the appointments of, and instructions to Postmasters, and the establishment and discontinuance of Post Offices.

The superintendence of this division, under the direction of the Post-

master General, is assigned to the Assistant Postmaster General, CHARLES K. GARDNER.

There are in this division the following clerks:

George L. Douglass, (principal clerk,) corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the southern section	$1200 00
William H. Dundas, corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the southwestern section	1000 00
John Marron, corresponding clerk on Post Offices, and instructions to Postmasters for the southern section	1000 00
Benjamin E. Payne, corresponding clerk on Post Offices, and instructions to Postmasters for the southwestern section	800 00
W. D. Addison, register of fines, and attends to the correspondence relating to failures of the mail, and to miscellaneous duties	1000 00
F. G. Blackford, route book clerk	1000 00
C. S. Williams, keeps the appointment books, books of changes, and register of Postmasters in this division, and fills up letters of appointment	1000 00
R. A. Lacey, examines bonds, and returns them for correction; and issues commissions to Postmasters	1000 00
A. H. Mecklin, contract clerk	800 00
C. R. Ramsay, letter book clerk, southern section	800 00
Jacob Broom, letter book clerk, southwestern section	800 00

THE NORTHERN DIVISION

Is composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, constituting the *Northeastern Section*, and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and the Territory of Michigan, forming the *Middle Section*.

The duties of this division comprehend the details of the business of mail transportation; of appointing and instructing Postmasters, and establishing and discontinuing Post Offices, in said States and Territory.

The superintendence of this division, under the direction of the Postmaster General, is assigned to S. R. HOBBIE, Assistant Postmaster General.

There are in this division the following clerks:

Arthur Nelson, (principal clerk,) corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the northeastern section	$1200 00
John A. Webber, corresponding clerk on Post Offices and instructions to Postmasters for the northeastern section	1000 00
Eben L. Childs, corresponding clerk on mail transportation for the middle section	1000 00
George Plitt, corresponding clerk on Post Offices and instructions to Postmasters for the middle section	1000 00
Thomas B Addison, contract clerk	1000 00
John Taylor, register of fines, and attends to the correspondence relating to failures of the mail, and to miscellaneous duties	900 00
Nicholas Halter, route book clerk	900 00
Allan McCrae, keeps the appointment books, and register of Postmasters in this division	900 00

Frederick Baldwin, fills up letters of appointment, examines bonds, and returns them for correction, and issues commissions to Postmasters..... .... 800 00
James H. Marr, letter book clerk, northeastern section..... 800 00
Lewis Welsh, letter book clerk, middle section..... ..... 800 00
Lansing Tooker, temporary clerk, and miscellaneous duties.... 800 00

Auxiliary to the foregoing divisions, the following duties are performed: The office of Mail Depredations is charged with the superintendence of the safety of the mails throughout the United States, the investigation of all losses and violations of letters, the instruction of, and correspondence with special agents, in regard to their duties, and the conducting of prosecutions for mail robberies. In this office are employed:
P. S. LOUGHBOROUGH, General Agent..... 1600 00
W. B. Ferguson, Clerk..... 1200 00

There are also employed, in aid of both divisions:
Joseph Carter, who registers checks, and aids the senior assistant in the performance of incidental duties..... 800 00
C. H. W. Wharton, to distribute locks, keys, and blanks, and to prepare the correspondence relating thereto..... 800 00

DIVISION OF FINANCE.

OBADIAH B. BROWN, treasurer and chief clerk:—is charged with the general supervision, under the direction of the Postmaster General, of the duties performed in the offices of this division; and particularly with the cash receipts, and disbursements. He is also agent for paying the contingent expenses of the department. As chief clerk, he is charged with keeping the official orders of the Postmaster General, filing applications, and other miscellaneous business.....$1700 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Nicholas Tastet, (bank accountant;) keeps the cash book and bank ledger, and makes monthly and quarterly exhibits of the cash received, and disbursed..... 1200 00
Edmund F. Brown, has charge, under the direction of the treasurer, of the accounts of all "depositing Postmasters;" and of paying all accounts for incidental and contingent expenses of the department; keeps the official orders of the Postmaster General; files applications, and attends to other miscellaneous business 1000 00
Grafton D. Hanson, records letters of the Postmaster General, the treasurer, solicitor, and principal pay clerk 1000 00
Thomas A. Scott, prepares statements of accounts, and other special documents, required by the treasurer.. ..... 800 00
John Thaw, corresponds with depositing Postmasters, makes statements of their accounts, and attends to other duties required by the treasurer. 800 00
James Tate, enters certificates of deposite in the register and depositing book..... .... 600 00

BOOK KEEPERS.

Thomas B. Dyer, principal book keeper	1400 00
Richard Dement, 2d do	1200 00
John F Boone, 3d do	1000 00
James Coolidge, 4th do	900 00
John P. Wheeler, assistant do	800 00

The Book Keepers are charged with the accounts of upwards of 10,500 Postmasters, and 1,500 Contractors.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Joseph W. Hand, solicitor		1400 00
John G. Whitwell, assists the solicitor in his correspondence, and in preparing and transmitting statements of accounts		1000 00
Presley Simpson	Prepares statements of accounts	1000 00
Walter H. Middleton		800 00
James G. Bryce, copies statements of accounts		800 00

The Solicitor is charged with the final settlement of all accounts, commencement of suits, correspondence with United States disrict attorneys, late Postmasters, &c.

PAY OFFICE.

John Suter, principal pay clerk, and agent for salaries		1400 00
Lewis H France	Pay Clerks	800 00
Joseph Reynolds		800 00
John S. Hughes		800 00
William W. Payne		800 00
Bennett A. White, states Contractors accounts		800 00

The Pay Clerks examine the accounts of all mail contractors, ascertain their dues, prepare drafts in their favor on Postmasters, keep the pay books, transmit pay to contractors, and correspond with them on that subject.

EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

William G. Eliot, chief examiner		1200 00
Lemuel J. Middleton, records errors detected by the examiners in Postmasters accounts, and sends statements of the same to the Postmasters		800 00
Drake Hobbie	Open and record quarterly returns	800 00
Lucy McL Blair		800 00
William French, keeps account of letters on hand at each Post Office		800 00
David Koones, examiner of Postmasters accounts		1000 00
Wm. J Bronaugh do do		1000 00
John H. Waggaman do do		900 00
J. A. M Duncanson do do		800 00
John Evans do do		800 00
Jefferson Sessford do do		800 00
William Ingle do do		800 00
Perrin Washington do do		800 00
Charles B. Brown do do		800 00

William Henry, examiner of Postmasters accounts	800 00
John Barcroft.....do.....do	800 00
Robert S. Wharton.....do.....do	800 00
James Lawrenson.....do.....do	800 00
George B. Whiting.....do.....do	800 00
John Cromwell.....do.....do	800 00

In the Examiner's Office, all accounts of Postmasters are opened, examined and corrected; errors are recorded, and Postmasters advised of the same.

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

David Saunders, chief register		1200 00
John McLeod.....	Register Postmasters accounts in the quarterly accounts current.	1200 00
Josiah F. Caldwell..		1200 00
Thomas Arbuckle....		1100 00
James H. Doughty..		900 00
Samuel Fitzhugh, copies the accounts current made by the register, and makes abstracts for the treasury		1000 00
William C. Lipscomb, compares and files vouchers, &c		1000 00
Alexander H. Fitzhugh		800 00
William Douglass		800 00
Edward Lehmanowsky		600 00

In the Register's Office, all accounts with them are prepared for the Treasury, with a general quarterly account current.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Michael T. Simpson, superintendent	1200 00
Matthias Ross, assists in registering, and sending out letters of value	1000 00
Estwick Evans, compares dead letters with post bills	900 00

In the Dead Letter Office, all dead letters are opened, and such as contain money, or valuable papers, are registered and sent to the writers. More than half a million of dead letters are returned every year.

AGENTS.

David H Burr, topographical engineer	800 00
Henry Johnson, dead letter office	600 00
Chester Bailey,.....do	600 00
Charles Bell,.....do	500 00
William Harvey,.....do	500 00
William W. Cox, library	600 00
Joseph Borrows, messenger	700 00
Thomas Williams, assistant messenger	350 00
Nathaniel Herbert,.....do	350 00
William Jackson,.....do	350 00
Isaac C. Harrison, laborer	300 00
Patrick Sweeney,.....do	300 00
Jeremiah Hutchinson, do	240 00
Charles Bell, watchman	250 00
William Harvey,..do	250 00

POSTAGE.

Rates of Postage, as established by act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.

For single letters, composed of one piece of paper—	*Miles.*	*Cents.*
Any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30 and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80.....do	150	12½
Over 150.....do	400	18¾
Over 400		25

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, weighing once ounce, are charged with quadruple postage, and at the same rate should the weight be greater; and quadruple postage is charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper.

The postage on *Ship letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents—if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspaper Postage—For each newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, but carried not over 100 miles.....1 *cent.*
Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published....1½ *cents.*

Magazines and Pamphlets.—If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles.....1½ *cents* per sheet.
Ditto.....do.....over 100 miles.....2½.....do.....
If not published periodically, distance not exceeding
100 miles.....4.....do.....
Ditto.....do.....over 100 miles.....6.....do.....

Small pamphlets printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet*, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail. Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

Letters to Canada are forwarded through the agents of the United States at *Kingston*, Upper Canada, and *Montreal*, Lower Canada.

Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall set up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road, which is, or may be established as such, by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for every letter or packet so carried.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law, received and conveyed by post, free of postage:

The President and Vice President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistants Postmaster General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of General Land Office; Commissioners of Navy Board; Commissary General; Adjutant General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Senate; and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be. President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, until the commencement of the next Congress.

Governors of the several States may transmit by mail, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective States, which may be directed by the legislature of the several States to be transmitted to the Executives of other States.

Postmasters may send and receive free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of a newspaper within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

Violation of Franking Privilege.

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself, or by his order, in the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars; and it is made the especial duty of Postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post Office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster, assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress, from time to time establish. The present judicial establishment of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, of thirty-one District Courts, and seven Circuit Courts, which are thus organized: the Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who hold a court in the City of Washington, annually; besides which each of these Justices attends a certain circuit, comprising two or more districts, appropriated to each and together with the Judge of the district, compose a Circuit Court, which is holden in each district of the circuit. The District Courts are held respectively by the district Judge alone. Appeals are allowed from the District to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; and in some cases, where the inconvenience of attending a court by a Justice of the Supreme Court is very great, the District Courts are invested with Circuit Court powers. Each State is one district, for the purpose of holding District and Circuit Courts therein, with the exception of New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, each of which is divided into two districts There are, besides, Territorial courts, which are temporary, and loose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State. In addition to the District Court for the District of Columbia, there is a Circuit Court for that District, which exercises, under the authority of Congress, similar common law and equity jurisdiction as the county courts of Maryland and Virginia. Each court has a clerk, a public attorney or prosecutor, and a marshal, all of whom are appointed by the Executive of the United States, with the exception of the clerks, who are appointed by the courts. The compensation of the judges are fixed by law; that of the clerks, attorneys, and marshals, consists of fees, and in a few instances, as it regards attorneys and marshals, of a yearly salary of about $200.

By an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, district attorneys are to be appointed for four years only, removeable at pleasure. Marshals have always held their offices for four years, removable at pleasure, in pursuance of the 27th section of the act of the 24th of September, 1789. The Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and can only be removed on impeachment. The appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive jurisdiction—and has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations—and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice consul shall be a party. The Supreme Court has also appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and Courts of the several States, in certain cases; and has power to issue writs of prohibi-

tion to the District Courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity—or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity—or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of, had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court, and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute.

The following is the mode of suing out a writ of error: In cases of writs of error to a federal court, the writ should be allowed, citation signed, and bond approved, by a circuit judge; where the writ is to a State court, the same must be done either by a justice of the Supreme Court or by the presiding judge of the court whose judgment is complained of. With the transcript of the record for the Supreme Court, should be returned the writ, citation with service, and a copy of the bond, filing in the office below the bond and copies of the writ and citation.

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John Marshall.....	.....chief justice	Richmond.... Va.	$5000 00
Gabriel Duval.....	...associate justice.	Marietta ..... Md	4500 00
Joseph Story.....	...associate justice.	Salem.....Mass	4500 00
Smith Thompson.....	...associate justice	New York....N. Y.	4500 00
John McLean.....	...associate justice.	Cincinnati..... O.	4500 00
Henry Baldwin.....	...associate justice.	Pittsburg.....Pa	4500 00
James M. Wayne.....	...associate justice.	Savannah.....Ga.	4500 00
Benj. Franklin Butler....	attorney general.	Washington .D. C.	4000 00
William T. Carroll.....	.....clerk.	Washington..D. C	Fees, &c
Alexander Hunter.....	.....marshal	Washington..D. C.	Fees, &c.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The District Courts of the United States, have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences that are cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation, or trade of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas, saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties, and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And they also have cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, or the Circuit Court, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States. And also have cognizance, concurrent, as last mentioned, of all suits at common law, where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars. And also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls, or vice consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. The trial of issues in fact, in the District Courts, in all causes except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, are by jury.

The act of 18th December, 1812, requires the district and territorial judges of the United States to reside within the districts and territories respectively, for which they are appointed; and makes it unlawful for any judge appointed under the authority of the United States, to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the injunction or prohibition of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

An act of April 5, 1832, provides, that in any cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other cause of seizure, depending in any court of the United States, any judge of the said court, in vacation, shall have the same power and authority to order any vessel, or cargo, or other property, to be delivered to the claimants, upon bail or bond, under the statute, as the case may be, or to be sold, when necessary, as such court has in term time, and to appoint appraisers, and exercise every other incidental power necessary to the complete execution of the authority granted by the act.

JUDGES, &c. OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Maine		*New Hampshire.*	
Ashur Ware, Judge,	Portl'd, $1800	M. Harvey, Judge,	Hopkinton, $1000
John Anderson, Attorney,	Portland.	John P. Hale, Attorney,	Dover.
Albert Smith, Marshal,	Damariscota	P Cogswell, Marshal,	Gilmanton.
John Mussey, Clerk,	Portland.	C. W. Cutler, Clerk,	Portsmouth.

Massachusetts.

John Davis, Judge, Boston, $2500
Andrew Dunlap, Attorney, Boston
Jonas L. Sibley, Marshal, Boston
John W. Davis, Clerk, Boston.

Connecticut.

W Bristol. Judge, N. Haven. $1500
Wm. G. Holabird, Att'y, Litchfield
N. Wilcox, Marshal, Berlin.
C. A. Ingersoll, Clerk, New Haven.

Rhode Island.

J. Pitman, Judge, Providence, $1500
R. W. Greene, Attorney, Providence
B Anthony, Marshal, Providence.
Benj. Cowell, Clerk, Providence.

Vermont.

E Paine, Judge, Williamst'n, $1200
David Kellog, Att'y, Rockingham.
H. Lowry, Marshal, Burlington.
Jesse Gove, Clerk, Rutland.

Northern District of New York

A. Conkling, Judge, Albany, $2000
Nathaniel S. Benton, Att'y, Utica.
J. W. Livingston, Marshal, Utica.
R. B. Miller, Clerk, Utica.

Southern District of New York.

S. R. Betts, Judge, N York, $3500
Wm. H Price, Attorney, N. York.
Wm. C. H. Waddell, Mar. N. York.
Frederick J Betts, Clerk, N. York.

New Jersey.

William Rossell, Judge, $1500
Garrett D. Wall, Att'y, Burlington.
John S Darcy, Marshal, Newark
Wm. Pennington, Clerk, Newark.

Eastern Dist. of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Hopkinson, Judge, $2500
H. D. Gilpin, Attorney, Philad'a
B. S. Bonsall, Marshal, Philad'a
Francis Hopkinson, Clerk, Philad'a.

Western Dist. of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Irwin, Judge, $1800
Benj. Patten, jr, Att'y, Pittsburg.
John M. Davis, Marshal, Pittsburg.
E. J. Roberts, Clerk, Pittsburg.
R. Armstrong, Clerk, Williamsport.

Delaware.

Willard Hall, Judge, $1500
G. Read, jr. Attorney, New Castle
D. C. Wilson, Marshal, Wilmington
Thos. Witherspoon, Clerk, do.

Maryland.

Elias Glenn, Judge, $2000
Nath'l Williams, Att'y, Baltimore.
Thos. Finley, Marshal, Baltimore.
Thomas Spicer, Clerk, Baltimore.

Eastern District of Virginia.

Philip P. Barbour, Judge, $1800
Rob't C Nicholas, Att'y, Richmond
E. Christian, Marshal, Richmond.
Richard Jeffries, Clerk. Richmond.

Western District of Virginia.

Alexander Caldwell, Judge, $1600
W. G. Singleton, Att'y, Winchest'r
James Points, Marshal, Staunton.
————————, Clerk, Clarksburg.

North Carolina.

Henry Potter, Judge, $2000
Thos. P. Devereaux, At'y, Raleigh
Beverly Daniel, Marshal, Raleigh
Wm. H. Haywood, Clerk, Raleigh.

South Carolina.

Thomas Lee, Judge, $2500
R. B. Gilchrist, Att'y, Charleston
Thos. D. Condy, Mar'l, Charleston.
James Jervey, Clerk, Charleston.

Georgia.

Jeremiah Cuyler, Judge, $2500
————————, Att'y, Savannah.
Wm. Maxwell, Marshal, Riceboro.
George Glenn, Clerk, Savannah.

Southern District of Alabama.

William Crawford, Judge, $2500
John Elliott, Attorney, Mobile.
R. L. Crawford, Marshal, Mobile.
D. Files, Clerk, Mobile

Northern District of Alabama

William Crawford, Judge, $2500
Byrd Brandon, Att'y, Huntsville.
B. Patteson, Marshal, Huntsville
Caswell R. Clifton, Clerk, Huntsville

Mississippi.

Powhatan Ellis, Judge, $2000
George Adams, Attorney, Natchez.
William W. Gwinn, Marshal, Natchez.
William Burns, Clerk, Natchez

Eastern District of Louisiana.

Samuel H. Harper, Judge, $3000
Henry Carleton, Att'y, N. Orleans.
J. Nicholson, Marshal, N Orleans.
D. N. Hennen, Clerk, N Orleans.

Western District of Louisiana.

Samuel H Harper, Judge, $3000
B F. Linton, Att'y, St. Martinsville.
Samuel Bell, Marshal, Opelousas.
John Lessassier, Clerk.

Eastern District of Tennessee.

Morgan W Brown, Judge, $1500
J A McKinney, Att'y, Rogersville.
Wm. Lyon, Marshal, Knoxville.
W C. Mynatt, Clerk, Knoxville

Western District of Tennessee.

Morgan W Brown, Judge, $1500
J. Collinsworth, Att'y, Nashville
S. B. Marshall, Mar'l, Murfreesboro
N. A McNairy, Clerk, Nashville

Kentucky.

Thomas B. Monroe, Judge, $1500
Lewis Sanders, Att'y, Frankfort
J. M. McCalla, Marshal, Lexington.
John H Hanna, Clerk, Frankfort

Ohio.

Humphrey H. Leavitt, Judge, $1000
Noah H. Swayne, Att'y, Coshocton.
J. Patterson, Marshal, Columbus.
William Miner, Clerk, Columbus

Indiana.

Benjamin Park, Judge, $1000
T. A. Howard, Attorney, Vincennes
G. Taylor, Marshal, Brownstown.
Henry Hurst, Clerk, Corydon.

Illinois.

Nathaniel Pope, Judge, $1000
David J Baker, Att'y, Edwardsville
Harry Wilton, Marshal, Kaskaskia.
William H. Brown, Clerk.

Missouri.

James H. Peck, Judge, $1200
Arth'r S. Magennis, Att'y, St. Louis.
Augustus Jones, Marshal, St. Louis.
Joseph Gamble, Clerk, St. Louis.

It is made the duty of each *District Attorney* to prosecute, in the Judicial District for which he is appointed, all delinquents, for crimes and offences cognizable under the laws of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned.

The *Marshal* for each District is required to attend the District and Circuit Court, and to execute throughout the district, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States. He has power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty. Before entering upon his office he must give bond with two sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Every marshal, when removed from office, or when the term for which he is appointed shall expire, has power, notwithstanding, to execute all precepts which may be in his hands, at the time of such removal or expiration of office.

The *Clerks* are appointed by the Supreme Court, and the several District Courts. The clerk for each District Court, is clerk also of the Circuit Court in such District. Each clerk is required to give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments, and determinations of the court, of which he is clerk.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity; where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners; or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State; and have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, (except where the laws of the United States otherwise direct,) and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offences cognizable

therein. But no person can be arrested in one district, for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought before either of said courts against an inhabitant of the United States, by an original process, in any other district than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange. The Circuit Courts also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and restrictions provided by law.

From final decrees in a District Court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the next Circuit Court, to be held in such District. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal or error, from his own decision; but may assign the reason of such his decision.

Places and times of holding the Courts of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States must be holden at the City of Washington, and have one session every year, to commence on the second Monday in January.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Maine. Wiscasset, last Tuesday of February, and 1st Tuesday of September; and at Portland 1st Tuesday of June.

New Hampshire. Exeter and Portsmouth, alternately, on the 3d Tuesdays of December, and each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Massachusetts. Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.

Rhode Island. Newport, 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in October; at Providence, the 1st Tuesday in August, and 1st Tuesday in February.

Connecticut. Hartford and New Haven, alternately, on the 4th Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November.

Vermont Rutland, 6th of October, and at Windsor, 24th of May.

New York. City of New York, for the southern district, on the 1st Tuesday of each month; for the northern district, at Albany, 3d Tuesday of January; and at Utica, last Tuesday of August.

New Jersey. New Brunswick, 2d Tuesdays of March and September; and at Burlington, 3d Tuesdays of May and November.

Pennsylvania Eastern district, at Philadelphia, 3d Mondays in February, May, August, and November; and for the western district, at Pittsburg, 1st Monday of May, and 2d Monday of October.

Delaware. Newcastle, on the 3d Tuesday of June, and 2d Tuesday of December; and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of March, and the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of September.

Maryland. Baltimore, 1st Tuesdays of December, and of each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Virginia. Eastern district, at Richmond, 15th day of May, and 15th day of November; and at Norfolk, 1st day of May, and 1st day of November; and for the western district, at Clarksburg, 1st Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, 1st Wednesday after the 2d Mondays in April and September; at Wythe court house, 1st Wednesdays after the 3d Mondays in April and September; at Staunton, 1st day of May, and 1st day of October.

North Carolina, Edenton, district of Albermarle, 3d Mondays of April and October; at Newbern, (district of Pamptico,) 4th Mondays of April and October; and at Wilmington, (district of Cape Fear,) 1st Monday after the 4th Mondays of April and October.

South Carolina. Eastern district, Charleston, 3d Monday in March, and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December; for the western district, at Laurens court-house, on the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the circuit court at Columbia.

Georgia Savannah, 2d Tuesday in February, May, and August; and in Augusta, 2d Tuesday in November.

Kentucky. Frankfort, 1st Mondays of May and November.

Tennessee. Knoxville, for East Tennessee, 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October; and at Nashville, for West Tennessee, 4th Mondays in May and November.

Ohio. Columbus, 3d Monday in July, and 4th Monday in December.

Louisiana Eastern district, at New Orleans, 2d Monday of December; and for the western district, at Opelousas court-house, 3d Monday of March

Indiana. Corydon, last Mondays in May and November.

Mississippi. Court-house of Adams county, 4th Mondays in Jan'y and June.

Illinois Vandalia, 4th Monday of May and 1st Monday of December

Alabama. Huntsville, 2d Monday of April and October; at Mobile, 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in December.

Missouri. St. Charles, 1st Mondays in March and September.

Circuit Courts.

First Circuit.—Associate Justice, *Joseph Story.*

Maine, at Portland 1st May, and at Wiscasset, 1st October.

New Hampshire, at Portsmouth and Exeter, alternately, 8th May and 8th October

Massachusetts, at Boston, 1st June and 20th October

Rhode Island, at Newport and Providence, alternately, 15th June and 15th November.

Connecticut, at Hartford and New Haven, alternately, 13th April & 17th Sep.

Second Circuit.—Associate Justice, *Smith Thompson.*

New York, at New York, last Monday in February, 1st Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.

Vermont, at Rutland and Windsor, alternately, 21st May and 3d October.

Third Circuit.—Associate Justice, *Henry Baldwin.*

New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st April and 1st October

Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, 11th April and 11th October.

Fourth Circuit.—Associate Justice, *Gabriel Duval.*

Delaware, at Newcastle on the Tuesday next following the 4th Monday of May; and at Dover on the Tuesday next following the 3d Monday of October.

Maryland, at the City of Baltimore, 8th April and November.

Fifth Circuit.—Chief Justice, *John Marshall.*

Virginia, at Richmond, 22d May and 22d November.

North Carolina, at Raleigh, 12th May and 12th November.

Sixth Circuit.—Associate Justice, *James M. Wayne.*

South Carolina, at Charleston, 2d Tuesday of April; and at Columbia on the 4th Monday in November

Georgia, at Savannah, on Thursday after the 1st Monday in May; and at Milledgeville, on Thursday after the 1st Monday in November.

Seventh Circuit.—Associate Justice, *John M'Lean.*

Kentucky, at Frankfort, 1st Monday of May and November.

Tennessee, at Nashville, 1st Monday in March and September; and at Knoxville, 2d Monday in October.

Ohio, at Columbus, 2d Monday of July and 3d Monday of December.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia, at Washington, on the 4th Monday in March and November; at Alexandria, on the 1st Monday in May, and 1st Monday in October. And the District Court for the same District, on the 1st Mondays of December and June.

COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District Court.	A. Hunter, Marshal, Washington.
William Cranch, Judge.	William Brent, Clerk, Washington.
Edmund I. Lee, Clerk, Alexandria.	Edmund I Lee, Clerk, Alexandria.
Circuit Court.	*Orphan's Court.*
Wm. Cranch, Chief Judge, $2700	S. Chase, Judge, Washington, $1000
B. Thruston, Assistant Judge, 2500	H. C. Neale, Register, Washington.
J. S. Morsel, Assistant Judge, 2500	C. Neale, Judge, Alexandria $800
F. S. Key, Attorney, Washington	Alex. Moore, Register, Alexandria.

PENITENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Dunlap, Inspector, $250 00	Wm. Kisley, Chaplain. $200 00
Thomas Carbery, do. 250 00	Pierce Spratt, Ass't Keeper, 700 00
William O'Neale, do. 250 00	John A. Young, do. 700 00
	Gabriel Bradley, do. 700 00
Isaac Clark, Warden, 1500 00	Lewis Ratcliff, Guard, 500 00
William Wheatly, Clerk, 1000 00	Wilfred Van Reswick, do. 500 00
John B. Thomas, Physician, 400 00	George B. Smith, do. 500 00

TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Michigan.	J. H. Walker, Secretary, Tallahassee. $1500
(Vacant,) Govern'r, Detroit, $2000	*Arkansas.*
S. T. Mason, Secretary, do. 1000	John Pope, Gov'r, Little Rock, 2000
Florida.	Wm. S. Fulton, Secretary, do. 1000
J. H. Eaton, Gov. Tallahassee, 2500	

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Arkansas.	Thos. Douglas, Att'y, St. Augustine.
Alex. M. Clayton, Judge, $1500	S. Blair, Marshal, do.
Benjamin Johnson, do. 1500	George Gibbs, Clerk, do.
Thomas P. Eskridge, do. 1500	*Middle Florida.*
Edward Cross, do. 1500	Thos. Randall, Judge, $1800
Sam'l C. Roane, Att'y Little Rock.	J. D. Westcott, Att'y, Tallahassee.
Elias Rector, Marshal, do.	T. E. Randolph, Marshal, do.
William Field, Clerk, do.	James P. Linn, Clerk, do
Michigan.	*West Florida.*
George Morell, Judge, $1500	John A. Cameron, Judge, $1800
Solomon Sibley, do. 1500	George Walker, Att'y, Pensacola.
Ross Wilkins, do. 1500	James W. Exum, Marshal, do.
David Irvin, do. 1500	G. F. Baltzell, Clerk, do.
Daniel Goodwin, Attorney, Detroit.	*Southern Florida.*
Peter Desnoyers, Marshal, do.	James Webb, Judge, $1800
John Winder, Clerk, do.	Wylie P. Clark, Att'y Marianna
East Florida.	Thos. Eastin, Marshal, Key West.
Robert R. Reid, Judge, $1800	A. H. Day, Clerk, do.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Since the publication of the preceding volume, the following changes have taken place in the foreign missions of the United States:

William Wilkins, late of the Senate of the United States, from Pennsylvania, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. The mission to Portugal is rendered vacant, by the recall of Thomas L. L. Brent, and no appointment of a successor having been made. Ethan A. Brown, late Chargé d'Affaires to Brazil, has returned, and William Hunter has been appointed in his place. And Richard Pollard has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Chile, in place of John Hamm, resigned.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is 9,000 dollars per annum, salary, besides 9,000 dollars for an outfit Secretaries of Legation receive 2,000 dollars, and Chargés d'Affaires, 4,500 dollars, per annum.

Ministers, Consuls, &c., of the United States in Foreign Countries, with the places of their Residence.

England.

Aaron Vail, Chargé d'Affaires.
Thomas Aspinwall, Agent, &c., and Consul, London.
Francis B. Ogden, Consul, Liverpool.
Thomas Dennison, do. Bristol.
Robert W. Fox, do. Falmouth.
Thomas Were Fox, do. Plymouth.
Alb. Davy, do. Kingston upon Hull.
Robert R. Hunter, do. Cowes.
Robert Grieve, do. Lieth, Scotland
Edward Baxter, do Dundee.
Alexander Thompson, do. Glasgow.
Thos. Wilson, do Dublin, Ireland
Reuben Harvey, do. Cork.
Thomas W Gilpin, do. Belfast.
Thomas W. Perrse, do. Galway.
James Corscadon, do. Londonderry.
Horatio Sprague, do. Gibraltar.
Paul Froberville, do. Isle of France
Thomas Wynns, do. Turks Island.
William Tudor Tucker, Commercial Agent, Bermuda.
George Huyler, Con. Nassau, N. P.
Ralph Higinbotham, C. Agent, St Christopher and Antigua.
R. M. Harrison, C. Kingston, Jam
————, C Agent, Trinidad.
John Haly, do. Barbadoes.
John Morrow, Consul, Halifax, N.S.
W W. Andrews, do. Malta.
Wm. Carrol, C. Agent, St. Helena.
M. Benjamin, Cons British Guiana Demerara.
Wm. M. Haxtun, do. Bathurst, in Island of St Mary, river Gambia.
Isaac Chase, do. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

France.

Edward Livingston, Envoy Extraordinary & Min. Plenipotentiary.
Thos. P. Barton, Sec'y of Legation.
Daniel Brent, Consul & Agent, Paris.
George Stroble, Consul, Bordeaux.
Daniel C. Croxall, do. Marseilles.
Francis C. Fenwick, do. Nantes.
————, do. L'Orient.
R. G. Beasley, do. Havre de Grace.
Samuel Allison, do. Lyons.
Theodore Privat, do. Cette.
Jas Jos. Debessé, do La Rochelle.
Peter Suau, do. Guadaloupe.
———— do Martinique.

Switzerland.

John G. Boker, Consul, Switzerland.

Russia.

William Wilkins, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary.
J. Randolph Clay, Sec. of Legation
A. P. Gibson, Consul, St. Petersb'g.
John Ralli, do. Odessa
————, do. Taganrog.
Edmund Brandt, do. Archangel.
Alex. Schwartz, do Riga.

Spain.

C. P. Van Ness, Envoy Extraordinary and Min Plenipotentiary.
Arthur Middleton, jr. Sec of Legat'n
Alexander Burton, Consul, Cadiz.
William Stirling, do Barcelona
George G. Barrell, do. Malaga.
Benjamin Renshaw, do. Alicante.
Maximo de Aguirre, do. Bilboa
Alfred H. P. Edwards, do. Manilla.
Payton Gay, do. Island of Teneriffe
Obadiah Rich, do. Balearic Islands.
Nich P. Trist, do Havana, Cuba
R. R Stewart, do. Trinidad, do.
J. Leonard, C. Agent, St. Jago, do
———, do. Baracoa, do
L. Shoemaker, Consul, Matanzas, do.
J. Owen, do. Puerto del Principe.
H. Toler, do. Ponce, Porto Rico.
Wm. H. Tracy, C. A. Guyama, do.
S. C. Russell, do. Mayaguez, do.
Sidney Mason, Cons. St. Johns, do.

Portugal.

———, Chargé d'Affaires.
Israel P. Hutchinson, Consul, Lisbon
J. H. March, do. Island of Madeira.
Charles W. Dabney, do. Fayal
W. G. Merrill, do. Cape Verde Isl'ds.

Netherlands.

Auguste Davezac, Chargé d'Affaires
J. W. Parker, Consul, Amsterdam.
John Wambersie, do. Rotterdam.
Thomas Trask, do. Surinam.
L. Paimboeuf, do. I. of Curacoa.
John Schillaber, do. Batavia.
Louis Mark, do. Ostend.
J Hollingsworth, do. St Eustatia
Joseph Balastier, do. Rhio, Island of Bintang, Malayan Sea.

Belgium.

Hugh S. Lagaré, Chargé d'Affaires, Brussels
Wm. D. Patterson, Consul, Antwerp.

Austria

———, Consul, Venice.
George Moore, do. Trieste.
J. G. Schwartz, do. Vienna.

Germany.

Frederick Kahl, Consul, Darmstadt.
——— ———, do. Baden.
Robt. de Ruedorffer, do. Munich.

Sweden and Norway.

Christ'r. Hughes, Chargé d'Affaires.
David Erskine, Consul, Stockholm.
C. A. Murray, do. Gothenburg.
Helmich Janson, do. Bergen, Norway.
———, do Bartholomew.

Denmark.

Henry Wheaton, Chargé d'Affaires.
C. J. Hambro, Consul, Copenhagen.
N. Levy, do. Island of Thomas.
J. Ridgway, do. Island of St. Croix.
Thos H. Barker, do. Elsineur.

Prussia.

Wm. Troost Simons, Consul, Elbervelt.
Frederick Schillow, do. Stettin.

Saxony.

Frederick List, Consul, Leipzig.

Hanseatic Towns,

John Cuthbert, Consul, Hamburg.
Joshua Dodge, do Bremen
———, do. Lubec.
Ernest Schwendler, do. Frankfort.

Italian States.

Thomas Appleton, Consul, Leghorn.
———, do. Florence.
Charles Barnet, do. Genoa.
A. Sasserna, do. Nice.

Roman States, and Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Felix Cicognani, Consul, Rome.
Alexander Hammett, do. Naples.
Benjamin Gardner, do. Palermo.
John L. Payson, do. Messina.

Turkey

David Porter, Chargé d'Affaires.
———, 1st Dragoman.
J. Asker, 2d Dragoman.
———, Consul, Constantinople.
David Offley, do. Smyrna.
W. B. Lewellen, Consular Agent, Salonica.
Dalmas Devenant, do. Stancho.
Emanuel Samarissa, do. Tenedos.
Nicholas Luca Perick, do. Bronsa.
Dr Marino Lazzaro, do. Dardanelles.

Syria.

J. Chasseaud, Consular Agent, Damascus, Beirout, Balbec, Said, &c.

David Darmon, Con. Agent, Jerusalem, and City and Port of Jaffa.
D. Bonnal, do. Canea.

Egypt.

John Gliddon, C. Ag't. Alexandria.

Greece.

Jas. Wilkin, Consul, Syra, Grecian Archipelago.

Barbary Powers.

Geo. F. Brown, C. Agent, Algiers.
Samuel D. Heap, Consul, Tunis.
D. S. McCauley, do. Tripoli.
J. R. Leib, do Tangier, Morocco.

United Mexican States.

Anthony Butler, Chargé d'Affaires, Mexico.
W S. Parrott, Consul, Mexico.
G. R. Robertson, do. Tampico.
Thomas Reiley, do. Aguatulco.
Harvey Gregg. do Acapulco.
Marmaduke Burrough, do. Vera Cruz and Alvarado.
Daniel W. Smith, do. Matamoros and Refugio, on Rio Grande.
John S. Langham, do. Chihuahua.
Ceran St. Vrain, do. Santa Fé.
Jas. W. McGoffin, do. Saltillo.
Henry Perrine, do Campeche.
———— ————, do. Mazatlan, and San Blas.
———— ————, do. Galveston.
———— ———— ————, do San Antonio.
———— ———— ————, do. Guazacoalco.
C. W. Davis, do. Guaymas.
Daniel N. Pope, do. Tobasco.
John W. Langdon, jr. do. Laguna, Island del Carmen.
———— ———— ————, do. Monterey, North California.
Thomas Wooldridge, do. Brazoria, Texas.
John Stryker, do. Galliod, Texas.

New Granada.

Robert B. McAfee, Chargé d'Affaires, Bogota.
John M. Macpherson, Consul, Carthagena.
J. G. A. Williamson, do. Laguayra.
A. Danouille, Consul, Santa Martha.
Seth Sweetzer, do. Guayaquil.
W. J. Dubs, do. Maracaibo.
F. Litchfield, do. Porto Cabello.
J B. Feraud do. Panamá.
Thomas B. Nalle, do. Angostura.

Brazil.

William Hunter, Chargé d'Affaires.
John Martin Baker, Consul, Rio de Janeiro
Woodbridge Odlin, do. San Salvador
John T. Mansfield, do. Pernambuco.
Charles J. Smith, do. Para.
John Patrick, do. Montevideo.
Charles B. Allen, do. Maranham.
Isaac A Hayes, do. Rio Grande.
George Black, do. Santos.
Lemuel Wells, do. St. Catherines.

Republic of Central America.

Charles G. DeWitt, Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala.
Chas. Savage, Consul, Guatemala.
Gregory Coursault, do. Truxillo.

Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Eben. Ritchie Dorr, Consul, Buenos Ayres.

Chile.

Richard Pollard, Chargé d'Affaires, St. Jago de Chile.
G. G. Hobson, Consul, Valparaiso.
————, do St. Jago de Chile.
Thomas T. Smith, do. Coquimbo.

Republic of Peru.

Samuel Larned, Chargé d'Affaires, Lima.
William F. Taylor, Consul, Quilca, Arica and Arequipa.
Asa Worthington, do. Lima.
Charles Higginson, do. Paita.

Hayti, (St. Domingo.)

F. M. Dimond, C.A. Port Au Prince.
William Miles, do. Aux Cayes.
———— ————, do. Cape Haytien.

Sandwich Islands.

John C. Jones, Commercial Agent, Sandwich Islands.

China.

Jno. H. Grosvenor, Consul, Canton.

A Consul (excepting those to the Barbary Powers) is not invested with any diplomatic powers, and therefore is not entitled to communicate di-

rectly with the government of the country in which he resides; except under the special circumstances hereinafter mentioned.

The duties of a consul or vice consul are such as are prescribed by positive law, or such as arise from the nature of the office under the general commercial laws of nations.

The first statute prescribing particular duties to consuls, is the act of the 14th May, 1792.

By the first clause of the second section of that act, consuls and vice consuls are empowered to receive protests or declarations, which captains, masters, crews, passengers and merchants, *citizens of the United States*, may make in the place for which such consul is appointed, and also such as foreigners may make before them relative to the personal interest of any citizens of the United States. The originals of these acts are to be kept in the book of records of the consulate, and copies, duly authenticated under the consular seal, are to be given to such persons as may demand the same.

By the second clause of the second section, *where a citizen of the United States shall die within the consular district*, the consul or vice consul shall take possession of his effects, shall sell at public auction such part of them as may be of a perishable nature, and such further part as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the deceased. But in order to execute this power, the following are pre-requisites: 1. That the laws of the country permit such administration, or that it be stipulated by treaty. 2. That the person has died without any legal representative, any partner in trade, or trustee, to take care of his effects.

In the execution of this duty, the following requisites are prescribed by the act:

1. An inventory must be taken of all the effects of the deceased, with the assistance of two merchants of the United States, or, for want of them, of any others. In performing this branch of the consular duty, great attention is required; the word "effects" as under the act, comprehends property of every description, including debts due. Merchants of great respectability are to be selected as the assistants of the consul. Although appraisement is not mentioned in the act, the consuls are instructed to have the apparent value of each article affixed to it. If among the papers of the deceased are found any evidences of debt, although they may not be due in the consular districts, yet they are to be placed in the inventory.

2. The commercial books of the deceased are to be placed in the inventory, and particularly described, mentioning the number of pages each of the said books contains, and the consul shall place a certificate, signed by him, at the beginning and the end of each book, in such manner as to prevent any addition being made to them. The letter books of the deceased are comprehended in the term commercial books.

This inventory must be entered in the consular books, and as doubts may arise whether this is such a document as is comprehended in the provisions of the first clause of this section of the law, the consul is instructed to make two originals, that is to say, that the inventory be signed by him, and by his two assistants, both in the book of records in which it is entered, and in the authenticated copy.

By the second section of the act aforesaid, all sales of the property of

the deceased must be "at auction, after reasonable public notice." In the execution of this duty, the consul is instructed to give the same previous notice that is directed by the laws of the country for the judicial sale of property in execution, and at some public place; but whether it be required in judicial sales or not, notice must be given in at least one of the gazettes of the place, if any be printed there, both in English and in the language of the country.

No property shall be sold as being of a perishable nature, until it has been viewed by three respectable merchants, and by them, under oath, declared to be of that description.

In one year after the death of the intestate, the consul is directed by the said second section of the act aforesaid, "to transmit the residue of the estate unsold, and the balance (in money, after paying the debts and charges) to the treasury of the United States, to be holden in trust for the legal claimants. But if at any time before such transmission, the legal representative of the deceased appear and demand the effects in the hands of the consul, he shall deliver them up, being paid his fees, and shall cease his proceedings."

In the execution of the duty prescribed by the last preceding article, the consul is instructed—

1. To keep a regular account of all moneys received, as well for effects sold as for credits collected, and all sums expended, taking duplicate receipts, expressing on what account the sums were paid, numbering them regularly; one of each of the said duplicates to be kept by the consul, the other to be delivered to the representative of the deceased, or transmitted to the treasury, if no representative appear.

2. To enter on his consular books a regular account between himself and the estate of the deceased, in which he shall enter to his debit all the moneys and effects that came to his hands, and to his credit all the payments he may make, and, finally, the balance that he may deliver over or remit, so as to close the account. A copy of this account shall be delivered to the representative of the deceased, or transmitted to the treasury, as the case may be.

3. As soon as any estate shall be finally settled, the consul shall give notice to the Department of State, designating the balance in money, and the lists of effects, which has been transmitted to the treasury, or delivered to the representative of the deceased, as the case may be.

4 If there should be several parties each claiming to be the representative of the deceased, and demanding the effects, the consul must direct the parties to determine their rights in the tribunals of the country.

By the third section of the act aforesaid, the "consuls and vice consuls, in cases *where vessels of the United States shall be stranded on the coast of their consulates* respectively, shall, as far as the laws of the country permit, take proper measures as well for saving such vessels, their cargoes and appurtenances, as for storing and securing the effects and merchandise saved, and for taking an inventory and inventories thereof; and the merchandise and effects saved, with the inventory and inventories, shall, after deducting therefrom the expense, be delivered to the owner or owners. But no consul or vice consul shall take possession of any such goods, wares merchandise or other property, when the master, owner, or consignee thereof, is present or capable of taking possession of the same."

In the execution of the duties prescribed by this part of the act, the consul is instructed:

1. That all vessels, parts of vessels, and any portion of their cargo belonging to citizens of the United States, saved and brought into the consular jurisdiction, after being wrecked, or in consequence of any disaster at sea, are to be proceeded with in the same manner as if the vessel had stranded within the consular jurisdiction; and if salvage shall be claimed and allowed by a competent tribunal, the remainder of the effects, or the balance of their proceeds, if sold shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to intestate's estates; provided, in the case of salvage, that the court deciding the same will permit the consul to receive the effects and balance after paying the salvage.

2. In some countries (as in Sweden) chartered companies have the privilege of taking possession of all property wrecked; in others it may be vested in particular magistrates or officers. In all these cases the consul is not to interfere with the legal function of the proper officer; but he may demand, as the representative of the absent master or owner, or as his official adviser if he be present, to assist at the taking of the inventory, the sale, and all other proceedings in relation to the property. It is his duty to protect the interest of the owner, and, if his reasonable requests are not complied with, to take the necessary evidence, and transmit it to the Department of State.

3. When any accident of this kind happens within his jurisdiction, the consul is to give immediate notice to the Department of State, designating the vessel and the owners or masters.

4. When there is no impediment from the laws of the country, all proceedings in relation to property wrecked are to be the same with those prescribed for the property of intestates.

By an act of the Congress of the United States, passed the 28th February, 1803, it is in substance directed, that every *master of an American vessel* shall, on his arrival at a foreign port, deposite his register, sea letter, and Mediterranean passport, with the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, which the consul, vice consul, &c, &c., may recover in his own name, for the use of the United States, and that whenever a clearance from the proper officer of the port shall be produced to the consul, he shall deliver up all the ship's papers, provided the master shall have complied with the provisions of the act of 28th February, 1803, and the act to which it is a supplement, (that is to say) the act of 14th April, 1792.

By another section of the same act, it is directed, that whenever a vessel belonging to an American citizen shall be sold in a foreign port, and her company discharged, or whenever a mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it is the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, the list of the ship's company, certified according to the first section of the act of 28th February, 1803, and to pay to such consul, &c., &c., for every mariner being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months' pay, over and above the wages which may be due to such mariner; two-thirds to be paid by the consul to the mariner discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the

remaining third to be retained for creating a fund for the payment of the passage of mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, for the maintenance of American seamen, who may be destitute in such port; and the sums retained for such fund, shall be accounted for to the treasury every six months by the person receiving the same.

The under officers, (below that of captain) are included in the provisions of this section; but the two months' wages are not to be paid in any case, unless the person so discharged has engaged on board of some vessel to return to the United States. If no occasion offers of a direct return, an engagement on board of a vessel ultimately to return, will be sufficient, or, if no such vessel offers, the seaman will be entitled to his two months' wages on his shipping for an intermediate convenient port.

Under the first of these sections, it will be the duty of the consuls immediately on the arrival of an American vessel in his consulate, should the master neglect to deliver his ship's papers, as is directed by the law, to apprize him of the necessity of so doing, by showing him the law that requires it, and of the penalty he will incur by refusal or neglect. When received, the papers are to be kept together in a place as safe as possible, to guard against fire and other accidents; and the consul, on receiving such papers, shall make an entry in his consular record, specifying the time of delivery, the name of the vessel, the master, and what is the description of the papers deposited, as register, sea letter, &c., &c.; and when the master shall produce the clearance of his vessel, shall have complied with the directions of the act above recited, the consul shall, without delay, deliver up the papers, and shall make an entry in his consular record of the time of such delivery.

The provisions of the acts with which the master is obliged to comply before receiving these papers, are:—

1. If any of the seamen are discharged, he must have paid three months' wages of such of them as, by the shipping articles or description list of the seamen, shall appear to be American citizens. If they appear to be such by either of these papers, no other evidence is required or permitted.

2. If a vessel be bound for a port in the United States, and there are destitute American seamen in the port, he must agree to take such seamen on board as he shall be requested to do by the consul, not exceeding two seamen for every one hundred tons burden of the vessel—on the terms he may agree on with the consul, not exceeding ten dollars for each seaman.

3. He must pay the fees for the following services, or such of them as have been rendered by the consul for the master or his vessel, according to the rules established by law, that is to say:

1. For authenticating, under the consular seal, any act whatever, which may be made, or passed in by the master, or at his request, for the concerns of the vessel, or its owners or freighters, *two dollars.*

2. For any certificate of the discharge of a seaman, *fifty cents.*

These are the only fees for the payment of which, by the acts of Congress, a consul has a right to detain the ship's papers.

For all other dues, the consul may require payment at the time the service is performed, or refuse his agency until they are paid for, or se-

cured to his satisfaction; but the consuls are earnestly advised to avoid as much as possible, all contentions of this nature with their countrymen, which tend to degrade our national character abroad.

When a vessel is sold under a decree of a court as having become unseaworthy, in consequence of any accident or stress of weather, and the crew are discharged in consequence of such sale, the three months' wages are not to be required; but if the vessel is found not to be seaworthy in consequence of some decay or defect at the inception of the voyage, the seamen are not to lose their wages on account of the fault of the owners, and the three months' wages are to be exacted

If any fine or penalty shall be incurred by the master of an American vessel under any of the laws abovementioned, the consul shall send to the Department of State, a certificate of the fact, under the consular seal, with a proper description of the vessel, designating the port to which she belongs, and the place of abode of the master; to the end that suits may be instituted for the recovery of the penalty.

By the fourth section of the said act of 28th February, 1803, it is made the duty of *consuls to provide for the mariners of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts,* sufficient subsistence and passages to the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expense of the United States, subject to such instructions as the Secretary of State shall give, and the section also provides for the manner in which such mariners are to be transported to the United States.

Under this section, the consuls are instructed:—

1. That all seamen shipped as American seamen are entitled to the benefit of its provisions, and they shall not be refused the relief provided for by it, under pretence that they are not to really American citizens.

2. That the relief to be provided shall include board, lodging, medical attendance, and clothing, when necessary; all to be on the most reasonable scale, consistent with the comfort and proper support of the individual.

3. That persons applying for relief be examined touching the manner of their being left destitute, and, if it shall appear from such examination that they have been discharged from any American vessel contrary to the provision of the third section of the act of 28th February, 1803, or that any other provisions of the said act or other laws of the United States have been violated, in every such case it shall be the duty of the consul to transmit a copy of the examination of the mariner to the Department of State, with such other information as may enable it to cause prosecution to be instituted for such breach of the laws, designating the place at which the necessary witnesses will probably be found.

Where *piracy, mutiny, or any other offence against the laws of the United States,* shall have been committed on board of any vessel of the United States coming into the consular district, it is the duty of the consul, after taking the depositions necessary to establish the facts, to apply to the local authorities for means of securing the offenders while they remain in port, and to provide the means of sending them, without delay, to the United States for trial; and, in all such cases, where the vessel, on board which the offence was committed, is not bound to the United States, the consul is directed to procure two of the principal witnesses, to be sent home with the person accused; and he is at the same time, to transmit certified copies of all the depositions he has taken in relation to

the offence; an exact detail of all its circumstances; and such information as may be necessary to secure the conviction of the offenders.

Great care must be taken in all cases of accusations against mariners, by their officers, not to confound a simple and casual disobedience of orders with the crime of mutiny, which has, in some cases, been made, in order to justify a discharge of seamen in a foreign port, contrary to the directions of the act. In this, as in all other cases, the consuls are particularly instructed, while on the one hand they support the masters of vessels in the exercise of their proper authority, on the other to discourage and prevent all oppression of seamen by their officers.

Consuls are authorized to grant passports to American citizens, which must be authenticated by their signature, and the consular seal. Great care and circumspection are required in the exercise of this duty, that passports be given to none but American citizens; and to give such passport to an alien knowing him to be such, is an offence punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars, to which the President will always add deprivation of office.

The same observations apply to *certificates, that property belonging to aliens is the property of citizens*, knowing the fact to be otherwise; by which offence a much higher penalty is incurred, the punishment being a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years. Consuls, therefore, in all such cases, will require such evidence as will show clearly that they had good reason to believe the truth of the facts they certify.

By the revenue laws of the United States, consuls are authorized to give *certificates of the landing of merchandise, to obtain the benefit of drawback.* As great frauds upon the revenue have sometimes been committed by obtaining certificates without a due examination of the articles, consuls are instructed to give no such certificates without personal inspection or full proof.

Authority is also given by the same laws to certify *invoices of goods shipped for the United States;* but the shipper is entitled to include in one invoice all the goods he may ship by the same vessel.

When there are several seaports in a consular district, to which American vessels resort, it is the duty of the *consul to appoint some fit person to be consular agent* in such port, who shall correspond with, and make his returns to him, (the consul,) who shall transmit copies of them with his own quarterly returns

The following are the *fees allowed by law to be taken by the consuls of the United States* for services they may have performed:

1. For authenticating, under the consular seal, every protest, declaration, deposition, or other act which captains, masters, marines, seamen, passengers, merchants, *or others as are citizens of the United States*, may respectively choose to make, the sum of two dollars.

It would appear by the limitation to citizens of the United States, that the fee for this service was not designed to be prescribed where the service was rendered to persons not citizens. In all such cases therefore, where the service is rendered to an alien, the consul is at liberty to charge according to the fees allowed to notaries in the country where he resides.

2. For taking into possession, inventorying, selling and finally settling, and paying or transmitting according to law, the balance due the per-

sonal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of his consulate, *five per centum on the gross amount of such estate.* If part of such estate shall be delivered over before a final settlement, *two and a half per cent.* is allowed on the part so delivered as is not in money, and *five per cent. on the gross amount of the residue.*

3. For granting a certificate of the delivery of merchandise under the revenue laws, *one dollar,* and for administering the oath, *twenty-five cents.*

4. For every verification and certificate of an invoice, *two dollars.* But every shipper shall have a right to include all articles shipped by him in the same invoice.

5. For every certificate of discharge of any seaman in a foreign port, *fifty cents.*

6. And for receiving and paying the amount of wages due on such discharge, *two and a half per cent.*

7. On the deposite of a ship's papers, the consul shall give a certificate thereof under seal; and, on the delivery of them, a like certificate, for which he is entitled, as above, to *two dollars* each, making the whole of the fees for the deposite and delivery of the papers, *four dollars,* which is not to be exceeded.

8 No other or greater fees are to be charged to American citizens for the services above enumerated; but if American citizens, or others, require other services, they may be charged at the rate allowed to notaries in the same place for the same services.

In addition to the provisions of the acts above mentioned, the ninth section of the act of April 14, 1792, makes this general provision:—"That the specification of certain powers and duties in this act, to be exercised or performed by the consuls and vice consuls of the United States, shall not be construed to the exclusion of others resulting from the nature of their appointments, or any treaty or convention under which they may act."

Consuls to Barbary are more of diplomatic than commercial agents, not only as it regards their vocation, but also as it respects their compensation They receive regular annual salaries; and their pay does not in the least depend on fees. Consuls of the United States, generally so called, are, in effect, agents for commerce and seamen. They receive no yearly salaries, (except at Paris and London, where they have an annual salary of $2,000,) and their compensation is derived from the fees which are allowed by law. Consuls of the United States, for commercial purposes, are regularly admitted and recognized, as to their official functions, in the ports of Europe, but in the colonies of the European nations, agents for commerce and seamen, mostly exercise the duties of their stations under courtesy, without any formal recognition.

Consular Uniform.—Single breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and ten navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape; four on each cuff; four under each pocket flap; and one on each hip, and in the folds; two on each side in the centre; and one on each side of the same, at the lower extremity of the skirts.

The front, (from the cape down to the lower extremity of the skirts,) cuffs, cape, and pocket flaps, to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine composed of olive leaves; and the button holes to be worked with

gold thread; the button holes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed two inches in any part.

Vest and small clothes of white, and navy buttons; the former to have ten in front, and four under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, small sword, and shoes and buckles are to be worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loop, gold tassels, and black cocade, with gold eagle in the centre; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and shoe and knee buckles, are to be gold, otherwise gilt.

FOREIGN MINISTERS, &C. IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year, the following changes have occurred in the Foreign Missions to the United States:

Commandeur Torlade D'Azambuja, Chargé d'Affaires from Portugal has returned home, and left the mission from that country vacant. Baron Roenne, has been accredited Chargé d'Affaires from Prussia, and fills the vacancy in this mission of last year. Chevalier S. Lorich, Consul General from Sweden, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*, in the absence of Chevalier Ankarloo. M. Domingo Acosta, has been accredited as Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires from New Granada, his former appointment having been from Colombia. D. Ca valcanti d'Albuquerque, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires from Brazil: and Mr. Manuel Carvallo, Chargé d'Affaires from Chile.

For the protection of the persons of foreign ministers, by the act of 30th April, 1790, it is provided that if any writ or process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any courts of a particular State, or by any judge or justice therein, respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador, or other public minister of any foreign prince or state, authorized and received as such by the President of the United States, or any domestic, or domestic servant, of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his, or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized, or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged as utterly null and void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever.

In case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violators of the laws of nations and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court. But no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister, which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take, or receive, any benefit of this act; nor shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who shall, upon receipt thereof, affix the same in some public place in

his office, whereto all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

Ministers, &c., of Foreign Powers in the United States.

France.

M. Serurier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Alphonse Pageot, Sec'y of Legation.
W Saligry, do.
Adel Charles Lacathon de la Forest, Consul General, New York.
———, Com. Agent, Boston.
Maurice d'Hauterive, Consul, Phil'a
M. Henri, Com. Agent, Baltimore
Count Choiseuil, V. C. Charleston.
M. Deseze, do. Norfolk
Marie Joseph Etienne de la Palun, Consul, Richmond.
Delame de Villeret, do. Savannah.
M. Batre, Com. Agent, Mobile.
Count de la Porte, Vice Consul, Tallahassee.
Martin Francois Armand Saillard, Consul, New Orleans

Great Britain.

Right Hon. Sir Charles R Vaughan, G. C. H. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Charles Bankhead, Sec. of Legation.
Andrew Buchanan, first Attaché.
Wm. Pitt Adams, second do.
———, Consul General.
Donald M'Intosh, Consul, Portsm'th.
George Manners, do. Boston.
James Buchanan, do. New York.
Gilbert Robinson, do. Philadelphia
John M'Tarish, do. Baltimore.
William Gray, do. Norfolk.
Henry Newman, do. Charleston.
Edm. Molyneaux, do Savannah.
James Baker, do. Mobile.
John Crawford, do. N. Orleans
Albert G. Lane, V. Cons. Eastport.
J. B Swanton, do. Bath.
Thomas Sherwood, do. Portland.
George Jaffray, do. Portsmouth.
R C. Manners, do. Boston.
J. C. Buchanan, do New York.
P. T. Dawson, do. Baltimore.
Robert Leslie, do Petersburg.
Wm. Mackenkie, do. Richmond.
Anthony Mislan, V. C. Wilmington.
James Moodie, do. Charleston.
William Cooke, do. Darien.
John Innerarity, do. Pensacola.
Oliver O'Hara, do. Key West.
Robert Higgin, do. Mobile.

Russia.

Baron de Krudener, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
George Krehmer, First Secretary of Legation.
Alexander Chvostoff, Second do.
Jean Smirnoff, Attaché.
A. Evstahieff, Con. Gen N. York.
Peter Kilchen, Consul, Boston.
J. Prince, Agent, Salem.
E. Mayo, do. Portland.
J. G. Bogart, Vice Consul, N. York.
T. H. Deas, Agent, Charleston.
F. Whittle, do. Norfolk.
E. Hollander, do. New Orleans.

Spain.

Chevalier Francisco Tacon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Francisco de Paula Quadrado, Secretary of Legation.
Luis Potestad, Attaché.
Mr Pampillo, do.
Juan Bautiste Bernabeu, Consul General, Philadelphia.
Francisco Hernandez de Nogues, Consul, Philadelphia.
Don Thomas Amory Deblois, Vice Consul, Portland.
Don Antonio G. Vega, do. Boston.
Fran. Stoughton, Consul, N York.
Manuel Valdor, V. Con Baltimore.
Antonio Pomar, do. Norfolk.
Antonio Larragua, do. Charleston.
Antonio Argote Villalobus, Consul, New Orleans.
Pedro de Alba, V. Cons Pensacola.
John Notlitt, Consul, Key West.
Don José Ygnacio Cruzat, Vice Consul, Mobile.

Portugal.

———, Chargé d'Affaires.
M. Januario Cardoso de Freitas, Attaché.
Philip Marrett, esq. V. Con. Boston.
James B. Murray, do. New York.
James Gowen, do. Philadelphia.
Edward J. Wilson, Consul, Balt.
C. Neal, do. Alexandria, D. C.
Walter de Lacy, do. Norfolk
J.P.Calhorda, do. Wilmington, N C.
René Goddard, V. Con Charleston.
Elias Reed, do. Savannah.
Horace C Camack, do. N. Orleans
A. Willis Gordon, do. Mobile.
Jule Pescay, do Pensacola.
William H. Allen, do. St. Augustine.

Austria.

Baron de Lederer, Consul General.
Jos Ganahl, V Consul, Savannah.

Prussia.

Baron Roenne, Chargé d'Affaires
T. Searle, Consul, Boston.
J W. Schmidt, do. New York.
Arnold Halbach, do. Philadelphia.
Louis Trapman, do. Charleston.
F. W. Schmidt, do. N. Orleans.

Hamburg.

C. N. Buck, Con General, Phil'a.
J. W. Schmidt, V. Consul, N. York.
F. Christ Graf, do. Baltimore.
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
Jacob Wulff, do. Charleston.
Charles Knorre, do. Boston.
Frederick Wm. Schmidt, Consul, New Orleans.

Bremen.

Eleazer Crabtree, Cons. Savannah.
John Jacob Werner, Vice Consul, *ad int.* Philadelphia.

Frankfort.

A Halbach, Consul, Philadelphia.
Fred. Wysmann, do. New York.

Denmark.

Steen Bille, Chargé d'Affaires.
W Ritchie, Vice Consul, Boston.
Benjamin Aymar, do. New York.
John Buhlen, do. Philadelphia.
H. G. Jacobson, do. Baltimore
Christ Neale, do Alexandria.
Fred. Myers, Consul, Norfolk.
P. K. Dichinson, Con. Wilmington.
James H. Ladson, do. Charleston.
Wm. Crabtree, jr. do Savannah.
Peter Edouard Sorbe, do. N. Orl'ns.

Wirtemberg.

Christan Mayer, Con. Gen. Balt're.

Saxony.

Charles Aug Davis, Con. General.
Robert Ralston, do. Philadelphia.
R. H. Douglas, do. Baltimore.
Andreas Anthon Melly, Con. N. Y.

Hesse Cassel.

Conard W. Faber, Consul.

Sweden and Norway.

Chevalier Ankarloo, Chargé d'Affaires.
Chevalier S. Lorich, Con. General, and Chargé d'Affaires, *ad int.*
John Vaughan, Con. Philadelphia.
C. E. Habicht, V. Consul, Boston.
John James Boyd, do. New York.
S. Lawson, do. Baltimore.
John H. Brent, do. Alexandria.
J. Brette, do. Norfolk.
Joseph Winthrop, do. Charleston.
Fran. H. Wilman, do. Savannah.
Diedrich Miesegaes, do. New Orl'ns.
W. P. Vincent, do. Norfolk.

Netherlands.

E. M. A. Martini, Chargé d'Affaires
J. C. Zimmerman, Consul N. York.
J. J. Hagewerft, do. Baltimore.
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
Henry Bohlen, do. Philadelphia
Thomas Dixon, do. Boston.
P. G. Leichleitner, do. Annapolis.
G. Barnsley, do. *ad int.* Savannah.
Thoms Taxter, V. Consul, Salem.
Hergo C. Gildmeester, Con. N. Orl's

Belgium.

Baron D. Behr, Minister Resident.
E A. Homer, Consul, Boston.
Henry G. T. Mali, do. N. York.
Henry Lefebure, do. Charleston.

The Two Sicilies.

Domenico Morelli, Consul General, Philadelphia
William Power Blodget, Vice Consul, Providence.
John Clisbe, Consul, New Haven.
Martin Mantin, do. New York.

A. O. Hammand, Cons. Charlest'n.
Wm. Read, Vice Consul, Philadel'a.
Emmanuele Valdor, do. Baltimore.
Luca Palmieri, do. Philadel'a.
Antonio, Pommar, do. Norfolk.
Hipholite Gally, do N.Orleans.
Goffre Barnsley, do. Savannah

Sardinia.

A Garibaldi, Con Gen Philadelphia,
Louis Albert Cazenove, Vice Consul, Boston.
S. V. Rouland, Consul, New York.
C Valdor, do. Baltimore.
Y. F Brette, do. Norfolk.
Y. Auze, do Savannah.
Thomas Roger, V Cons Charleston.
A. F. George, do. Mobile.
Antoine Michaud, do. N. Orleans.

Rome.

Peter Amedee Hargons, *ad int.* Consul General, Trenton.
T. J Bixouard, V. Cons. Baltimore.
Henry Perret, do. New Orleans.

Tuscany.

W. H. Aspinwall, V. Con. N. York

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet. Con. N Orleans.

Mexico.

Joaquin Maria de Castillo, Chargé d'Affaires.
Estanislao Cuesta, Secretary.
Manuel Basave, Attaché
Edward Cabot, V. Consul, Boston.
James Treat, do. New York.
George Follin, do Philadelphia.
Luke Tiernan, do. Baltimore.
R W. Cogdell, Consul, Charleston.
D. Francisco Martinez Pizarro, Consul New Orleans.
Alden A. M. Jackson Vice Consul, Pensacola.
Henry Dagget, Consul, Mobile.
Lewis Ramirez, do. St. Louis.
Juan Francisco Cortes, Vice Consul, Natchitoches.

New Granada.

M. Domingo Acosta, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires.
James Andrews, V. Consul, Boston
P. Gillineau, do. Connecticut and Rhode Island.
Javier de Madina, V. C. New York.
Talesforo Orea, do. Philadelphia.
Richard W. Gill, do. Baltimore.
Thos. Middleton, do. Charleston.
John Myers, do. Norfolk.
Robert Goodwin, do. Savannah.
W. H Robertson, do. Mobile.
Sam. P. Morgan, do. NewOrleans.

Brazil.

D. Cavalcanti D Albuquerque, Chargé d'Affaires.
Manoel Guilherme dos Reis, Consul General, Philadelphia.
Archibald Forte, Consul, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, and Maine.
C. Griffin, do. New London.
Samuel Snow, do. Providence.
Herman Bruen, do. New York.
J. Vaughan, V. Consul, Philadelphia.
G. H. Newman, do. Baltimore.
Christopher Neale, do Alexandria.
Myer Myers, do. Norfolk.
John P. Calhorde, do. Wilmington
Samuel Chadwick, do. Charleston.
J. W. Anderson, do. Savannah
Jas. W Zacharie, do. N Orleans.

Chile.

Manuel Carvallo, Chargé d'Affaires.

Hanseatic Towns

Lewis Trapman, Consul, Charleston.
Casper Mayer, do New York.
H F. Von Lenyerke, do. Philadel'a.
Thomas Searle, do. Boston
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
Fred. Frey, do N Orleans.

Saxe Weimar.

Fred. Aug. Mensch, Consul General, New York.
Augustus W. Hupeden, Consul, N. York.

Oldenburg.

Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, Consul, New York.
Leon Herckenrath, do. Charleston.

Hanover.

A. W. Hupeden, V Cons. N York.

Mecklenburg Schwerin.

Augustus Heikscher, Con. for U. S.
Leon Herckenrath, Con. Charlest'n.

Baden.

C. F. Hoyer, Consul, New York.

THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 27, 1824.

To the President of the United States:

SIR, The annual period for submitting to you a statement of the proceedings of this department having arrived, I have the honor, in conformity with your instructions, to lay before you an abstract of its operations, together with the reports and estimates from the various bureaus, exhibiting the condition of those branches of the public service connected with its administration.

Since my last annual report, no military movement of any importance, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons, has been rendered necessary. The reports and information, which have reached the department respecting the situation of the army, are highly gratifying In its dicipline, its moral character, and the general performance of its duties, the government and the country have every reason to be satisfied with its condition and prospects. As a safeguard for the frontiers, as a school of practical instruction, as a depository of military information, and as the means of preparing and providing in peace for the exigencies of war, the present military establishment has fully answered the objects of its organization and support. And it is but an act of justice to state, that, in all the essential requisites of capacity and conduct, the officers of the American army do honor to themselves and their country.

It is known to you that some of the Western tribes of Indians, roaming through the extensive prairies west of Arkansas and Missouri, particularly the Camanches and Kiowas, have, for some years, interrupted the peace of that quarter, by predatory attacks upon our citizens, and upon the indigenous and emigrant Indians, whom we are under obligations to protect. Their war parties have annoyed our citizens, in their intercourse with the Mexican States, and have rendered the communication difficult and hazardous. It became necessary to put a stop to this state of things, either by amicable representations, or by force. Those remote tribes have little knowledge of the strength of the United States, or of their own relative weakness; and it was hoped that the display of a respectable military force for the first time, in their country, would satisfy them that further hostilities would lead to their destruction. The dragoons, being peculiarly adapted to this service, were ordered to penetrate into that region, and to endeavor, by peaceable remonstrances, to establish permanent tranquillity; and, if these should fail, to repel any hostile demonstrations which might be made. Fortunately, the efforts to introduce amicable relations were successful, and the object of the expedition was obtained, without a single act of hostility. Colonel Dodge, who led the expedition, and his whole command, appear to have performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner; and they encountered with firmness the privations incident to the harrassing service upon which they were ordered. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness prevented the whole regiment from joining in this duty, as the same zeal for the public interest pervaded the whole. That sickness

deprived the country of some valuable lives, and, among others, of Brigadier General Leavenworth Impelled by his anxiety to forward the views of the government, he exposed himself, while yet weak, to the hardships of a border campaign, and sunk under the malady which these induced. His high personal character, his services during the late war, and his exemplary official conduct since, are too well known to you to require from me any thing more than this brief allusion to his worth and fate.

Among the accompanying documents will be found a full statement of the proceedings of Colonel Dodge, and of the satisfactory result of his expedition.

The report of the Chief Engineer contains a summary of the various objects entrusted to his supervision, and of their progress and condition. It will be seen that the Cumberland road, east of Wheeling, will be soon completed, in the manner required by an act of last session, and for the amount allowed by law. No further appropriations will be asked for. As much progress has been made in the other works, as the advanced state of the season, when the appropriations were made, would permit.

I beg leave to ask your particular attention to that part of the report of the Chief Engineer which recommends an addition to the number of officers of his corps. I believe the public service requires this measure. New duties have recently been imposed upon the engineer corps, by express acts of Congress; while, in other cases, it has been found necessary, by Executive regulation, to require from the officers services not originally contemplated in the organization of the department. The erection of fortifications, the construction of roads, the establishment of fixed points, by astronomical observations, in boundary lines, and the improvement of harbors and rivers, are among the objects committed to the engineer officers. And I feel bound to report to you, that, as far as my observation or information has extended, their duties have been performed in the most satisfactory and exemplary manner In scientific acquirements, and in their practical application, these officers are deserving of high commendation, and it is very desirable that their numbers should be so far augmented as to ensure their personal attention to all the objects within the control of the Engineer Department. This cannot now be done; and the public service suffers in consequence of it.

Similar reasons call for a re-orginization of the topographical corps, and the officer at the head of it has submitted a *projet* for this purpose, which, while it will render that corps more efficient, will not increase the public expense I ask for it your favorable consideration. The duties connected with this branch of the service require peculiar attainments and great practical experience. They can best be performed by officers devoting their whole time and attention to the subject A system of detail, requiring periodical changes, however proper it may be, with relation to a just routine of military duties, so long as temporary assistants are selected from, and continued in, the line of the army, it is still not calculated to ensure the best execution of the functions appropriately belonging to the topographical engineers. The remedy would be, to remodel the corps, and permanently to attach to it as many officers as may be necessary. And, by consolidating with it the civil engineers, the general operations would be simplified, and the duties of the corps might embrace

all the objects connected with surveys for civil or military purposes. there is in this corps a fund of experience and information which cannot but be useful to the country.

It will be seen, by adverting to the report of the officer in charge of the topographical bureau, that difficulties have occurred in the execution of the joint resolution of Congress, passed at the last session, and providing for the construction of a rail road through the public grounds at Harper's Ferry. Some modification will be necessary before the object of Congress, and of the Company, can be attained, and this may probably be effected by requiring the latter to pay the value of any improvements injured by the road, or by giving authority to replace them in other positions, should they be deemed of sufficient importance to require being paid for or removed.

The present condition of the work at the Delaware breakwater is shown in the report of the Quartermaster General, and in that of the commission lately instituted by your orders to examine it. It has been known for some time that gradual depositions were making in the vicinity of this work, by which the depth of water was somewhat reduced. But, until this season, the process was so slow and uncertain, that no anxiety was felt with respect to its final effect upon this great national improvement. Recently, however, the accumulation of sand in the artificial harbor has been much more rapid, and indicated the necessity of a thorough examination by scientific persons, in order to ascertain, if possible, the causes of this occurrence, and to check or obviate them. The views of the officers selected for this purpose will be found in their report; and, agreeably to your directions. they have been adopted by the department. An estimate for one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to this work, is among the annual estimates of the department, and if approved by Congress, that sum will be appropriated in the manner pointed out by the report, to the completion of that part of the work already begun, and yet unfinished. In the mean time, by a series of observations, frequently and carefully taken, the probable operation of the tides and currents may be ascertained, and the best remedy to counteract them pointed out.

The act of March 2, 1829, "to continue the present mode of supplying the army of the United States," expires, by its own limitation, on the 2d of March next. The Subsistence Department, which was continued by this act, has been found highly useful to the army, and beneficial to the public, by the efficiency and economy of its administration. From my own knowledge of its officers and operations, as well as from what I have otherwise learned of these, I feel called upon to present this subject particularly to your attention, satisfied that the continuance of the department is demanded by the best interest of the service.

The reports of the Major General, and of the other heads of bureaus, will communicate all the necessary information in relation to subjects respectively committed to them. I am not aware that there is any particular matter requiring your special attention. These reports are satisfactory in the views they exhibit of the course of administration, and of the reduced expenditures which are required for the service of the coming year.

At the last session of Congress, so much of the laws as authorizes the

conferring of brevets for ten years' service in one grade was repealed, and the nominations of all officers who had completed that term, prior to the repeal, was confirmed. This change seems to bear with some severity upon those who had served during the greater portion, but not the whole of such term. The existing laws, and the practice under them, held out to all officers, as an inducement to good conduct, the prospect of promotion after ten years' faithful services in one grade. In military life, the hope of professional distinction is essential to a high and honorable discharge of the duties to which its members are devoted. If this is destroyed or neglected, little more than a mechanical execution of these duties can be expected. In our army this sentiment is as dear, and as much cherished, as in any other, and if not the cause, it is certainly the accompaniment of zealous devotion to the public interest. All the officers, who before the repeal of this law, had entered upon what may be termed their probation, expected, and had a right to expect, that if at its termination they should have complied with the condition, by faithful service, the reward held out would be granted to them. I venture, respectfully, to suggest whether justice does not require such a modification of this law, as to authorize the granting of brevets to every one whose term of ten years had commenced before its repeal, at the end of such term, if the conditions of the law shall be fulfilled. This would ensure the ultimate abolition of the practice which Congress had in view, while it would seem to be giving due weight to claims, founded, if not in right, certainly in strong considerations connected with the services and situation of the officers. This valuable class of the community is exposed to every vicissitude incident to climate and situation, and the pecuniary consideration they receive is barely sufficient to enable them to meet the demands to which they are liable.

Disclosures have been made during the past season, showing the necessity of a thorough investigation into the operation of the laws granting pensions and gratuities for military services. It is ascertained that many frauds have been committed; some in the application for pensions, and others in the continuance of these payments. As these disclosures have been the result of accident, it is impossible to judge to what extent frauds may have been committed; but enough has occurred to satisfy me that some new mode of proceeding is essentially necessary to detect and check these abuses.

In the administration of the laws on this subject, the parties are required to make certain declarations before the judicial tribunals, and the opinions of these tribunals are requested, in order to determine the validity of the application. In the administrative examination of the papers submitted in support of a claim, if the name of the applicant is found upon the recorded muster rolls, and his identity is established by his own declaration, and the proper certificates, the pension is granted as a matter of course. In far the greater number of cases, however, no muster rolls of the corps exist, and frequently where they do exist, they are defective, and a resort to other testimony in the examination of the claim becomes, therefore, necessary. Here a more detailed statement of services is required from the party, combining the various circumstances connected with such duty, best calculated to enable the proper examining officers to compare the statement with the records of the office,

and with other facts known to them, and thus to assist in detecting frauds, if any exist. In addition to this, a certificate of two respectable persons, acquainted with the party, is made necessary, stating his age, and the opinion, in the neighborhood where he resides, that he is a soldier of the revolution, and their concurrence therein; and to this must be added the certificate and opinion of the proper court upon the whole matter.

Besides this course of proceeding, which is applicable more particularly to the militia claimants, very few muster rolls of which remain, the testimony of two persons actually acquainted with the services of the applicant is necessary, wherever he served in the regular army, and his name is not to be found on a muster roll, as, in that case, evidence is necessary to rebut the presumption against him.

This system was adopted upon great consideration, and it is difficult to see how the law can be administered if farther requisites are demanded. But experience has shown that the prescribed certificates are sometimes granted without due caution, and that persons desirous of converting the provisions of the law to their own benefit, have been enabled to procure official attestations, and even the seal of the court, under circumstances calculated to weaken, if not to destroy, the public confidence in these safeguards. Seals have likewise been taken from useless attestations, and affixed to others, and direct forgeries have been committed in the preparation of the whole papers. And these proceedings have been resorted to, not only to establish the original claim, by placing the applicant upon the roll, but also to establish his right to each semi-annual payment by proving his identity. It is obvious that a system, depending for its correctness upon the conduct of such a variety of persons and officers, not responsible to the general government, and where, frequently, a natural sympathy for the claims of the time and war-worn veterans would lead to much practical relaxation, must be liable to abuse; although, till very recently, the extent to which such abuses may have gone, was not suspected. Some plan is now necessary, by which a re examination may be made—a plan which, while it ensures to the honest and gallant survivors of the revolution all that they expect, and all the country has provided, shall, at the same time, lay open the frauds which have been committed, and prevent their occurrence hereafter.

In the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, his views upon the subject are given, which appear to me practical and judicious; and, as such, I ask for them your favorable recommendation to Congress. An examination at the residence, or in the neighborhood of each person now drawing a pension, into the circumstances of his case, appears to me to present the only effectual means of accomplishing the desired object. Undertaken by proper persons, and conducted with proper discretion, it could scarcely fail to confirm the grants made to honest applicants, and to detect those which have been fraudulently obtained by dishonest ones. It appears to me that the expense of such a measure ought not to delay its immediate adoption. It is impossible even to conjecture the amount of surreptitious claims; it may be far greater than the data now before the office enable us to estimate. And possibly conjecture and recent disclosures may have led to the suspicion that the ramifications of the system have been more extended, and the abuses greater, than a rigid inquiry may confirm. In the one case, the beneficial result would be the

relief of the Treasury from fraudulent payments, and the punishment of those concerned in them; and, in the other, it would be satisfactory to know that, while the bounty of the government has been justly appropriated, it has not been improperly applied.

The provision of law for the establishment of a Pension Office as a branch of this department, expires, by its own limitation, at the end of the present session of Congress. It is essential to a due execution of the duties connected with the system of pensions and gratuities for military services, that this arrangement should be renewed and continued. The applicants and grantees are so numerous; the aggregate amount disbursed so great, equaling at least three millions two hundred thousand dollars annually; and the doubtful questions, both of fact and principle, so frequent and complicated, that, unless a branch of administration, carefully superintended, is devoted exclusively to this service, the public interest must materially suffer.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has exhibited, in detail, the transactions in the important branch of the public service confided to his superintendence. It is only necessary that I should advert to the more prominent subjects which have received, or which require, the action of the government.

The commission for the adjustment of unsettled relations with the Indians west of the Mississippi, terminated by the provisions of the act instituting it, in July last. Important benefits have resulted from the labors of the commissioners in the adjustment of difficult questions connected with the Indians of that region, and in the treaty arrangements which have been entered into by them. The country assigned for the permanent residence of the eastern Indians has been so apportioned among them, that little difficulty is anticipated from conflicting claims, or from doubtful boundaries; and, both in quality and extent, there can be no doubt but that the region allotted to them will be amply sufficient for their comfortable subsistence during an indefinite period of time.

An important council has been held at Fort Gibson, by Colonel Dodge, and by Major Armstrong, the superintentent of Indian affairs, with the chiefs of several of the tribes of that quarter, including some of the wandering bands, whose predatory operations have heretofore kept the frontier in alarm. At this council, the situation of the Indians was fully discussed, and amicable relations established. It is to be hoped that the feelings with which they separated will be permanent, and their intercourse hereafter uninterrupted.

The united tribe of Pottawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, possessing the country in the vicinity of Chicago, have conditionally acceded to the alteration proposed in the boundaries of the tract assigned for them west of the Mississippi, by the treaty concluded in 1833. Should their proposition be accepted, an extensive and valuable region will be opened for settlement, and they will be removed to a district, whose climate is suitable to their habits, and whose other advantages cannot fail to offer them strong inducements for moral and physical improvement.

An arrangement has been made with the Miamies, for the cession of a part of their reservation in the State of Indiana. The tracts held by them are far more extensive than they require; and as they appear to be not yet prepared for removal, this relinquishment, without injuring

them, will relieve the State, in some measure, from the embarrassment caused by such large reservations as they possess, embracing a most valuable part of the country, and interrupting the settlements and communication.

Instructions were given, immediately after the last session of Congress, for purchasing from the Wyandots in Ohio, if they were disposed to sell, the reservation secured to them in that State, and for their removal to the west. The commissioner, Governor Lucas, conducted the negotiation with great fairness and propriety, fully explaining to the Indians their own position, the wishes of the government, and the course of circumstances, urging their removal. The matter is not yet terminated, the Indians having requested time for further consideration.

The necessary appropriations will be asked for the removal of the Seminoles, agreeably to the treaty formed with them; and arrangements have been made for the emigration of the Creeks, as fast as they are prepared for a change of residence. There has not yet been sufficient time to ascertain the result of these measures.

I am not able to submit to you any more favorable views of the condition of the Cherokees, than were embraced in my last annual report. While every dictate of prudence, and, in fact, of self preservation, urges their removal, unhappy councils and internal divisions prevent the adoption of that course. Where they are, they are declining, and must decline, while that portion of the tribe, which is established in the west, is realizing the benefits which were expected to result from a change of position. The system of removal, however, by enrolment, is going on, and during this season about one thousand persons have passed to the west.

The treaty concluded the 24th of May last, with the Chickasaws, has altered the relations in which they were placed with the United States. The proceeds derivable from a portion of their present possessions have been assigned to them, and reservations have also been provided for such as choose to become citizens of the United States Their future condition now depends upon their own views and experience, as they have a right to remain or remove, in conformity with their own judgment. The means placed at their disposal are fully adequate to their permanent comfortable establishment, and it is to be sincerely hoped that they will apply them wisely.

The acts of the last session of Congress, on the subject of Indian affairs, have introduced important changes into those relations. Many of the provisions of former laws had become inappropriate, or inadequate, and not suited to the changes which time and circumstances had made. In the act regulating the intercourse with the various tribes, the principles of intercommunication with them are laid down, and the necessary details provided. In that for the re-organization of the department, the number of officers employed has been much reduced, and the current expenses diminished

Any changes which experience may show to be necessary in these acts, can from time to time be provided, until they shall become fully adapted to the situation and condition of the Indians, and to the intercourse, both commercial and political, which ought to exist between them and our government and citizens. The system of removal has changed essentially the prospects of the emigrants, and has imposed new obligations upon

the United States. A vast tract of country, containing much more than one hundred millions of acres, has been set apart for the permanent residence of these Indians, and already about thirty thousand have been removed to it. The government is under treaty stipulations to remove nearly fifty thousand others to the same region, including the Illinois and Lake Michigan Indians, with whom a conditional arrangement has been made. This extensive district, embracing a great variety of soil and climate, has been divided among the several tribes, and definite boundaries assigned to each. They will there be brought into juxtaposition with one another, and also into contact, and possibly into collision with the native tribes of that country; and it seems highly desirable that some plan should be adopted for the regulation of the intercourse among these divided communities, and for the exercise of a general power of supervision over them, so far as these objects can be effected consistently with the power of Congress, and with the various treaty stipulations existing with them. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive how peace can be preserved, and the guaranty of protection held out to the eastern Indians, fulfilled, without some legislative provision upon this subject.

It will be seen, by adverting to the estimates, that the ordinary expenditures of the Indian Department have been reduced to the sum of fifty-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, a material diminution, which the provisions of the law of the last session, organizing that department, has rendered practicable, and which brings down its expenditures to a sum less by one half than the average annual amount for some years past. The appropriations for annuities, being fixed and depending upon treaty stipulations, cannot be reduced by administration.

The resolution of the Senate, of December 23, 1833, requiring the correspondence of the Indian Department, together with a detailed statement of expenditures for some years past, has been complied with. These documents will enable Congress to judge of the operations of this branch of the public service, both in its administrative and fiscal concerns.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEW: CASS.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Extract from the report of the Major General of the Army, Nov. 1834.

Since my last annual report, the five companies of the regiment of dragoons, which remained to be raised, have been recruited; and, after having been organized at Jefferson barracks, they took up their march to Fort Gibson, where the head-quarters of the regiment were established, preparatory to entering the Indian country, in conformity to your instructions.

In consequence of the lateness of the arrival of these companies at Fort Gibson, and a variety of unforeseen difficulties in obtaining the proper arms and equipments for the regiment, the movement to the west was delayed until the 15th of June.

In the meantime, General Leavenworth, who had been appointed to the command of the troops on the western frontier, south of the northern boundary of the State of Missouri, detached one company of that regiment as an escort to the caravan of traders to Santa Fe, in Mexico.

He also employed detachments of the third and seventh regiments of infantry in opening roads between the posts on the Arkansas and Red rivers, and in establishing new posts beyond the settlements of the emigrated Indians, for the purpose of facilitating the movements of the expedition, and covering the country occupied by those Indians, in the event of a failure to secure a friendly intercourse with the wild tribes inhabiting the country beyond them.

These arrangements having been made, the expedition, consisting of nine companies, under Colonel Dodge,* was put in motion, accompanied by a deputation from the several tribes of friendly Indians, to act as guides and interpreters, and to aid in bringing about a general good understanding between the several nations; and in order that the friendly intercourse might be further promoted, two Indian girls, the one a Pawnee, and the other a Kiowa, who had been captured by the Osages, also accompanied the expedition for the purpose of being delivered to their friends.

Owing to the sickness which prevailed among the troops, the command, on reaching the river Washita, about one hundred and eighty miles west of Fort Gibson, was so much reduced, as to render a re-organization of the companies necessary. Colonel Dodge accordingly, out of the effective force, formed six companies, each forty-two strong, and, under instructions from General Leavenworth, continued his march to the Pawnee village, situated on a branch of the Red river. Here Colonel Dodge held a council with the Camanches, the Pawnees, (or Toyaslas,) the Kiowas, and the deputation of Indians which accompanied him, amounting in all to about two thousand persons. He explained the object of the expedition, and was instrumental in bringing about a friendly intercourse between several hostile tribes. He also obtained the surrender of the son of a Mr. Martin, an American citizen, who had been murdered by the Indians, and of a black boy captured by them A more particular account of the interview between Colonel Dodge and the assembled tribes, will be found in the journal of the expedition, annexed to this report.

* The nine companies destined for the campaign, (Captain Wharton's, company "A" marched in May, to escort a body of traders to Santa Fe,) began their movement from Camp Jackson on the 15th of June, and, under the direction of the field and company officers, encamped on the west bank of the Arkansas, three miles from Fort Gibson; thence moved eighteen miles westwardly, to Camp Rendezvous. Strength of the regiment about five hundred.

Arrangement of Officers for the campaign.

Colonel—Henry Dodge.
Lt. Colonel—S. W. Kearney.
Major—R. B. Mason.
Staff. Adjutant—1st Lt. J. W. Hamilton.
Ordnance officer, &c.—1st Lt. T. B. Wheelock.
Acting Assistant Quartermaster—1st Lt. Thomas Swords.
Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence—2d Lt. John S. Van Deveer.
Company Officers:
Company "B"—Capt. Sumner, 2d Lt. Burgwin, Bt. 2d Lt. McClure.
Company "C"—Capt. Duncan, Bt. 2d Lt. Bowman.
Company "D"—Capt. Hunter, 1st. Lt. Moore, 2d Lt. Steen.
Company "E"—Capt. Perkins, Bt. 2d Lt. Kingsbury.
Company "F"—1st Lt. Davis, Bt. 3d Lt. Eastman, 2d Infantry.
Company "G"—1st Lt. Cooke, 2d Lt. Territt.
Company "H"—Capt. Boone, Bt. 2d Lt. Ury.
Company "I"—Capt. Brown, Bt. 2d Lt. Edwards.
Company "K"—1st Lt. Izard, 2d Lt. Shaumburgh.

After delivering the two Indian girls to their parents, Colonel Dodge, accompanied by several of the chiefs of the Camanches, Pawnees, and Kiowas, returned with his command to Fort Gibson, whence the regiment proceeded to take up the positions previously fixed on. Four companies, under Colonel Dodge, marched to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri; three companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Kearney, to the Des Moines; and three, under Major Mason, to a point on the Arkansas, about eighty miles above Fort Gibson. These companies have arrived at their destinations, and are engaged in preparing their winter quarters.

The reports of the Inspectors General, as to the condition of the army, are highly favorable The dispersed state of the troops prevents any great improvement in extended evolutions; but the police and administration are, in every respect, creditable to the officers in command. The character of the soldiery is evidently improving. The law for bettering the condition of the rank and file seems to have already produced the most beneficial results The vice of drunkenness has diminished, and, with it, desertion and other crimes; while, at the same time, better men enlist

The services performed by the officers of the line are diversified and extensive. Besides the duties in camp and quarters, they furnish assistance to the various branches of the Staff and the Military Academy, in all of which the number of officers authorized by law is insufficient for the performance of the multiplied duties imposed on them beyond their ordinary service.

RECRUITING.

Number of recruits enlisted in the army, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1834, *according to the latest returns.*

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.—*Lt Col. J. B. Crane, 2d Artillery, Superintendent.* At Albany, N Y 108; Boston, Mass. 47; Baltimore, Md. 84; Easton, Pa. 33; Fredericktown, Md. 109; Fredericksburg, Va. 4; Ithaca, N. Y. 1; Lancaster, Pa. 30; Lynchburg, Va. 5; New York, N. Y 172; Philadelphia, Pa. 121; Plattsburg, Pa. 14; Port Deposite, Md. 3; Rochester, N. Y 50; Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. 32; Utica, N. Y. 93; Whitehall, N. Y 30; York, Pa. 2;—938

WESTERN DEPARTMENT—*Lt. Col. W S. Foster, 4th Infantry, Superintendent.* At Cincinnati, Ohio, 62; Chillicothe, Ohio, 20; Cleaveland, Ohio, 3; Louisville, Ky. 46; Nashville, Ten. 38; New Orleans, La. 24; Pittsburg Pa. 46; Wheeling, Va. 29; Zanesville, O. 17;—285.

REGIMENTS.—In the Dragoons, 280 In the 1st Artillery, 81; 2d Artillery, 32; 3d Artillery, 64; 4th Artillery, 98;—275. In the 1st Infantry, 37; 2d Infantry, 32; 3d Infantry, 47; 4th Infantry, 44; 5th Infantry, 3; 6th Infantry, 30; 7th Infantry, 31;—224.

In the Detachment at West Point, -	16.
Band at West Point, - - -	15.
Detachment of Orderlies, at Washington,	3.
For the Hospital Department, - -	7.
At Ordnance Depôts, - - - -	68.

Total number enlisted from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1834, was two thousand eleven hundred and eleven.

Eastern Department, under the command of Brevet Major General Winfield Scott.

Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.	Regiments and No. of companies.	Aggregate.
Fort Winnebago	Portage, Fox, and Onisconsin rivers	Lt. col. Cutler	5th Inf 4	231
Fort Brady	Sault St. Marie, M. T.	Bt. major Cobbs	2d " 2	109
Fort Mackinac	Michillimackinac, M. T	Captain Clitz	2d " 2	109
Fort Howard	Green Bay, M. T.	Bt. br gen. Brooke	5th " 4	220
Fort Dearborn	Head of L Michigan, Ill.	Major Green	5th " 2	101
Fort Gratiot	Outlet of L. Huron, M T.	Bt. maj Hoffman	2d " 2	91
Madison Bar'cks	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	Lt. col. Cummings	2d " -	10
Hancock Barr'ks	Holton, Maine,	Bt maj. Clarke	2d " 4	200
Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine	Bt. lt col Brooks	3d Art 1	62
Fort Preble	Portland, Maine	Bt maj. McClintock	3d " 1	61
Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, N. Hamp.	Bt. major Ansart	3d " 1	61
Ft Independence	Boston, Massachusetts	Not occupied, rep		
Fort Wolcott	Newport, Rhode Island	Bt. maj. Lomax	3d " 1	66
Fort Trumbull	New London, Conn	Bt major Paine	1&4 " 2	129
Military Academy	West Point, New York	Bt. lt cl De Russey	detach.-	52
Fort Columbus	New York, New York	Not occupied, rep		
Fort Hamilton	New York, New York	Bt Major Pierce	4th Art 4	232
Fort McHenry	Baltimore, Maryland	Bt.br.gn Fenwick	4 h " 1	58
Fort Severn	Annapolis, Maryland	Bt. col. Walbach	1st " 1	59
Fort Washington	Left bank Potomac, Md.	Bt. major Mason	1st " 1	59
Fort Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Va.	Bt br g Armistead	1,2,3,4"9	533
Fort Johnson	Near Smithfield, N. C.	Bt. maj. Churchill	1st " 1	65
Fort Macon	Near Beaufort, N. C.	Bt. major Kirby	1st " 1	64
Fort Moultrie	Charleston, S. Carol'a	Major Gates	1st " 2	27
Castle Pinckney	do do			
Augusta Arsenal	Augusta, Georgia	Col. Lindsay	2d " 1	64
Oglethorpe B'cks	Savannah, Georgia	Bt. cap . Merchant	2d " 1	46
Fort Marion	St Augustine, Florida	Captain Drane	2d " 1	65
Camp Armistead	NearTellicoPlains,Tenn	Bt. maj. McIntosh	4th Inf 2	92
			51	2966

Western Department, under the command of Brevet Major General Edmund P. Gaines.

Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Major Bl s	1st Inf 3	170
Fort Crawford	Prairie du Chien M T.	Colonel Taylor	1st " 5	279
Fort Armstrong	Rock Island, Illinois	Lt col. Davenport	1st " 2	102
Fort Leavenw'th	Misso. near Little Platte	Colonel Dodge	Drag's 4	230
Jefferson Barr'ks	Near St. Louis, Mo.	Bt. b. g Atkinson	6th Inf 10	436
Fort Gibson	Arkansas Territory	Bt b g Arbuckle	Drag 3 7th Inf 9	151 405
Fort Coffee	Arkansas Territory	Captain Stuart	7th " 1	47
Camp Des Moines	Right b'k of Miss M T.	Lt. col. Kearney	Drag's 3	173
Fort Jesup	Near Natchitoches La.	Colonel Many	3d Inf 6	296
Fort Towson	On the Kiamichi, A. T	Lt col Vose	3d " 4	155
Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Bt major Glassell	4th " 4	155
New Orleans	New Orleans, Louisiana	Lt. col. Twiggs	4th " 2	94
Fort Wood	Chef Menteur, Louisiana	Bt Capt Lowd	2d Art 1	50
Fort Pike	Petite Coquille. La.	Bt. maj Mountfort	2d " 1	45
Fort Jackson	Near New Orleans, La.	Captain Gardiner	2d " 1	41
Fort Morgan	Mobile Point, Alab.	Captian Belton	2, 3, " 2	99
Fort Pickens	On Sta Rosa Island, Fl	Bt.maj Zantzinger	2d " 1	34
Fort Mitchell	Near Creek Agency, Ala.	Captain Fraser	3d " 1	1
Fort King	Alachua, Florida	Captain Graham	4th Inf 1	54
Key West	Key West, Florida	Bt. maj. Dade	4th " 1	46
			65	3093

Operations under the Quartermaster's Department, during the year 1834.

The United States are engaged in improvements, both military and civil, upon as great a scale as any other civilized nation. The greater part of those improvements are directed by officers of the army; they are to be found on all our frontiers, and dispersed over every part of our extensive territories, directing the construction of fortifications, arsenals, barracks, roads, bridges, breakwaters, and other national works; surveying routes for canals, rail-roads, and military roads; assisting in a trigonometrical survey of our coast, and in hydrographical surveys, and in improving numerous harbors, and removing the obstructions to the navigation of rivers; a large portion of them are emphatically working men, and can say, with truth, that, whosoever may eat the bread of idleness, they are not of the number. The improvements on which they have been engaged since the termination of the war with Great Britain, besides their great commercial advantages, will, when completed, have more than quadrupled the defensive military power of the country.

Barracks, &c.

Of the works under the direction of the department, the barracks authorized in the vicinity of New Orleans, were commenced early in the season, and, although the operations had been greatly retarded by the heat and rains, as well as by the prevalence of the yellow fever, the buildings have been covered; every part of the work has been executed in the best manner

Of the works authorized at Savannah, the soldiers' quarters, though not entirely finished, are in a state to be occupied; and the officers' quarters are in progress.

The works at Baton Rouge, Fort Severn, and Green Bay, are in rapid progress; and, at the latter place, will be completed in 1834, except the hospital, which will probably be finished by the 1st of June, 1835.

The new barracks at Fort Crawford are in such a state of forwardness as to leave no doubt of their being soon completed.

The repairs at Fort Gibson, for which an appropriation of five thousand dollars was made at the last session of Congress, have not been commenced; the buildings are in so bad a condition that the late commanding officer gave it as his opinion that the appropriation would be entirely lost if applied to the old work He urged the necessity of a new work, and recommended that it be built of stone, of which there is an abundance in the neighborhood, and of good quality.

A new post has been established, and barracks, stables, and other buildings have been erected, at the Des Moines, on the Upper Mississippi, for three companies of dragoons; and accommodations for four companies at Fort Leavenworth, and for three companies near Fort Gibson, were in a state of preparation at the last reports from those posts.

Roads.

The military road in Maine has been thoroughly repaired and completed; and, in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved the 30th June last, it has been transferred to the State of Maine.

Instructions have been given to the principal officer of the department

in Arkansas to resume the repair of the Memphis and Little Rock road so soon as the season shall permit; and also, to take measures to cause the following roads, authorized at the last session of Congress, to be surveyed and opened, viz: a road from Helena to the mouth of Cache river; a road from Jackson, in the county of Lawrence, by Liberty and Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, to Fort Smith; a road from Strong's, (a point on the military road from Memphis to Little Rock,) by Litchfield, in Jackson county, to Batesville; and a road from Columbia, in Chicot county, to Little Rock.

A road has been opened by the labor of the troops on the Southwestern frontier, from Fort Towson to False Washita, of Red River; also, one from Fort Gibson to the Little Red river of Arkansas, and thence to the mouth of False Washita, and one direct from Fort Gibson to the point where the latter road crosses the north fork of the Canadian.

On the road from Pensacola to Tallahassee, in Florida, repairs have been made, and bridges have been erected over several rivers, creeks, and sloughs.

The appropriation for the road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford not being sufficient to carry on the work with advantage by means of hired laborers or by contract, and the troops at both posts being engaged in building, nothing has yet been effected, except the survey of the route.

Delaware Breakwater.

The labors at the Delaware breakwater were resumed early in July, and on the 16th of October, when they were suspended for the season, one hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five tons of stone had been deposited at the work, the greater part of which was used in bringing up that portion of it which had been previously founded.

It appears, by an inspection of the maps representing the state of the works at the close of operations of each year, that, since 1830, every year has presented new additions to a shoal near the west end of the breakwater, and that within the last year, particularly, this shoal has greatly increased.

Before 1833 little had been done on the ice-breaker; since that period this work has been brought nearly to completion, and a shoal on either side of this mass has been observed to be simultaneously forming. Upon a consideration of these facts, a board, consisting of General Jesup, Colonel Totten, and Lt. Colonel Thayer, to whom the subject was referred by the Secretary of War, have recommended, that the next year's operations should be confined to giving to all the work already begun the ultimate dimensions, omitting any further extension of the work eastward, and waiting during the year, and, if necessary, for a longer period, the further growth of the shoal; that in the mean time, very numerous and careful observations should be made to determine the precise amount of enlargement, both in lateral limits and in elevation, of all the shoals. That a system of observations should be steadily pursued, whereby the force and direction of the flood and ebb currents, at different times of tide, and at different distances from the works, may be accurately given, and clearly represented on the map.

With the extension of the work above water, herein contemplated, the immediate advantage will be obtained of a considerable augmentation of

sheltered space; the same extension will serve to indicate, in a more decided manner, the form and magnitude which the shoals may be expected ultimately to attain; it will bring nearer to a solution the important question as to the most proper with to be given to the eastern entrance to the harbor. And with the aid of the information obtained by the observations on the shoals and on the tides, an opinion less liable to error may be formed as to the exact cause of the shoals, the extent to which they may reach, and, if remedy or correction be possible, the mode and manner of remedy or correction.

Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, not named in the Army Register.

Names and nature of service.	Where Employed.	Compensation.
Heman A. Fay, Military Storekeeper,	Albany, N. Y.	Pay & al Capt Inft
Hezekiah Johnson, do	Pittsburg, Penn.	do
W. A. Gordon, Clk Qr M Gens Office,	Washington	$1200 per annum
Levin Belt, do	do	950 do
L. A. Fleury, Clerk, do	do	70 per month
J S. M'Mullen, Clk Qr Mast. Office,	Philadelphia	50 do
Daniel Stinson, do	New York	50 do
John Haverty, do	St. Louis	70 do
Wm. S Ferguson, do Asst Q M Office,	New Orleans	70 do
W. Neilson, do	do	50 do
A H. Day, do	Baton Rouge	40 do
J. F. Mills, do	Fort Crawford	40 do
William Fraser, do	Fort Monroe	35 do
Charles Tillman, do	Jefferson Barracks	30 do
John A. Racker, do	Detroit	25 do
B. Segui, do	Charleston	35 do
J. C. L. Long, do	Boston	25 do
Samuel Ryan, do	Fort Howard	25 do
James Morgan, do	Pittsburg	21 do
E. Hughes, do	Fort Towson	25 do
G. M. Campbell, do Qr Mast Office,	Fort Jesup	25 do
P. Dupon, do do	Savannah	35 do
Michael Sanno, Superin'dent Bar'cks	Carlisle	12 50 do
Benj. Dewalt, Kr Dismantled Post	Billingsport	25 do
Thos. McCrate do	Edgecombe	10 p m & 2 r p d
Jonathan Edwards, do	Salem	5 do & 1 r p d
William Webb, do	Fairhaven	5 do
John L. Hill, do	Phippsburgh	5 do
Henry Plumer, do	Gloucester	5 do
R. Cahoon, do	Marblehead	5 do
M. Blackwell, do	Fort Warren	5 do
J. A. Thomas, do	East Haven	5 do
James Slip, do	Fort Norfolk and Craney Island	20 per month
B. Whittier, in charge of public property,	Ft Independence	5 p m & 1 r p d
Wm. Strickland, Eng'r Del Breakwtr	Breakwater	3000 per annum
Henry F. Hall, Surgeon, do	do	50 per month
John Burton, in charge of U. S. brig.	do	70 do
G. R. Orme, Clk Office Del Breakwtr	Chester	1 25 per day

Operations of the Engineer Department, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1834.

I. FORTIFICATIONS.

1. *Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.*—Operations on Castle Island, the site of this fort, have been confined to the works referred to last year. The sea and wharf walls are nearly completed; their total length is 1,052 feet, and 2,342 cubic yards of stone have been used in their construction. All that part of the island exposed to abrasion from the action of the waves is, with the exception of about 150 feet, now amply protected. A revised project for re-building Fort Independence, with certain improvements, was presented by the board of engineers, in March last; the question as to the adoption of this project not having been settled, it was deemed proper to limit the arrangement for executing that work to the collection and preparation of such materials only as will be alike required on the original and revised plan. The material and workmanship of the fort, in its present condition, are such as to render it probable that the whole work will have to be re-built. 2. *Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.*— The late period at which the appropriations were made, at the last session of Congress, rendered it proper to limit the operations of this work to preparatory measures for efficient prosecution of the fort during the next working season. The buildings necessary to accommodate the laborers, and other persons employed at the work, are in progress of construction, and will be finished in due time. A wharf, requiring for its construction about two thousand cubic yards of stone in walls, and seventeen thousand yards of earth embankment, will soon be ready for the reception of materials. Every thing will be prepared to commence the masonry of the work early next spring. 3. *Fort Adams, Narragansett roads, Rhode Island.*—Operations at this work have been prosecuted in the usual satisfactory manner; the fort, as far as constructed, is in good condition, and the funds appropriated for it have been applied to advantage. 4. *Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York.*— The slight defects in construction, always to be expected in a work of this magnitude, have been repaired, and the fort may, by the end of the present year, be considered as finished. 5. *Fort Lafayette, Narrows, New York.*—A portion of the unexpended balance remaining on account of this work, has been applied to the repairs of the seawall. 6. *Fort Columbus and Castle William, Governor's Island, New York.*—The report of the engineer charged with the repairs of these works is highly favorable. In the former, the scarp walls, except the pointing and parapets, have been finished; the counterscarp revetments, and revetments of the glacis, are nearly completed. The facing of the covered way revetment, leading from Fort Columbus to Castle William, will be done this fall. The masonry of the magazines and barracks, as well as that of the communications connecting the former, is finished, as is also the facing of the *redan*. All the masonry of the barracks on the south, west, and north fronts is nearly finished, and the roofs are in readiness to receive the covering; the masonry of those on the east front is in a state of forwardness. Measures have been taken to finish the repairs of Castle William as speedily as practicable. 7. *Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, East River. New York.*—The most ample preparations have been made to prosecute the work with efficiency during the next working season. A permanent wharf will be in readiness by the time it is required; the necessary boats and machinery have been provided; an ample quarry, of good quality of stone, prepared, and, indeed, every thing that may tend to expedite the work, when commenced, will be found in waiting. 8. *Fort Delaware, Delaware River.*—The annual report of the officer charged with this work has not yet been received. 9. *Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—All the permanent parts of this work were completed last year. The ramparts of fronts five, six, and seven, together with the glacis and road in advance of these fronts, where, with the exception of a small portion of front five, formed and covered with earth. The rampart of covertway and place of arms, in advance of front five, was in a state of forwardness along its whole extent, and fifteen thousand cubic yards of sand were deposited towards the construction of the redoubt; five hundred tons of stone were collected and put in place for the protection of the beach in front of casemated battery and the glacis of front six; condoit pipes for conducting the water from the roof of casemated battery laid; the piazzas of curtains two and three completed; and all the materials for the draws to bridges and gates procured; the draws and gates to main entrance finished, and the timbers for the others partly prepared; the earth for the parapets on all the fronts except one, two, and three, was collected at the foot of the scarp wall; the ditches of all the fronts were excavated to their proper depth, and the glacis and road in advance formed, except those on front one; the casemated covertway on front four was completed, and the funds available with the force then organized amply sufficient for the completion of the fort, with the exception of putting parapets on the main and outworks, which was not deemed advisable for the present, when the operations of the Engineer Department were arrested by general order No. 54. This order directed that the work, with its funds, be placed under the immediate orders of the officer commanding the troops on that station. The main work was, therefore, entirely completed except the gates, the raising of the half parapets on fronts one, two, and three, and the whole parapets on the other fronts—the earth required for these last being placed at the foot of the scarp. Four thousand three hundred and ten cubic yards of earth were required to complete the rampart of covertway on front five; twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty to finish the rampart of redoubt; twenty thousand two hundred and ninety-seven yards for the construction

of the parapet on covertway, and eight thousand eight hundred and ninety for the parapet of the redoubt. 10. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.*—Upwards of twenty-eight thousand tons of stone have been added within the year to that previously received. Of the whole quantity received, 654.04 tons have been dressed for building, leaving 5,13$.07 tons rough building, and 23,073 tons breakwater stone. All the stone required for building is now accumulated, and the position that will be eventually occupied by the mole serving as the basis of this work, is covered and protected by breakwater stone. Three thousand four hundred and sixty-five cubic yards of sand have been deposited within the interior of the fort towards elevating the terre plain. All the stone received this year, except eight hundred tons required for the extension of the mole to its proper limits, has been placed so as to act with a uniform pressure over the foundation of the walls of the work. It is estimated that the fort, when finished and garrisoned, will add to the permanent weight now acting on the foundation about sixty-three thousand tons: of this, there are accumulated along its whole extent, and operating in a similar manner, 61,866 tons. It is proposed to add to this weight 25,000 tons of breakwater stone, the probable balance required for the graduation of the mole, and to compensate for its subsidence, and to allow the whole to remain until an equilibrium is established between the pressure and resistence, when the work may be resumed. A careful examination has shown that although the weight added within the present is double that of the previous year, yet the last annual subsidence of the centre of the work is less than one and a third of what it was in 1833, giving fair indication that the equilibrium will, ere long, be attained. Another favorable indication is, that those parts of the mole that formerly settled most, have this year gone down the least. On the whole, it may be inferred that all irregularity of settling is rapidly disappearing, and that the substratum is approaching a state of uniform compressibility throughout. 11. *Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.*— The fort is completed, and ready for inspection. The dyke and wharf are, no doubt, done by this time, and the operations for the preservation of the beach have produced results of a very satisfactory character. 12. *Fort Caswell, Oak Island, North Carolina.*—This work is in readiness to receive a garrison. 13. *Fortifications in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.*—Operations under this department in Charleston Harbor have been directed to increasing the mole commenced on the site of Fort Sumpter, and to the protection of the beach in the immediate vicinity of Fort Moultrie. They have, however, been but limited in consequence of the late period at which the funds for the present year were rendered available. Five thousand five hundred and twenty-four tons of stone were added to the foundation of Fort Sumpter in the fall of 1833, and the month of January, 1833, when the shipments from the north were suspended for want of funds. Except the alteration produced by this addition, the mole remains in the same state as at the end of the last fiscal year. The heap, except at one place, is now raised to a level of two feet above low water, requiring about eleven thousand tons of rough stone to complete it, besides ten thousand tons of split granite to form the foundations of the walls between high and low water. In this state it is proposed to leave the work till the question of jurisdiction over the spot shall be settled, and the necessary orders to that effect have been issued. In the month of September last, one hundred and twenty-seven tons of rough stone were deposited in the breakwater at Fort Moultrie. In consequence of not being able to procure sufficient stone in time, a portion of this work was washed away during the last winter and spring; this injury has, however, been repaired, and the whole work extended about one hundred thirty feet; it is now upwards of one thousand three hundred feet long, presents a firm and substantial appearance, and has withstood several severe gales. The sand is accumulating about it, and experience, thus far, affords flattering assurances that the interesting and very desirable object for which it was commenced will soon be realized. It is proposed to extend it about four hundred feet further. 14. *Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia.*—This work has been prosecuted to the extent of the available means. The report from the local engineer presents it in a very satisfactory state. 15. *Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.*—Little or nothing has been done at this work. 16. *Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Florida.*— The work was to have been delivered over to a garrison, in excellent condition, as far as completed, on the 1st of Oct. 1834. 17. *Fort on Foster's Bank, Florida.*— Ample preparations have been made for prosecuting this work with economy and despatch; wharves, with other fixtures, and quarters have been provided; a large amount of materials has been collected, and a well organized force of mechanics and laborers engaged. The operations have been somewhat retarded by the exposed position of the work, which rendered it proper to limit the excavations for the scarp wall during the month of September. The maximum estimate of $123,000, submitted by the local engineer, contemplates the completion of the whole work by the end of 1835. which he considers altogether practicable, with the facilities, in the way of materials and workmanship, at his command. 18. *Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.*—This work has been finished according to the original plan, and is garrisoned. 19. *Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana.*—The negotiation for the purchase of the site of this work, pending at the date of the last report, was, as anticipated, soon brought to a satisfactory termination. The purchase had been effected, and considerable preparation made for an efficient prosecution of the fort, when the works were suspended in consequence of a want of an officer of engineers to take the immediate direction of the operations. This occurred in July last.

II. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—HARBORS AND RIVERS.

1. *Chicago Harbor, Illinois.*— The operations for constructing an artificial harbor at this point, on Lake Michigan, have progressed in a most satisfactory manner. The great importance of this improvement to the increasing commerce of the west is already felt—one hundred and eighty vessels having, between the opening of navigation and the 30th of September last, arrived, and discharged their cargoes at this point, to be distributed along the shores of the Mississippi, through the valley of the Illinois. 2. *La Plaisance Bay, M. Ter.* Operations on this work was resumed late in the working season, because of the prevalence of cholera, and the consequent difficulty of collecting the requisite force; however, they have been brought to a close, and the pier completed in the manner contemplated. 3. *Huron Harbor, Ohio.*—The appropriation was made so late in the season, and the cholera appearing immediately after, (every where more or less upon the lake shore,) that the prosecution of the work was greatly retarded. Little has been done this year, except to procure materials. They are now in readiness to sink one pier, and, before the close of the season, hope to sink three more, extending the piers 120 feet further into the lake. The works remain in good condition. The depth of water the same as last year, eight feet at its shoalest place. 4. *Black River Harbor.*—About 860 cords of gravel and sand have been removed, and a further removal is expected to be made, so as to give nine feet of water at the close of the season. 5. *Cleaveland Harbor, Ohio.*— The piers are extended into the lake the whole distance contemplated. The labor and materials now applied are for strengthening the works, and keeping them in repair. The depth of water remains as last year, from ten to eleven feet. 6. *Grand River, Ohio.*—The progress, condition, and disbursements, as well as the several estimates, have not been reported. 7. *Cunningham's Creek, Ohio.*—No appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for extending or securing this work. 8. *Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.*— The labor on the harbor this season has been applied principally in removing the rock and gravel which obstruct the channel. About thirteen thousand tons of stone and gravel have been removed this season. A depth of water is obtained from eight to nine feet alongside the east pier. From a register kept since the 1st of May last, it appears that 531 vessels have touched at this port this season; a few years ago, the arrivals did not exceed half a dozen the whole season. 9. *Conneaut Harbor, Ohio.*— The small sum that was left of last year's appropriation has been applied in repairing the works and deepening the channel. This sum has not been sufficient. 10. *Presque Isle Harbor, Pennsylvania.*— The depth of water at the entrance is the same as last year, twelve feet, and from thence to the borough piers nine and a half feet, at its shoalest place. 11. *Dunkirk Harbor, New York.*— The stone of the break water has settled, in 352 yards of it, to average about three feet through the whole length. 12. *Buffalo Harbor, New York.*— These works approximate nearer to completion than any other on the south shore of Lake Erie. Much commendation is due to the superintendent for the skill, industry, and perseverance, with which he has prosecuted this object. There is ten feet water in the channel, so that no vessel need ever be detained except for a very short time, when the water is lowered by the most severe gales from the east, which very rarely occur. 13. *Black Rock Harbor.*—A portion of expenditures that have been incurred this season has been to strengthen the works on Bird Island, and the transverse piers, but mostly in the construction of a new pier, for which the appropriation was principally designed, to protect the harbor against the influx of the sand along the lake shore, and at the same time to shield it against the reaction of the surf.

14. *Gennessee River.*— Twenty-six cribs, of thirty by twenty feet, have been constructed and sunk this year at Gennessee river, in from twelve to fifteen feet of water, and the work raised out of water; and will, before the close of the season, together with eight other cribs, one forty feet, another thirty feet square, be carried up and levelled at the usual point, five feet above the surface of the water, with timber, iron bolts, and stone, giving an extent of 2,876 feet on either side of the river, making a total of 5,752 feet of pier. This work has opened a crooked passage over sand bars, having seven feet of water upon them, to a free and straight line navigation of fifteen feet depth of water into Rochester harbor, where there are from eighteen to twenty feet of water; the work thus constructed is firm, and answers all the purposes expected from it. 15. *Big Sodus Bay.*—At this bay there have been constructed 5,378 feet in length of pier, distributed on both sides of its entrance, to which have been added, this year, twenty-four cribs, fourteen at the T. piers, sunk in from eleven to thirteen feet of water, and ten cribs deposited at the isthmus, to prevent the waves of the lake from breaking through into the bay. 16. *Oswego, Lake Ontario, New-York.*— The funds appropriated for the works at this place became available at so late a period, that it was found impracticable to do more than to repair the injuries sustained by the storms of ice of the last winter, and to strengthen the mole by a deposite of about nine hundred cords of large stone

17. *Monument on Steele's ledge. Penobscot Bay, Me.*—The appropriation for this structure became available too late in the season to admit of much being done during the present year. The measures proper to carry the intention of Congress into effect have, however, been taken, and the work will progress with as little delay as practicable. 18. *Piers at Kennebunk, Maine* — The damages sustained last winter by the pier on the western entrance into this river, and the "*Perch rock*" pier, were repaired during the last summer. Preparations have been made to commence early next season the construction

of the eastern pier, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, in a permanent manner.

19. *Merrimack River, Massachusetts.*—The breakwater at this place has been strengthened by the addition of three hundred and twenty-four tons of stone placed at the end and sides most exposed to the violent action of the sea. The pier leading from Badger's rock to Salisbury shore, commenced in August, is two-thirds finished, and hopes are entertained that it will be completed before winter sets in. 20. *Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.*—All the works projected for the preservation of this island have been completed. 21. *Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts.*—The season proper for prosecuting the works to preserve this important harbor having passed before the funds for this purpose became available, operations were, from necessity, postponed till the next spring, when it is hoped that at least two hundred acres will be planted in grass. Those parts of the beach heretofore worked on, are represented as doing well. 22. *Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts.*—Five hundred feet of stone will have been constructed since the last report, on the west side of the breakwater at this place. Grass, to arrest the drifting sand, has been set out at various places on the beach, to the extent of about 50,000 feet, and 1.870 feet of brush fence, having the same object, have been constructed. The general condition of the beach is represented as good. 23. *Hyannis Breakwater, Massachusetts.*—Owing to the lateness of the season at which the appropriation for this work became available, but little progress could be made towards its extension during the present year.

24. *Hudson River, New York.*—The law making the appropriation towards the improvement of this river from a point a little below Albany to Waterford, designates the plan upon which the improvement is to be made. But on examination there is a serious apprehension that the plan is impracticable, and totally inadequate to produce the desirable results for which the appropriation was intended. This improvement is one of the most important that has ever been committed to the Engineer Department, and its difficulty is commensurate with the vast interests to be affected by it. Under these circumstances, an officer of engineers, in whose ability the department has the utmost confidence, was despatched to the Hudson, and is at present actively engaged in his duties. It is probable that the proper plan for prosecuting this improvement may differ widely from that alluded to in the law; in which event, some further legislative action on the subject will become necessary before the funds now available can be expended.

25. *Harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware river.*—No report in reference to these improvements has as yet reached the department.

26. *Ocracock Inlet, North Carolina.*—The operations, with the aid of a regular and efficient organization, have progressed without interruption since the above date, and the machinery unremittingly and perseveringly applied upon the obstructions, without other impediment than that occasioned by rough weather; and the quantity of earth excavated since the date of last report, has amounted to 35,300 cubic yards. The boats have been principally occupied in cutting a channel through that part of the obstructions called the Eight-foot Shoal, and in widening and further improving the Flounder Slue. A cut has been made through the former, in length 950 yards, from nine feet on each side, and about 33 yards wide, and from nine and a half to eleven feet deep, rendering this part of the channel practicable for nine feet to the entrance at the Flounder Slue, the latter having a depth of a few inches over eight feet. 27. *Cape Fear River, North Carolina.*—One thousand six hundred and eighty-five and one-half tons of stone have been deposited around the jetty near Old Town; and on those parts of it where the stone has been thrown, it has not only resisted the action of the current, and preserved the jetty, but it also secured it against the effects of the storm which occured here on the 4th and 5th of September last. Those parts of the jetty which were not protected, were much injured, as were all the jetties on the river, excepting the two on the western side, near the bulkhead or upper shoal. The dredging machine has been at work on the middle shoal, and on the bulkhead, during the season. Vessels are constantly going, drawing eleven and a half feet over the lower shoal, and over the middle and bulkhead shoal, twelve feet can be carried; eleven feet can be carried to and from Wilmington.

28. *Savannah River, Georgia.*—The requisite surveys to ascertain the extent of the obstructions to be removed for the improvement of this river have been completed. The dredge and tow boats, and mud flats, with machinery, are in a forward state of preparation; and it is anticipated that the operations for clearing the channel will be commenced at an early day with much force and vigor.

29. *Inland Pass between the St. John's and the St. Mary's, Florida.*—Nothing has been done as yet at this place. 30. *Ochlochney River, Florida.*—The expenditures on this river have been directed to the removal of the rafts and trees which obstructed its navigation. The river is now open for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. 31. *Appalachicola River, Florida.*—The improvement of the Appalachicola harbor to the opening of the "straight channel," has been attended with great success. Vessels of the largest class, trading in that quarter, now pass up to the wharves of the town. 32. *St. Mark's River and Harbor, Florida.*—The want of funds during the last year, and the high waters of the present, have retarded very considerably the operations for the improvement of the river. The works on the river are, for the present, suspended. Similar causes, joined to the prevalence of disease, have operated to the prejudice of the harbor improvements. All unnecessary delay will be avoided, to bring these works to a close. 33. *Escam-*

bia River, Florida.—Soon after the appropriation was made for the improvement of this river, the work was put under contract, but the contractors have failed to fulfil their engagements. Up to the middle of December last they had but partially cleared a small portion of the river of its obstructions, when their operations were arrested by high water, which continued from that time to the close of August. The further prosecution of the work has been, from necessity, transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

34. *Mobile Harbor, Alabama.*— The operations at this place were, early in the present year, brought to a satisfactory termination. The channel through this pass is 100 feet wide, and 10 deep. The width of the channel was, however, soon discovered to be insufficient to admit the free passage of vessels with adverse winds; and, to avoid this difficulty, a contract for an enlargement to 300 feet was made, but has recently been abandoned by the contractor. 35. *Pascagoula River, Mississippi.*—The difficulties with the contractor, referred to, last year, still continue, to a certain extent, to exist, and to retard the operations of the improvement at the mouth of this river. The work is progressing, yet so slowly, and so little to the satisfaction of the general superintendent, that he proposed, should no improvement in this respect, have taken place by the first of this month, to resort to legal measures to abrogate the contract.

36. *Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.*—Since the last inspection of the works for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, the superintendent has steadily pursued the plan of operations previously adopted on those rivers, and with the same success. In the months of October, November, and December, 1833, and January and February, 1834, the steam snag boats, and the machine boats worked by hand, removed from the bed of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, 2,922 snags, and in the same time, the crews of those boats cut from the dry bars of the Arkansas, and felled from the bluff banks of the Mississippi, 5,993 trees. One thousand three hundred and eighty-five of the snags removed were taken from the bed of the Mississippi, and 1,621 trees were felled from its bluff banks. One thousand five hundred and thirty-seven of the snags were taken out of the bed of the Arkansas river, and 3,372 of the trees were cut from its dry bars. The work done in the Arkansas river has produced a very beneficial effect, but has not been completed, to the full extent, as far up as Little Rock, the highest point to which the work was carried, owing to the stage of water being too high during part of the time the boats were operating in that river. The full amount of the appropriation for that river has been expended. The number of snags removed exceeds the amount reported by Lieutenant Brown, in his examination, to have been in that part of the river. The work done on the Mississippi during the year has been of much advantage to the improvement of its navigation. The loss of boats during the last year by snags, in that river has been less than in former years. But three steamboats were lost in that time. 37. *Red River, Louisiana.*—Operations on this river were suspended last fall for want of funds. The appropriation for their further prosecution was made at so late a period as to render it impracticable to do any thing during the last summer. The agent charged with the improvement has, however, made all the necessary preparations to prosecute the work with despatch, to the extent of the available means, and is, no doubt, at the great raft ere this. 38. *Arkansas River, Arkansas Territory.*—The operations for the improvement of this river were prosecuted last winter till the funds were exhausted. They extended from the mouth of the river to Little Rock, a distance of 250 miles. Within these limits, 1,557 snags were taken from the channel, and 3,370 snags and logs cut from the sand bars, and under the banks within the bed of the river. 39. *Cumberland River.*—The operations for improving the navigation of this river have been directed to strengthening the wing dams at Flax Patch bar, the head and foot of Harpeth island, and to quarrying and removing the rock from the channel way of Harpeth shoals, the bottom of which is stated to be reduced to an even surface, and to have more water over it than the sand bars below. A number of the most dangerous snags have been removed from the bed of the stream between the shoal and Line island. A conglomerate of gravel and iron ore, forming a ledge in the channel of the Devil's chute, at a place where it is but 27 feet wide, has been, in part, taken out, and the whole will most likely be removed this fall. After this the force will be concentrated at Line island, to raise the steamer President, wrecked last June in the channel at that place.

III. LIGHT HOUSES AND BEACON LIGHTS.

The appropriations for the lights at Huron, Grand river, Cunningham creek, Ashtabula creek, Conneaut creek, in the State of Ohio; Genesee river, Big Sodus bay, and Oswego, in New York; and Goat island, Rhode Island, were referred for application to this department. Measures have been taken to apply the funds for the first five named, but those for the latter not being sufficient to accomplish any thing of a permanent and substantial character, it was deemed proper to wait the further action of Congress in the matter.

IV. ROADS.

1. *Roads from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, Saganaw, mouth of Grand River, and Chicago, in the Territory of Michigan.*—No appropriations having been made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of these roads, operations on them were, of course, limited to the funds remaining to be applied from the appropriations of the previous year. 2. *Road from La Plaisance Bay to the road leading from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.*—Circumstances have conspired to render the last season one of the most unpropitious for the progress of this road. The continued rains of last fall and spring, and the prevalence of dis-

ease throughout the Territory during the summer, retarded the work to a very considerable degree. Eighteen and a half miles have, however, been finished in portions at different points of the route, and eight and a half are in progress, with fair prospects of being completed this season, leaving twenty and three-quarters miles unfinished, for which an estimate will be submitted. 3. *Roads from Clinton to the rapids of Grand river; from Sheldon to the mouth of the St. Joseph's; from Niles to the same point; from Port Lawrence to Adrian; and from Vistula to the Indiana State line, Michigan.*—The necessary instructions have been issued to apply the appropriations for these roads in a manner to meet the views of Congress. No returns have been received from the agents. 4. *Road from Line creek to the Chattahoochie, Alabama.*—No appropriation was made for this road at the last session of Congress. The unexpended balance of the former appropriation has been applied during the year. 5. *Road from the northern boundary line of Florida to Appalachicola, Florida.*—A topographical engineer is now engaged in making a survey of the route of this road, in conformity to the requirements of the law. 6. *Road from Memphis to the St. Francis River.*—The superintendent reports that the work contracted for has progressed to his entire satisfaction; the contractors evincing every disposition to prosecute their engagements with energy, and giving little apprehension that any of them will be forfeited from failure or other cause. Nine miles of the distance, over the worst part, are nearly completed, and on the remaining distance of sixteen miles, the work is progressing well. 7. *Cumberland Road in Illinois and Indiana.*—Little or nothing has been done on the national road in these States, in the way of extension, since the last annual report. For reasons then stated with regard to the road in Illinois, and in consequence of the increasing difficulties on that in Indiana, it became a matter of great importance to limit the expenditures in these States to the fulfilment of existing contracts, in the hope that some legislative action might be had that would produce a better state of things. This hope was only realized in the month of June last, after a great portion of the best part of the working season had passed. An officer of engineers, possessing much experience, was designated, with as little loss of time as practicable, to take charge of the work. He has been engaged, since his arrival on the road, in ascertaining the state of its affairs, and in organizing an efficient force for the active prosecution of operations. His annual report has not yet reached the department. 8. *Cumberland Road in Ohio.*—Much improvement has been made in the construction of that portion of this road yet in the hands of the general government. 9. *Cumberland Road east of the Ohio.*—No report on the present condition of this road has been received.

Northern boundary of the State of Ohio.—Observations for the determination of this line were prosecuted last summer to the extent that the available means would allow. The results have not yet been communicated, and for the reason that the officer who made the observations has, as yet, had no time to complete his calculations, having been constantly occupied with duties that would not admit of delay. Indeed, it is impossible to say when they can be looked for; certainly not till the examination of the Hudson shall be made. The same officer is now charged with both.

Monument to the memory of General Brown.—This is nearly completed. It was put under contract in New York soon after the appropriation was made. It will be in its place by the 1st of January, 1835.

Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, not named in the Army Register, employed under the Engineer Department.

J. G. Swift, improvements at Big Sodus Bay, and Gennessee river, New York, $6 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed $2 00 per day.
Ezra Crowell, Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, $2 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed $2 00 per day.
T. M. Clark, Merrimack river, Massachusetts, five per cent. on disbursements.
Thomas Buntin, do. do. $2 50 per day for superintending.
B. W. Hall, do. do. do. do.
Joseph Bradford, Plymouth beach, five per cent. on disbursements.
A. S. Bowley, Provincetown, do. do.
E. Young, do. do. do.
S. Dickerson, jr. do. do. do.
B. Palmer, Kennebunk river, do. do.
Ashbell Dart, Conneaut creek, two and a half per cent. on disbursements.
M. Hubbard, Ashtabula creek, do. do.
H. Phelps, Grand river, do. do.
A. W. Walworth, Cleaveland harbor, do. do.
J. Wright, Huron river, $2 00 per day.
H. M. Shreve, Ohio, Mississippi, Red, and Arkansas rivers, $6 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed $2 00 per day.
Wm. McKnight, Cumberland river, Tennessee, $1200 00 per annum, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed $2 00 per day.
John Martin, superintending road from Line creek, Al. to Chattahoochie river, Ga, $1000 p. an.
J. D. Selden, general superintendent, works in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, $6 00 per day, and two and a half per cent. on disbursements, not to exceed $2 00 per day.

Fiscal concerns of the Engineer Department for the year ending 30th of September, 1834; exhibiting the several works under construction; the amount expended and accounted for, the amount undrawn from the Treasury, the balances in the hands of agents, and the whole amount available from appropriations and balances, for each work, during the year.

Works under construction.	Amount accounted for.	Undrawn from the Treasury.	Balances in hands of agents.	Whole amount available.
Fortifications.				
Fort Adams	109,416 68	21,500 00	23,344 09	154,260 77
Preservation of George's island, Boston ha'r	454 49	280 00	- -	734 49
Fort on George's island	21,671 86	100,900 00	2,552 14	125,124 00
Preservation of Castle island, and repair of Fort Independence	22,944 67	17,594 80	17,423 91	57,963 38
Repairing a wharf at Fort Independence	1,500 00	- -	- -	1,500 00
Repairs at Fort Lafayette	498 08	- -	2,408 55	2,906 63
Repairs at Fort Columbus & Castle William	25,857 01	50,000 00	264 03	76,121 04
Fort Hamilton	1,948 76	- -	1,792 62	3,701 38
Fort at Throg's neck	21,841 75	96,400 00	3,758 25	122,000 00
Fort Delaware	36,028 16	60,000 00	6,007 18	102,035 34
Fort Monroe	44,093 18	- -	6,279 62	50,372 80
Fort Calhoun	69,757 96	85,000 00	3,264 48	158,022 44
Fort Macon	9,287 11	1,200 00	171 09	10,658 20
Fort on Oak island	6,878 86	1,410 00	4,621 14	12,910 00
Fort on Cockspur island	73,185 79	40,000 00	10,862 76	124,048 55
Fortifications in Charleston harbor	54,265 67	15,300 00	1,603 70	71,169 37
Fort at Mobile point	25,821 84	790 65	3,174 83	29,787 32
Fortifications at Pensacola	45,549 92	- -	99 58	45,649 50
Fort Jackson	- -	733 71	- -	733 71
Fort at Grand Terre	15,532 35	50,000 00	9,467 65	75,000 00
Fort on Foster's bank	40,841 49	30,100 00	- -	70,941 49
Repairs at Fort Marion, &c	12,348 02	- -	3,355 26	15,703 28
Contingencies of fortifications	10,283 97	6,498 45	3,318 26	20,100 68
Dollars	649,967 62	577,707 61	103,769 14	1,331,444 37
Internal Improvements.				
Cumberland road east of the Ohio river	156,492 34	230,038 42	79 38	386,610 14
Cumberland road in Ohio	206,502 47	97,600 00	20,933 02	325,035 49
Cumberland road in Indiana	88,526 01	160,882 00	17,631 09	267,039 10
Cumberland road in Illinois	24,238 78	136,331 97	22,940 00	183,510 75
Road from Detroit towards Chicago	5,771 24	8,068 18	2,272 22	16,111 64
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	10,285 68	424 69	- -	10,710 37
Road from Detroit to Saganaw bay	9,665 72	6,000 00	8,584 37	24,250 09
Road from Detroit to Grand river	9,505 42	- -	14,022 82	23,528 24
Road from La Plaisence bay to Chicago road	14,845 01	- -	8,595 84	23,440 85
Road from Sheldon's, on the Chicago road, to St Joseph's river	- -	20,000 00	- -	20,000 00
Road between Port Lawrence and Adrian	- -	5,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00
Road between Niles and the mouth of St. Joseph's river	- -	10,000 00	- -	10,000 00
Road from Clinton, Chicago road, to the rapids of Grand river	- -	8,000 00	- -	8,000 00
Road from Vistula to the Indian State line	- -	5,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00
Road from opposite Memphis, Mississippi river, to St. Francis river	2,233 51	78,000 00	19,766 49	100,000 00
Road from Line creek, Alabama, to the Chattahoochie, Georgia	- -	- -	- -	- -
Road from the northern boundary of Florida to Appalachicola	- -	9,500 00	2,500 00	12,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers	37,165 63	9,600 00	34,690 41	81,456 04
Improving the navigation of Red river	456 78	16,800 00	33,382 87	50,639 65
Improving the navigation of Arkansas river	14,681 64	38 00	- -	14,719 64
Removing obstructions in Savannah river	12,421 68	34,000 00	7,252 1	53,673 85
Improving C. Fear river below Wilmington	20,821 24	6,064 00	2,105 58	28,990 82
Improving Ocracock inlet	13,600 31	10,600 00	2,807 88	27,008 19
Deepen'g the channel into Pascagoula river	3,650 25	8,962 94	1,608 66	14,221 85
Deepening channel through Pass au Heron	157 21	4,125 43	- -	4,282 64
Improving the harbor of Mobile	4,981 43	10,000 00	217 90	15,199 33
Remo'g obstructions in Appalachicola river	5,085 78	- -	449 50	5,535 28

Fiscal Concerns of the Engineer Department.—Continued.

Works under construction.	Amount accounted for.	Undrawn from the Treasury.	Balances in hands of agents.	Whole amount available.
Internal Improvements.—Continued.				
Improving the harbor & river of St. Mark's	2,640 05	100 00	3,162 34	5,902 39
Improving the inland channel between St. Mary's river, Ga., & the St. John's, Fl'a-	- -	9,000 00	- -	9,000 00
Improving the navigation of Escambia river	414 83	2,850 00	1,626 67	4,891 50
Improving navigation of Ochlochney river	1,474 17	- -	- -	1,474 17
Improving the harbor of Chicago -	25,269 06	19,200 00	7,319 44	51,788 50
Breakwater at mouth of Merrimack river	699 72	8,760 00	1,800 28	11,260 00
Preservation of Plymouth beach -	1,766 05	500 00	103 09	2,369 14
Preservation of beach at Provincetown har.	- -	4,639 41	- -	4,639 41
Peservation of Deer island - -	35,989 79	1,130 00	397 99	37,517 78
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor -	4,028 09	6,230 00	764 58	11,022 67
Removing obstructions in Piscatqua river	8 59	- -	- -	8 59
Piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river	1,250 33	7,300 00	1,850 67	10,401 00
Rebuilding the monument on Steele's ledge	- -	4,600 00	- -	4,600 00
Pier and mole at Oswego harbor -	8,002 21	24,800 00	801 08	33,603 29
Piers at Buffalo harbor - - -	15 641 29	17,646 69	4,364 25	37,652 23
Piers at Dunkirk harbor - - - -	3,415 72	1,000 00	682 54	5,098 26
Pier at Black Rock harbor - -	2,992 61	8,000 00	1,471 68	12,464 29
Improving the entrance of Gennessee river	13,349 29	7,643 95	2,111 15	23,104 39
Removing obstructions at Big Sodus bay	12,968 11	3,400 00	330 65	16,698 76
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle -	9,555 52	12,045 00	2,532 20	24,132 72
Improving harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Del. river	7,725 83	5,033 00	163 90	12,922 73
Removing obstructions at Ashtabula creek	2,341 05	6,799 94	375 33	9,516 32
Removing obstruct's at Cunningham creek	33 57	- -	38 35	71 92
Improving the mouth of Conneaut creek	1,093 50	- -	25 64	1,119 14
Removing obstructions at Huron river -	1,107 34	6,074 97	49 69	7,232 00
Removing obstructions at Grand river	3,130 66	11,009 49	564 05	14,704 20
Improving Cleaveland harbor - -	2,097 99	9,229 81	3,188 09	14,515 89
Removing sand bar at mouth of Black river	2,489 08	2,000 00	1,890 65	6,379 73
Piers at La Plaisance bay - - -	1,598 87	- -	3,850 57	5,449 44
Improving navigation of Cumberland river	15,411 87	24,500 00	6,333 46	46,245 33
Improving navigation of Hudson river -	- -	70,000 00	- -	70,000 00
Dollars -	817,583 32	1,148,527 89	255,635 54	2,221,746 75
Light-houses.				
Beacon light at Grand river, Ohio	- -	1,456 00	26 03	1,482 03
Beacon light at Huron river, "	- -	2,600 00	- -	2,600 00
Beacon light at Cunningham creek, "	1,366 00	- -	634 00	2,000 00
Beacon light at Conneaut creek, "	648 76	1,000 00	351 24	2,000 00
Beacon light at Ashtabula creek, "	- -	2,000 00	- -	2,000 00
Beacon lights at Genesee river & Sodus bay	- -	4,000 00	- -	4,000 00
Light-house or beacon light at Oswego -	- -	3,666 00	- -	3,666 00
Removal of a light-house on Goat island	- -	13,600 00	- -	13,600 00
Dollars -	2,014 76	28,322 00	1,011 27	31,348 03
Military Academy. Appropriations 1834.				
Defray'g expenses board of Visitors	2,000 00			
Fuel, forage, stationery, &c. -	8,486 30			
Repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings & grounds	9,610 96			
Pay of Adjutant's and Quartermaster's clerks - - -	909 60			
Philosophical apparatus - -	698 00			
Models for department of engin'g	800 00			
Models for drawing depart't &c.	1,117 00	20806 80	30,639 73	18,786 26	70,232 79
Departments of mineralogy, artillery and sword exercise -	1,130 00			
Increase and expenses of library	1,216 22			
Completing the out-buildings -	1,081 50			
Miscellaneous items &c. - -	1,671 47			
Building for military and other exercises - - -	14,000 00			
Chapel - -				
Dollars	42,711 45	20,806 80	30,639 73	18,786 26	70,232 79

Works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

First Class, to be commenced as soon as possible.

Fort St. Philip, Louisiana,	$77,810 79
Fort at Soller's point flats, Patapsco river,	673,205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York,	430 826 14
Redoubt in advance of Fort Tompkins,	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkins' point,	456.845 51
Fort at Dumpling's point, Rhode Island,	759,946 57
For at Rose Island, Rhode Island,	82,411 74
Dyke across western passage Narragansett roads,	205,000 00
For the defence of Boston harbor—	
Fort on Nantasket head,	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of Fort on Nantasket head,	79,000 00
Redoubt No. 2, in advance of Fort on Nantasket head,	32,000 00
Redoubt No. 1, (on Hog Island,) in advance of Fort at Nantasket head,	29,000 00
Dyke across Broad sound passage,	140,000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallop Island	2,429 00
Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, (works for the defence of Conanicut Island)	220,058 43
Dollars,	4,711,872 59

Second Class, to be commenced at a later period.

Tower at Pass au Heron, Bay of Mobile,	16,677 41
Fort at Hawkins' point, Patapsco river,	244,377 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river,	205.602 33
Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river,	347,257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York,	1,681,411 66
Fort at east bank, outer harbor of New York,	1,681,411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut,	31,815 83
Fort Wooster, do	27,793 34
Fort Trumbull, do.	77,445 21
Fort Griswold, do.	132,230 41
Fort on Fort Preble point, Portland harbor, Maine,	103,000 00
Fort on House Island, Portland harbor, Maine,	32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem,	116,000 00
Fort for Nangus head,	35,000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead,	116,000 00
Fort for Jack's point,	96,000 00
Fort on Baldhead, North Carolina,	120,000 00
Fort on Federal point, North Carolina,	12,000 00
Dollars,	5,075,982 70

Third Class, to be commenced at a remote period.

The ratts to obstruct the channel between Forts Monroe and Calhoun,	240,000 00
Fort Craney Island flats,	258,465 14
Fort at Newport News,	244,337 44
Fort at Naseway shoal,	673,205 00
For the defence of Patuxent river—	
Fort on Thomas's point,	173,000 00
Fort on Point Patience,	164,000 00
Fort on the Narrows of Penobscot river, Maine,	101,000 00
Dollars,	1,854,575 58

Operations of Topographical Engineers, during the past year.

The topographical and civil engineers have been employed upon, and the funds appropriated for surveys for the year 1834, have been applied to, the following objects:

1. Surveying the east pass into the Appalachicola bay and river, to ascertain the practicability and cost of removing obstructions and improving the harbor. 2. Surveying the Cumberland river, with a view to its improvement. 3. Survey of a canal route from the Cape Fear river, through Waccamaw lake, to Waccamaw river, North Carolina. 4 Survey of the Delaware river, from Newcastle to Port Penn, and a survey of the Pea Patch Island. 5. Reconnoissance for a route for a rail road from Memphis, Tennessee, to the Atlantic ocean. 6. Geological and mineralogical surveys and researches in the Territory of Arkansas. 7. Surveying a route for a rail-road across the isthmus of Michigan. 8. Survey of the southern shore of Lake Huron, and of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, in the Territory of Lake Michigan. 9 Survey for ascertaining the propriety of granting the right of way at Harper's Ferry to the Winchester and Harper's Ferry rail-road company, in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress at its last session. 10. Reconnoissance for the route of a military road on the frontiers of the State of Maine. 11. The survey of the Susquehanna, (with a view to a canal connection between the Chesapeake and the lakes) was commenced, but suspended on account of the death of the engineer. 12. Survey of a route for a road from the Alabama line, by way of Marianna, to Appalachicola bay. 13. Survey at Newburyport harbor, with a view of ascertaining the damage sustained by a bridge, by the erection of the public works at the mouth of the Merrimack river. 14. The survey of the St. Francis river, commenced last year, and suspended on account of the high stage of water, was not recommenced this season, on account of not having at the disposal of the bureau an engineer to assign to that duty. 15. The survey of a route for a road from Tallahassee to Cape Florida, under the act approved 30th June, 1834, was not commenced on account of the inadequacy of the appropriation to carry the object of the act into effect 16. A survey of a route for a road from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Fort Howard, on Green Bay. 17 A survey of Provincetown harbor, with the view to the erection of fortifications. 18. In completing the report and drawing of a survey of a canal from Connecticut river to Lake Winnepiseogee, New Hampshire, by the way of the Oliverian and Baker's rivers. 19. In completing the drawings of a canal route to unite the waters of Lake Champlain with those of the Connecticut river. 20 In completing the drawings of a survey of Georgetown harbor, South Carolina, for military defences. 21 In completing the drawings of the reconnoissance of the sounds of North Carolina, for military defences. 22. In making a report and estimate for the construction of a canal from Akron, in Ohio, to Beaver, in Pennsylvania. 23 Examination of the Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay, for the erection of a light house. 24. In superintending the construction of the Potomac bridge. 25. In superintending the construction of the aqueduct across the Potomac river 26. In paying the salaries of the civil engineers and agents employed on several of the foregoing items of duties.

Since the submission of the last annual report, the following surveys

for military and civil purposes have been completed, and several of the reports in relation to the same have been submitted to Congress:

1. Report of a survey between the waters of St. Andrew's bay and the river and bay of Chattahoochie, and between Pensacola bay and Bon Secour, along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of canals to connect said bays and rivers, under the act of Congress of July 4, 1832. 2. A survey of the route for a road in the Territory of Arkansas, from a point opposite to Memphis to the house of William Strong or some other point on the St. Francis river, under the act of March 2, 1833. 3. A survey of Portland harbor, Maine, with a view to the erection of a breakwater. 4. A survey of Throg's point, New York, with a view to the erection of fortifications for the defence of the city of New York. 5. A survey of Burlington bay, Vermont, and Port Kent and Plattsburg harbors, New York, with a view to their improvement. 6. A survey of Vermillion river, with a view to its improvement. 7. A survey between the Pearl and Yazoo rivers, Mississippi, with a view to their connexion by a rail road or canal; also, a survey of the "Yazoo pass," in the same State. 8. A survey of the mouth of Chagrin river, Ohio, with a view to its improvement. 9. A survey of the Potomac river, from Georgetown to Alexandria, D. C., with a view to its improvement. 10. The report and maps of the Taunton and Weymouth canal, Massachusetts. 11. The drawings of a survey, in order to ascertain the military defence of St. Mary's river, Maryland. 12. The surveys, reports, and estimates of a route for a rail-road from Mad river to Lake Erie, in the State of Ohio. 13. The reports and drawings of the survey for a route for a rail road from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New York. 14. A survey of the Monongahela river, with a view to its improvement.

The duty of carrying into effect the provisions of the appropriation which refer to geological and mineralogical investigations, has been consigned to G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. who is now engaged upon it. His report has not yet been received, but his known talents and industry, as well as the various letters which have been received from him afford the most solid grounds for anticipating that it will be executed in a manner highly creditable to himself, and the government with which it originated.

Civil Engineers, employed under the Topographical Bureau, with the amount of compensation, pay and emoluments, allowed to each.

W. B Guyon, surveys in Mississippi, $3 50 per day, and $3 00 while on office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling under orders.

G. W. Hughes, Assistant Civil Engineer, superintending construction of the Potomac bridge, $3 50 per day, and $3 00 while on office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling under orders

H. Stansbury, Civil Engineer, survey of Cumberland river, $110 00 per month, and 10 cents per mile while travelling under orders.

C. V. Hagner, on duty at Washington City, do. do. do.

John P. Baily, Assistant to H Stansbury, do. do. do.

G O'Driscoll, do. do. do. do. do.

W R. Palmer, on duty at Washington City, do. do. do.

G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Geologist; Geological surveys in Arkansas Territory, $6 00 per day, and 12 cents per mile travelling.

Operations of the Ordnance Department during the past year.

The general result of the operations at the several arsenals and armories of the United States, in the manufacture, repair, and purchase of the principal articles of ordnance and ordnance stores, during the year, between the 1st of October, 1833, and the 30th September, 1834, exhibits, among other articles of ordnance and ordnance stores, which have been fabricated or procured, the following, viz:

Of artillery, 213 32-pounder cannon, 3 12- pounder, and 3 6 pounder cannon, 3 24-pounder, and 3 12 pounder howitzers, 10 32 pounder, and 6 24 pounder casemate carriages, 6 10-inch mortarbeds, and 44 field artillery carriages.

Of small arms manufactured and procured, viz: 26,126 muskets, and 2,120 (Hall's) rifles, made at the national armories. And at the private factories, 1,030 carbines, (Hall's,) 300 rifles, (Hall's,) 11,140 muskets, and 2,900 artillery swords.

Of accoutrements for small arms, about 1,440 sets for infantry, 1,050 sets for riflemen, and 1,320 sets for cavalry.

Of the munitions of war issued by the Ordnance Department during the year, between the 1st October, 1833, and the 30th September, 1834, to the army, 4 24-pounder cannon and carriages, 5 10-inch mortars with their beds, 17 field cannon with their carriages, complete, 750 pistols, 750 carbines, complete, 750 sets of accoutrements for dragoons, 750 sabres, 695 swords, and 204 sets of infantry accoutrements, are among the principal articles issued.

By the operations of the Lead Mines it appears that the lead made during the present year, amounts to - - 7,971,579 lbs.
Excess over the last year, - - - - 29,787 "
Total amount of lead made from 1821 to 30th September, 1834, - - - - - - 71,817,319 "
Total amount of rent lead, accruing for the above period, 5,699,631 "
Amount of rent lead due the United States, 30th September, 1834, yet to be collected, - - - 328,802 "

The mining operations have been successfully continued on the west bank of the Mississippi, in the country ceded to the United States by the Sac and Fox Indians; and should not the recent sales of lands in the mineral regions, and the locations made for the Indians there, materially interfere with the interests and operations of the mining establishments, the product of these mines may reasonably be expected to be greatly increased hereafter.

The arms, accoutrements, &c., procured under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from the 1st October, 1833, to the 30th September, 1834. are—

Muskets, complete, 11,140; rifles, Hall's, complete, 300; carbines, Hall's, 2; artillery swords, 2,900; sets infantry accoutrements, complete, 1,200; sets rifle accoutrements, complete, 800; cartridge box belts, 1,004; bayonet scabbards, 430; bayonet belts, 968; belt plates, 5,380; cavalry cartridge boxes, 1,050; holsters, pairs, 1,141; sabre belts, buff, 9,500; sword belts, buff, 1,000; hides of buff leather, 362; six-pounder field carriages, with implements, complete, 26; gun metal for the fabrication of brass field artillery, lbs., 7,718.

Apportionment of arms to the Militia for the year 1833, *under the Act of* 1808.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of the return.	Number of Militia.	No. of arms apport'nd.
Maine - -	1833	39,604	444
New Hampshire	1833	28,025	315
Massachusetts -	1833	44,973	505
Connecticut -	1834	24,786	278
Rhode Island -	1832	5,950	67
Vermont -	1824	25,581	287
New York -	1832	186,223	2,090
New Jersey -	1829	39,171	440
Pennsylvania -	1834	202 231	2,270
Delaware -	1827	9,229	104
Maryland -	1833	46 899	526
Virginia -	1833	102,119	1,146
North Carolina -	1833	68,498	769
South Carolina	1833	51,112	573
Georgia - -	1831	42,832	480
Kentucky -	1833	65,208	732
Tennessee -	1832	72.991	819
Ohio - -	1834	134,164	1,505
Louisiana -	1830	14,808	166
Indiana -	1833	53.913	605
Mississippi -	1830	13,724	154
Illinois - -	1831	27,386	307
Alabama - -	1829	22,446	252
Missouri -	1830	5,326	60
Michigan - -	1831	5.476	60
Arkansas -	1825	2,023	23
Florida - -	1831	827	9
Dist. of Columbia	1832	1,249	14
Total -	- -	1,336,829	15,000

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores distributed to the Militia under the Act of April 1808, *from the* 1*st October*, 1833, *to the* 30*th September*, 1834.

73 six pounder iron cannon and carriage, with equipments, &c. complete.
70 percussion cannon locks.
1,010 muskets, complete.
300 rifles.
1 Hall's patent carbine.
1,100 pistols.
550 sabres.
201 artillery swords.
300 sets rifle accoutrements.
450 sabre belts, white leather.
400 do. black leather.
1,100 pairs holsters.
1,310 sets infantry accoutrements, black.
600 sets do. white
500 artillery sword belts.
1,250 cavalry cartridge boxes.

Quantity of Lead made at U. S. Lead Mines, annually, from 1821 *to* 1834.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
lbs of lead made from 1821 to 30 Sept. 1823	335,130	-	335,130
Do in the year ending 30th Sept. 1824	175,220	-	175.220
Do do do 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051 120
Do do do 1826	958.842	1,374,962	2,333,804
Do do do 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092.560
Do do do 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
Do do do 1829	13.343,150	1,198,160	14.541,310
Do do do 1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332 058
Do do do 1831	6,381.900	67,180	6,449,080
Do do do 1832	4,281,876	-	4,281,876
Do do do 1833	7,941,792	-	7.941,792
Do do do 1834	7,971.579	-	7.971,579
Total -	66 666 067	5 151 252	71 817,319

Note.—The total amount of rent lead, accruing for the above period, is 5,699.631 lbs.

Operations of the United States Lead Mines, in the vicinity of Fever River, from the 30*th September*, 1833, *to the* 30*th September*, 1834.

Pounds of lead made during the year - - -	7,971,579
Pounds of lead which have accrued, as rent, the present year -	452,792
Pounds of rent lead remaining due September 30, 1833 -	211,094
Total of rent lead due - - - - - -	663.886
Pounds of rent lead received in the year, ending Sept. 30, 1834	335.084
Pounds of rent lead remaining due September 30, 1834 - -	328,802

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Operations under the Indian Department during the year 1834.

Measures have been adopted for the execution of the several treaties with the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Appalachicolas, Quapaws, the united bands of Otoes and Missourias of the river Platte, and the four confederated bands of Pawnees of the Platte and the Loup Fork, all of which were ratified at the last session of Congress. Preparatory steps have also been taken for the removal of the Creeks and Seminoles, and it is expected that a considerable portion of those tribes will be removed beyond the Mississippi during the ensuing season, and find a happier home in the domains set apart for their residence, under the guaranty of the United States.

In pursuance of instructions from the department, General William Marshall, Indian agent for the Miamies, opened a negotiation recently with the chiefs of that tribe, for the purchase of their land in the State of Indiana. He has succeeded in procuring from them a cession of two hundred thousand acres, on terms advantageous to themselves and the United States. It may be considered the precursor to a total cession of their remaining land in that State, and their consequent emigration to the western territory; a result desirable in many respects, especially connected with advantages to a portion of our citizens, and doubly gratifying from its being compatible with the best interests of the tribe.

The alteration proposed by a resolution of the Senate at the last session of Congress, in the boundaries of the land granted by the Chicago treaty of 1833, to the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians, has received their assent under certain modifications, specified in their agreement of the 1st of October last.

No material alteration has taken place during the past year in the condition of the Cherokees. The question of emigration finds them still divided, and a considerable portion appear to be insensible of the manifest benefits accruing from its adoption. Without tolerable unanimity, it is impossible to proceed with it advantageously to all parties interested in the general issue. In the mean time, the division has engendered much malignancy, and the opposing parties appear to evince a rancor bordering on hostility. Occasionally their animosity has broken out into acts of violence; and, in one instance, resulted in the death of a very meritorious and much regretted individual. On his return from their National Council at Red Clay, in August last, where the question of emigration was agitated in a tumultuous and excited meeting, John Walker, jr., one of their leading men friendly to its adoption, was waylaid and shot. The necessary orders for the arrest of the assassins were promptly issued by Governor Carroll, the present executive of Tennessee. Several persons are now in confinement on a charge of having taken part in the murder. Should the occasion call for it, the military will be ordered out for the protection of those who decide on emigration, and of the emigrating officers of the government engaged in this hazardous and responsible service.

A negotiation has been commenced by Governor Lucas, of Ohio, with the band of Wyandots in that State, for a cession of their remaining land, and their removal to the west of the Mississippi; and recent com-

munications furnish strong grounds of belief, that under his judicious management it will be eventually brought to a successful close.

The expedition to the far west, under the command of General Leavenworth, undertaken in compliance with orders from the War Department, for the objects therein detailed, proceeded on its route through regions almost unknown, and amid difficulties of the most perplexing nature. In consequence of the death of that brave and lamented officer while in the performance of duty, the command devolved on Colonel Dodge, who returned with the expedition to Fort Gibson, bringing along a number of the chiefs of the Pawnee and Kioway Indians, bold and warlike tribes, who have entertained no very friendly feelings towards our citizens, between whom and them there had hitherto been but little intercourse. These tribes being borderers on the newly occupied Indian territories, it became imperative to repress their hostile disposition, under the guaranty of the United States to afford adequate protection to the emigrating Indians.

With the view of establishing pacific relations between these and other tribes, a general council was held under the auspices of Colonel Dodge and Major F. W Armstrong, which resulted in mutual engagements of peace and friendship, fortified by proper intimations on the part of those officers, in behalf of their government, of support to the injured, and punishment to aggressors.

At the general council, impressive speeches were delivered by several chiefs of the Creek, Cherokee, Osage and Choctaw tribes. In their addresses to the warlike chiefs then assembled, they took occasion substantially to observe, "that their people had opened their ears to the advice which had been given to them, and adopted the habits of the white man, and that by so doing they had become peaceful, prosperous, and happy; that they had relinquished the chase, and cultivated the earth, and that by becoming agricultural they lived in peace, and in the enjoyment of abundance; and that the same inestimable benefits would assuredly await all the tribes who would walk in the same path."

The duties and services of the commissioners west have closed by the expiration of their commission, according to the provisions of the act under which they were appointed. Great benefit has resulted to the various tribes by virtue of their mission. Important treaties were concluded by them, existing divisions were healed, difficulties that threatened collision were settled, and a spirit of peace and conciliation was infused among the Indians through their instrumentality.

There is little mention to be made of Indian hostilities during the past year. They have been few, and those not of an aggravated nature. A steady and onward course is observable among the Indian tribes towards the grand point of civilization. Their long imputed indomitable spirit of revenge, and their eager thirst for war, have undergone a sensible change in the process of meliorating circumstances. The happiest consequences may be anticipated from extending the means of tuition among their young people, from the introduction of mechanical arts into the different tribes, and from the increased attention bestowed on agricultural pursuits, under the patronage of government, throughout the territories of emigration; nor can the gratuitous but useful labors of the missionary, and the inculcation of the pure doctrines of christianity, be

overlooked in the enumeration of means that are conducing to the great end so precious in the sight of the philanthropist, and so dear to the finest sympathies of our nature—the transformation from the cold and barren confines of savage life, to the sunny and fertile regions of civilization and religion.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Statement, showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

Names of tribes.	By whom established.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Amount allowed.
Mohegan, Connecticut,	- - - -	1	22	500
*Senecas, New York,	Baptist Gen'l Convention,	4	140	200
Tuscaroras, do.	do. do.	2	71	
*Ottawas, Michigan Terr'y.	do. do.	3	40	450
Chippewas, do.	do. do.	3	48	
*Cherokees, North Carolina,	do. do.	2	21	600
Menomonies, Michigan,	Protestant Epis'l Church,	5	66	500
Winnebagoes, do.				
Menomonies, do.	Catholic Church,	3	150	1000
Ottawas, do.				
Shawanees west of Missis'pi.	Methodist Epis'l Church,	3	27	
Delawares, do.	do. do.	2	23	
Peorias, do.	do. do.	2	18	
Kickapoos, do.	do. do.	2	70	
Cherokees, do.	Baptist Gen'l Convention,	2	25	
†Creeks, do.	do. do.	4		
		38	721	

The annual donation to the Baptist General Convention is $2,000; to the American Board of Foreign Missions $2,200; to the Roman Catholic Church $1,300; to the Methodist Episcopal Church $400 Other donations are made, upon representations entitled to favorable consideration.

The number of Indian children receiving instruction at the different schools is eighteen hundred. Exclusively of these, there are one hundred and fifty six Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the expense of whose education, is defrayed from funds appropriated by the Indians themselves, under treaty provisions with different tribes for this particular object. The flourishing condition of this academy furnishes the best evidence of the sound views and philanthropic motives of those with whom it originated, and leaves the question of Indian improvement in letters and morals upon the social basis no longer doubtful.

*The Convention also support one district school among the Ottawas and Cherokees, and three among the Senecas.

†Two of these teachers are natives.

Statement showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided by treaties for purposes of education.

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	Disposition of the funds.
Miamies,	Oct. 23, 1826	2,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies,	Oct. 16, 1826	2,000 00	do.
Do.	Sept. 20, 1828	1,000 00	do.
Do.	Oct. 27, 1832	2,000 00	do.
Winnebagoes,	Sept. 15, 1832	3,000 00	School Prairie du Chien.
Chippewas,	Sept. 24, 1819	1,000 00	Baptist Gen Convention.
Chippewas, Menomonies, &c,	Aug. 11, 1827	1,500 00	Protestant Epis. Church.
Menomonies,	Feb. 8, 1831	500 00	do.
Sacs, Foxes, & others,	July 15, 1830	3,000 00	Choctaw Adademy.
Kickapoes,	Oct. 24, 1822	500 00	School in the nation.
Shawanees & Delawa's,	Oct. 26, 1832	500 00	do.
Choctaws,	Sept. 27, 1830	12,500 00	do.
Creeks, east,	Mar 24, 1832	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Cherokees, west,	May 6, 1828	2,000 00	School in the nation.
Floridas,	Sept. 18, 1823	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks,	Feb 14, 1833	1,000 00	do.
Quapaws,	May 13, 1833	1,000 00	Not disposed of.
Otoes and Missourias,	Sept. 21, 1833	500 00	do.
Pawnees,	Oct. 9, 1833	1.000 00	do.
Chickasaws,	May 24, 1834	3.000 00	Choctaw Academy.

These tables exhibit the number of teachers and pupils at the schools, of the condition of which reports have been received.

In all of them, instruction is imparted in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. At many of them the boys are initiated in branches of the mechanic arts, and cultivate the soil. At the Tuscarora station, in New York, tuition is imparted on the plan adopted for infant schools, and with marked success. The temperance society contains eighty members, the sabbath school thirty pupils, and fifty are united to the church. The children at the Mohegan school, in Connecticut, are employed on farms cultivated by natives. Others of the youth of this band enter on board the ships in the whale fishery. And as an indication of a spirit of enterprise, and industry, the wish of some to cultivate the mulberry tree, with a view to the establishment of a silk manufactory, may be cited.

The American Board of Foreign Missions propose to print at the Union station, in the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, books in the languages of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Osages. And the Rev. Mr. McCoy, under the auspices of the Baptist General Convention, has issued proposals for publishing a semi-monthly periodical at the Shawanee mission, three hundred miles west of St. Louis. Several books have been printed at this press, in the languages of the different tribes. The object of Mr. McCoy, and his associates, is to furnish historical sketches of past, and notices of present occurrences, including the transactions of the general government, and of societies.

The Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky, contains one hundred and fifty-six pupils; this number will be increased by fifteen Chickasaws, as the chiefs of that tribe have recently requested their education money might might be expended at this institution. The inspectors, in their last report, represent the academy to be in a highly prosperous condition; the buildings erected to be upon a plan convenient and economical; the provision made for the comfort and health of the scholars to be liberal; and the care taken to promote their moral and intellectual advancement, kind and parental. The buildings and shool apparatus are valued at eight thousand dollars. The cost of winter clothing for each scholar is estimated at forty-six dollars and twenty-two cents, of the summer clothing at thirty-one dollars and eighty-six cents. This academy, conducted judiciously, will, at no distant day, send forth scholars competent to teach others, and thus accomplish the object of Congress, indicated by its legislation at the last session.

Upon the recommendation of two members of Congress, aid has been rendered to Morris B. Pierce, a Seneca, who is now at Thetford academy, Vermont, fitting himself to enter Dartmouth college, in New Hampshire.

An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas, and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians (in the Indian country) without a license therefor, from a superintendent of Indian Affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district, shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed, shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license. And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval or disapproval.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any superintendent, or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country, or if a license previously granted to such applicant has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person other than an Indian who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC 7 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person other than an Indian shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game, except for subsistence, in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range and feed on any land belonging to an Indian or Indian tribe without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian agents and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from an Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless*, That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquility of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen, or other person, shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or state, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or other person residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere, within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter, or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the gov-

ernment of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of the treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: *And provided, also*, That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the treasury, as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country take or destroy the property of any person, lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the meantime in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guaranty, to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: *Provided*, That, if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also*, That, unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents, agents,

and sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes

SEC. 20 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposite of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, excepting military supplies, as mentioned in this section.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person,

whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and also, in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided*, That no person apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mis-issippi river, that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri; west, by the Mexican possessions; south, by Red river; and east, by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of the said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river, shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the territory in which they are situate

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendent shall be arrested or found,) the one half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC 29 *And be it further enacted*, That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: An act to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of government, approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty six; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty five, eighteen hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, however*, That such repeal shall not effect [effect] any rights acquired, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred, under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor impair or affect the intercourse act of eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relates to or concerns Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi: *And provided also*, That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duties of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country or for such tribes, as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendent shall cease: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

An Act to provide for the Organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the duties of the Governors of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as superintendents of Indian Affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new territory, embracing the country west of Lake Michigan, should such a territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he shall receive therefor, the annual sum of one thousand dollars, in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services in said capacity.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a superintendency of Indian Affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi river, the Superintendent of which shall reside at St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Superintendents of Indian Affairs shall, within their several superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office or employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following Indian agents shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and who shall give bond, with two or more securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same, and shall receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars:

Two agents for the Western Territory; an agent for the Chickasaws; an agent for the Eastern Cherokees; an agent for the Florida Indians; an agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana; an agent at Chicago; an agent at Rock Island; an agent at Prairie du Chien; an agent for

Michilimackinac and the Sault Sainte Marie; an agent for the Saint Peter's; an agent for the Upper Missouri

And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods herein mentioned, that is to say:

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next; the Cherokee agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next; the Indiana agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty six; the Chicago agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next; the Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; and all other agencies, not provided for in this act, from and after the passing thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the United States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require. And every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a competent number of sub-agents shall be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same. But no sub agent shall be appointed who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the re appointment of persons now in office, until the expiration of their present term of service; but the commissions of all Indian agents and sub-agents, now in officer, shall expire on the fourth day of March next, unless sooner terminated.

Sec 7 *And be it further enacted*, That the limits of each agency and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and sub-agents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies, agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on account of the Indian Department.

Sec 9. *And be it further enacted*, That an interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred

dollars: *Provided*, That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of the said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated, by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action; and blacksmiths shall in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations; and such blacksmith shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred and eighty dollars; and if they furnish their shop and tools, an additional sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and their assistants shall be allowed an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars. And wherever farmers, mechanics, or teachers are required by treaty stipulations to be provided, they shall be employed under the direction of the War Department, and shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hundred and eighty dollars, nor more than six hundred dollars. And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe

SEC 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation prescribed by this act shall be in full of all emoluments or allowances whatsoever: *Provided, however*, That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies: *And provided, also*, That where persons are required, in the performance of the duties under this act, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed them: *And provided, also*, That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of War: *And provided, also*, That no person shall hold more than one office at the same time under this act, nor shall any agent, sub-agent, interpreter, or person employed under this act, receive his salary while absent from his agency or employment without leave of the Superintendent or Secretary of War: *Provided*, such absence shall at no time exceed sixty days

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the payment of all annuities or other sums stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such person as said tribe shall appoint; or if any tribe shall appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use, then to such person or persons as such tribe shall designate.

SEC 12. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at the request of any Indian tribe to which any annuity shall be payable in money, to cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased as provided in the next section of this act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That all merchandise required by any Indian treaty for the Indians, payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon pro-

posals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as they shall appoint, or by such person as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. And the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, together with such military officer as the President may direct, shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians. And the duties required by any section of this act, of military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually at the War Department, on the first day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid, annually, before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers; together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects had been delivered within said year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this act; and, also, a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no person employed in the Indian Department shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of, the United States; and any person offending herein, shall forfeit the sum of five thousand dollars, and upon satisfactory information of such offence being laid before the President of the United States, it shall become his duty to remove such person from the office or situation he may hold.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause any of the friendly Indians west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon Lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he shall think proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of such presents shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations, and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit, for carrying into effect the various provisions of this act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts, or parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed. [*Approved, June 30th*, 1834.]

Regulations concerning the payment of Indian Annuities.

1. All annuities payable by treaty stipulations to any Indian tribe, will be hereafter paid by a military officer, to be designated for that purpose, under the provisions of the act passed June 30th, 1834, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian affairs," except where, from some local cause or other circumstance, it may become necessary to have the payments otherwise made; in which event, special instructions for that purpose will be given by the Secretary of War.

2. The officer designated for the above duty will be advised thereof through the proper military office, but the necessary instructions for the execution of the duty will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

3. Drafts for the payment of the annuities will be transmitted to such officer, who will procure the necessary funds thereupon, and transport them to the place of payment The annuities will be paid in specie, except where the Indians are willing to receive bank bills, which, at the place of payment, are equivalent to gold and silver. If the Indians fully understand the value of such bank bills, which are equivalent to gold and silver at the place of payment, and are willing to receive the same to avoid the expense and risk of transportation, bills, under such circumstances, may be paid to them. But the officers making and superintending the payment will take care that the Indians fully understand the matter, and act according to the dictates of their own judgment.

4. When it becomes necessary to pay annuities, instructions will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the proper agent or sub-agent, and also to the officer designated to make the payment. The agent or sub-agent will fix upon the time and place, and will advise the officer of the same, and such officer will make his arrangements to have funds ready at the time and place fixed upon.

5 The proper agent or sub-agent will take care that the Indians receive the necessary information, in order that they may assemble at the time and place designated; for that purpose he is authorized to send messages to the tribe, and the expense of such messages will be defrayed upon his certificate by the officer designated to make the payment. It is presumed, however, that the necessary information may be communicated generally, without expense; and in no instance will the expenses for this object, for any one agency or sub-agency, be allowed to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, unless a previous representation of the necessity thereof be made to the War Department and approved.

6. From the situation and circumstances of the various Indian tribes, a uniform rule respecting the issuing of provisions during the payment of annuities cannot be prescribed. Some of the tribes will require no such assistance, while it must be rendered to others. In the instructions issued on the subject of the annuities, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will designate those agencies or sub-agencies where it will become necessary to provide assistance during the time of payment In all cases, however, where the payment is made in the vicinity of a military post, the neces-

sary provisions will be issued from the army stores, upon the requisition of the proper agent or sub-agent, and upon the order of the commanding officer, and accounted for in the manner heretofore practised.

7. Where provisions are required for the payment of annuities, at places where there are no military posts, the agent or sub-agent will form a contract, to be based upon proposals, giving at least twenty days public notice, specifying the quantity of provisions, and the day, and place, and circumstances of issue. In determining the quantity, the agent or sub-agent will estimate, from the best means within his power, the number of Indians that will probably attend; but no contract will be made for a larger amount than may be previously directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

8. The ration to be issued will consist of one pound of fresh beef, if the same can be had, but if not, then of three-fourths of a pound of salt meat, and three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour, to each person, and of four quarts of salt to every one hundred persons; but no salt will be issued when the Indians receive salt meat.

Returns, specifying the number of Indians, distinguishing men, women, and children, and stating the tribe, will be drawn by the agent or sub-agent on the contractor, and upon these issues will be made. After the business is completed, these returns will be consolidated into an abstract, and certified by the agent or sub-agent, and the military officer, and thereupon payment will be made to the contractor. The abstracts and contracts will be the vouchers for the settlement of the accounts.

9. It is believed that, in most cases, three days' provisions will be found sufficient, viz: one upon the day of arrival, one upon the day of payment, and one upon the day of departure. Should two days, however, be found necessary to complete the payment, four days' provisions may be allowed.

10. Independent of the Indian agent or sub-agent, and of the military officer making the payment at places where it may be convenient, another military officer will be directed to be present, and certify to the payment.

11. Previously to the payments, the agent or sub-agent, and the military officer or officers, will convene the Indians, and ascertain from them in what manner they desire the annuity to be paid: whether to the chiefs of the tribe, to heads of families, or in any other manner. They will take care that the Indians fully comprehend the subject, and act upon their own suggestions. And, after getting their views, the payment will be made in conformity thereto. The decision of the Indians will be certified upon the receipt rolls by the above officers.

12. Payment will, in all cases, be made to the Indians, and to no other person, nor will any debt or claim of any kind be allowed or paid, excepting claims provided for in the 17th section of the act passed the 30th ultimo, and entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier."

13. Where property is taken or destroyed, in the manner described in the said section, the person interested therein will procure the necessary documents and proofs, substantiating his claim. These documents and proofs will be submitted to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and at the next period of paying annuities the same will be laid

before the persons superintending such payment. They will inquire into the circumstances, and interrogate the Indians; and if they are satisfied the claim is just, they will then make a formal demand upon the tribe for satisfaction. If, thereupon, such tribe agree to make satisfaction. the amount shall be taken from the annuity due to such tribe, and paid to the person entitled thereto. Triplicate receipts will be taken from the person receiving such payment, expressing the nature and circumstances thereof; one of which shall be kept by the agent or sub-agent; one shall be delivered to a chief of the tribe, and the third shall be transmitted, with the annuity receipts, to the office of Indian Affairs. The annuity receipt will also express the payment so made—that is, it will acknowledge, on the part of the Indians, the receipt of the whole annuity due to them; specifying that such part was due to them, and such part to the person named, on account of the injury before mentioned.

14 If the Indians refuse to allow such claim, the agent, sub-agent, and military officers attending the payment, will, after making the inquiries aforesaid, state all the circumstances which may become known to them, and certify the same, together with their opinion, with the documents and proofs, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for ultimate decision. And when it shall be decided that the claimant is entitled to redress, special instructions will be issued to the proper agent or sub-agent, and at the next period of paying the annuity the amount will be deducted therefrom, and paid to the proper person. And the Indians will be informed that such is the decision of the President upon the case.

15 Payments of all annuities will be made in public, and in the presence of whatever persons may choose to attend; and triplicate receipt rolls will be prepared, and will be signed by the proper chiefs of the tribe. These receipt rolls will be witnessed by two or more respectable persons, who may attend the payment, and will be duly certified by the persons making and superintending the same; two of these rolls will be forwarded for settlement.

16. The agent or sub-agent will reduce to writing the substance of all the speeches made by the Indians who may be present, and transmit fair copies of the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These speeches will be certified by the military officers.

17. The abovementioned law provides that no allowance will be made to any military officer for his services, except for his actual travelling expenses. The expenses of transporting the annuity, including a reasonable compensation to a confidential person, to aid in the transportation, where the amount is large, will be paid upon the production of proper vouchers, and the certificate of the officer making the expenditure. Where, from exposed situations, or from the magnitude of the sum, it may become necessary to provide for the greater security of the funds, instructions will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office to the respective commanding officers to furnish such a guard as may be required.

It is intended to designate the officers at each station, doing the duty of quartermaster or commissary, to disburse the funds herein referred to. And, as a general rule, the commanding officer of the post will be appointed to aid in superintending the payment. Necessary exceptions from these rules, when they occur, will be provided for.

18 It will be the duty of the agent or sub-agent, and military officers

attending these payments, to explain fully to the Indians the provisions of the 16th and 17th sections of the abovementioned act, which prescribe the mode of redress, as well for white persons as Indians, when injuries are committed by one upon the other. And the Indians will, at such times, be enjoined to restrain their own people from committing injuries, not only as the offender is liable to punishment, but because the amount will be deducted from the annuity due to the tribe; and they will also be informed that the law makes adequate provision for their compensation when they are injured by citizens of the United States; but if they endeavor to procure redress by violent means, they become not only liable to punishment, but forfeit all their claims to compensation.

19 The twelfth section of the above named act having provided that when any Indian tribe requests it, the annuity due to such tribe may be paid in goods, it will be the duty of the agent or sub-agent, while attending any annuity payment, to communicate this information to the Indians, and to inquire of them whether they desire their next annuity to be paid in money or in goods. Their answer will be signed by the chiefs, certified by the agent or sub-agent, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the Indians will be informed that the next annuity will be paid in the mode pointed out by them, and arrangements will accordingly be made therefor.

20. Where an annuity is payable in goods, either by law, by treaty, or at the request of the Indians, such goods will be purchased by contract, to be based upon proposals previously issued. Such proposals will be issued under the direction of the Secretary of War, and by a person to be designated by him, and will give at least thirty days' previous notice. Such notice will specify the amount required, the time and place of delivery, and will describe, as minutely as practicable, the kinds and quality of the various articles required In determining the kind and quality of the articles, regard must be had to the habits and tastes of the tribe for whom such articles are designed. Of this, the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent must judge, unless the Indians themselves shall decide the matter. With this view, the subject will be explained to them at every annuity payment, and, if they see fit, the various articles in the proportions to be indicated by them, will be purchased accordingly for the next payment. The mode of determining the quantity will be as follows: if, for instance, the annuity due to the tribe be ten thousand dollars, the proposals will state that such a portion of that amount, say two thousand dollars, will be for blankets—such a portion, say two thousand dollars, for strouds—such a portion, say one thousand dollars, for calicoes—such a portion, say five hundred dollars, for powder—such a portion, say five hundred dollars, for tobacco—and so on; designating the proportional part which shall be assigned to each particular object. The goods will be transported to the place of delivery at the sole expense of the contractor, and kept there at his risk until delivered by the proper officers to the Indians. In all cases, patterns of blankets, strouds, and such other articles as cannot be described with sufficient precision, will be deposited at some convenient place for inspection, and the articles to be furnished will be in conformity therewith. If they are not in such conformity, they will be liable to the proceeding subsequently described herein.

21. The agent, or sub-agent and military officers attending the pay-

ment will particularly examine all the articles, and will take care that they are of the proper quality, so that full justice shall be done to the Indians. In case the goods are not upon the spot, it shall be referred to them whether they will receive the money, or wait till the goods can be procured, either at that or the succeeding season. If they choose to receive the money, it shall be immediately procured, and paid to them on the principle before described. If they prefer the goods, such goods shall be procured by a new contract, the same season if practicable; but if there is not time then, it shall be done at the next season. But if the goods are ready for delivery, and are found defective in quality, then the Indians shall also be called upon to decide whether they will receive such articles as are found defective, or whether they wish the payment to be made as is provided in this article. If they prefer the latter, the proceedings above described will take place; but if they agree to accept the defective articles at such a price as the agent or sub agent and military officer may fix, then such persons will ascertain the difference in value between the articles so delivered, and those required to be delivered, and shall deduct double the amount thereof from the sum to be paid to the contractor, and pay the same to the Indians. But if the agent or sub-agent and military officer are satisfied that the quality of the articles is such that it would not be proper for the Indians, under any circumstances, to receive them, then they will explain the matter without referring the question to the Indians, and will proceed in other respects as before described.

22. Forms of notices for proposals for goods, and for contracts for the same, will be prepared and transmitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Every contractor will be required to give bond in twice the amount to be furnished, with at least three sufficient securities, whose solvency and respectability shall be known to the officer making the contract, or to respectable persons known to him.

23. Goods for the Indians will be delivered in the same manner as is provided in the delivery of specie. They will be divided into separate shares, or be handed over in bulk, as the Indians may choose. The contracts will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the receipt rolls of the Indians as vouchers for the settlement of the accounts. No portion of the money will be paid until after the goods are actually received by the Indians.

24. In order to preserve the proper authority of the agent or sub-agent with the Indians, the agent or sub-agent will be the organ of communication at all annuity payments.

Officers employed in the Indian Department, under the Act for the Organization of the Indian Department, approved June 30th, 1834.

Superintendent.

WILLIAM CLARK, St. Louis, compensation, $1500 per annum.

J. J. Ruland, Clerk, St. Louis, $1,000 per annum.

Agents, at a compensation of $1500 per annum.

William Marshall, *Indiana*

This agency includes all the Indians and Indian country within the limits of that State.

Benjamin Reynolds, *Chickasaws.*

This agency includes that tribe.

Lawrence Talliaferro, *St. Peters.*

This agency includes all the country west of the agency of Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie, and north of the Green Bay and Prairie du Chien agencies, comprehending the various families of the Sioux tribe upon the waters of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, and upon the waters of Red river.

Jos M Street, *Prairie du Chien*

This agency includes all the Indians and Indian country west of the Green Bay agency, south of the agencies of Michilimackinac and St. Peter's, extending west as far as the Winnebago country extends, and comprehending within its limits the Sac and Fox Indians and their country.

R. W. Cummins, *Northern Agency of Western Territory.*

This agency includes all the Indians and Indian country within the superintendency of St. Louis, south of the Upper Missouri agency, excepting therefrom the Shawanees, Ottawas, Peorias and Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaws and Weas, who will constitute a separate sub-agency.

John Dougherty, *Upper Missouri.*

This agency includes all the Indians and Indian country west of the State of Missouri, north of the northern agency of the Western Territory, and extending west and north, so to include the Otoes, Pawnees, Omahas, and Poncas.

George Boyd, *Green Bay.*

This agency includes all the Indians and Indian country north of the Chicago agency, west and south of the agency of Michilimackinac, and the Sault Ste. Marie, and extending west to a line running due north and south, through the portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers.

H. R. Schoolcraft, *Michilimackinac and Sault Ste Marie*

This agency includes all the Indians and Indian country on the peninsula of Michigan, from the mouth of Thunder Bay river, round the shores of the lakes, to the White river of Lake Michigan, and the islands of Lake Huron, and the peninsula between Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Huron, as far west as the Monistic river, and all the country upon Lake Superior, and all the region possessed by the Chippewa Indians, comprehending the Upper Mississippi.

F. W. Armstrong, *Southern Agency of Western Territory*, and acting Superintendent.

This agency includes the Choctaws and their country.

Sub-agents, at a compensation of $750 *per annum.*

H. Conner,	Michigan.	L Tarraut,	Creeks, East.
Lt. Col E. Cutler,	Fort Winnebago	George Varhon,	Cherokees West.
James Jackson,	Maumee.	R. A McCabe,	Creeks, West.
J. L. Bean,	Sioux.	P. L. Chouteau,	Osage.
J. F. A. Sanford,	Mandan.	J. McElvain,	Ohio Indians, Sandusky.
A. S. Hughes,	Ioway.		
M. G. Clark,	Ottaway.	James Stryker,	Buffalo, N. Y.

Interpreters, at a compensation of $300 *per annum.*

R. Grignon,	Green Bay.	Peter Cudjoe,	Kickapoo.
Antoine Le Clair,	Rock Island.	Henry Clay,	Ottaway.
Charles Maubrain,	Missouri.	B Mongradier,	Osage
James Rankin,	Sandusky.	Jackson Kemp,	Chickasaws.
George Johnson,	Michilimackinac	Paddy Carr,	Creeks, East.
Nathan Strong,	Buffalo.	(not reported,)	do. West.
Antoine Dunord,	Detroit.	(not reported,)	Cherokees do.
James Baron,	Logansport.	R. M Jones,	Choctaws.
Michael St. Cyr,	Fort Winnebago.	Jeffrey Dorney,	Ioways.
Amable Grignon,	Prarie du Chien.	Zephier Rencouter,	Sioux.
Dunc'n Campbell,	St. Peters.	Toussant Charbonneau,	Mandan.
Jacques Mettez,	St. Louis.	(not reported,)	Quapaws.
Joseph James,	Kanzas.	(not reported)	Caddors.
James Conner,	Shawanee.		

PENSION AGENTS.

Alexander Ladd, Portsmouth, N. H.	John Huske, Fayettville, N. C.
Heman Allen, Burlington, Verm't.	Joseph Johnson, Charleston, S. C.
Joshua Wingate, jr. Portland, Me.	John Cumming, Savannah, Ga.
William Appleton, Boston, Mass.	Jonathan Hunt, Mobile, Alab
Enoch Parsons, Hartford, Conn.	W. W. Montgomery, N Orleans La.
Philip Allen, Providence. R I.	Thos. H. Fletcher, Nashville, Tenn.
Isaac Lawrence, City of New York.	Robert King, Knoxville, Tenn.
John C. Devereux, Utica, N. Y.	I O'Fallon, St. Louis, Missouri.
Wm. B. Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.	John Tilford, Lexington, Ky
†Philemon Dickinson, Trenton, N. J	James Reynolds, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.	S R. Marshall, Natchez, Miss.
A. Brackenridge, Pittsburg, Pa.	†Thomas Posey, Corydan, Indiana.
†James Boothe, New Castle, Del.	†Daniel Hay, Carmi, Illinois.
William Patterson, Baltimore, Md.	†Ellis Doty, Detroit, Michigan.
Sam. H. Smith, Washington, D C.	Wm E Woodruff, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Anderson, Richmond, Va.	†Horace Green, Decatur, Alabama.

†Those marked thus(†) are appointed under the fourth section of the Act of April 24, 1816. All the other Agents hold their office under the Act of April 10, 1816, incorporating the Bank of the United States.

Pension Agents under the Act of June 7th, 1832.

A. Neuhall, President of Maine Bank Portland, Maine.
Isaac Waldron, President of Commercial Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.
John K. Simpson, President of Commonwealth Bank, Boston, Mass.
William T. Grinnell, President of Arcade Bank, Providence, R. I.
James Dodd, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. T Englesby, President of Bank of Burlington, Burlington, Vermont.
John Fleming, President of Mechanics' Bank, New York.
Ezra Ames, President of Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N Y.
James Scholt, President of Girard Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Thomas Ellicott, President of Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
John P. Van Ness, President of Bank of Metropolis, Washington, D. C.
J Marshall, Cashier of Planters' Bank, Savannah, Georgia.
George S Gaines, President of Branch U. S. Bank, Mobile, Alabama.
Samuel Gustine, President of Planters' Bank, Natchez, Mississippi.
G. M. Gibbs, President of Union Bank, Nashville, Tennessee.
William K Blair, Jonesborough, Tennessee
J. H. Groesbeck, President of Franklin Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REVOLUTIONARY AND INVALID PENSIONERS.

The following Table exhibits I. The number of Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 18th March, 1818, and Invalid Pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories. II. Number of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners added since 15th October, 1833. III. Number of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners who have died in 1834. IV. Whole number of Persons now on the Pension rolls under act of June 7th, 1832 V. Number of Pensioners under act of June 7th, 1832, who have died since November 25, 1833. VI. Number of Pensioners under act of June 7th, 1832, who have been added to the rolls since November 25th, 1833. VII. Number of Pensioners who have relinquished their Pensions under act of March 18, 1818, and have been placed on the rolls under act of June 7th, 1832. VIII. Amount of funds transmitted to the several Pension agents in 1834.

REVOLUTIONARY AND INVALID PENSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AGENCIES.	Whole No. 7 Nov. 1834.		Added since 15 October, 1833.		Died in 1834.		Act of 7th June, 1832.	Died 7 June, 832	Put on roll, 7th June, 1832.	Relinquished &c.	Funds for Pensions transmitted in 1834.		
	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid					Invalids.	Act 1818.	7 June, 32.
Maine,	826	170	—	16	21	1	1,336	99	174	9	15,948 04	60,160	95,365
New Hampshire,	641	176	—	7	25	8	1,423	43	94	4	14,648 93	62,332	92,719
Massachusetts,	1,260	337	—	4	53	5	2,951	120	261	13	12,457 56	75,004	202,419
Connecticut,	580	133	2	5	25	—	1,872	183	311	4	5,312 40	38,356	160,933
Rhode Island,	131	17	—	—	6	—	686	47	139	1	756 60	9,864	83,163
Vermont,	820	176	—	6	22	1	1,715	17	264	6	9,089 01	61,184	124,617
New York,	2,465	987	5	23	92	21	5,249	199	1.138	14	71,871 53	180,354	490,626
New Jersey,	356	56	1	1	5	3	855	64	242	—	4,445 60	35,520	85,863
Pennsyl'a & Agency,	924	467	1	12	32	1	1,522	9	395	—	22,492 46	61,536	172,257
Delaware,	13	17	—	—	2	—	7	1	4	—	1,918 00	4,032	293
Maryland,	107	220	—	4	11	3	104	4	26	—	15.726 86	11,568	15,165
Virginia,	600	211	1	3	24	3	1,838	82	393	—	8 057 20	30,600	145,929
North Carolina,	229	65	—	—	9	—	1,29[illegible]	70	287	—	2,157 30	19,496	94,523
South Carolina,	95	20	1	—	8	2	447	11	170	—	945 30	9,136	55,616
Georgia,	61	17	—	—	12	2	411	7	125	—	875 66	5,936	52,449
Kentucky,	420	182	—	15	23	4	1,738	74	481	—	13,952 70	43,104	139,913
Tennessee,	269	148	—	4	7	—	1,649	12	385	3	8.007 81	16,128	85,364
Ohio,	537	172	—	7	23	2	1,518	36	312	—	7,053 99	46,808	69,022
Indiana,	110	88	—	3	12	2	551	32	183	—	7,283 50	10,279	32,747
Louisiana,	8	34	—	3	—	—	17	—	7	—	3,870 40	864	1,812
Mississippi,	4	6	—	—	5	—	36	—	8	—	520 00	960	11,141
Michigan,	20	47	—	4	1	—	39	—	24	—	4,388 33	2,252	1,624
Illinois,	25	43	—	6	4	1	228	7	80	—	3.422 18	2,316	22,844
Alabama,	35	33	—	—	—	—	268	2	80	—	2,682 0	3,504	40.527
Missouri,	13	62	—	4	3	3	149	1	54	—	5.474 66	1,440	13,305
District of Columbia	17	55	—	—	—	—	53	—	5	—	7,034 00	1,616	9 219
Arkansas,	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	—	12	—	—	—	2,164
Florida,	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	—
	10,566	3,940	11	127	425	62	27,978	1,120	5,060	54	249,821 74	794,849	2,321,919

MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June* 17, 1834.

To the Secretary of War:

SIR: In compliance with your request, the undersigned have attended, as a Board of Visiters, during the general examination at the United States' Military Academy, just concluded, and have "directed their inquiries to a full and free investigation in regard to the course of instruction, both military and scientific, and to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution." That these several objects of inquiry might be attended to as thoroughly and successfully as possible, the board, at its organization, referred them to separate committees, who have presented full reports with regard to them, accompanied by some suggestions for the improvement of the institution. Copies of these reports are forwarded to you; and the board take the liberty of referring you to them for details, while they confine their joint report to a general and brief view of the present condition of the academy.

The fidelity of the professors, and the assiduity and proficiency of their pupils, were tested by an examination on the several subjects, extending over eleven days, and continued each day for eight hours.

The sciences not strictly professional, included in these examinations, were mathematics, taught here from the elements of arithmetic, to the profound theorems of the integral calculus; natural philosophy, including mechanics and astronomy; chemistry, in connexion with mineralogy and geology; and, lastly, rhetoric, and moral and political science.

The subjects of professional study are, civil and military engineering, and infantry and artillery tactics; with the last of which are connected ballistics and pyrotechny.

A part of the first two years is devoted to the study of the French language, with which a competent acquaintance is required of the cadets.

Lastly, great attention is very properly paid, in this academy, to the art of drawing, the practical applications of which are so frequent and important in the military profession.

These subjects, combined, certainly constitute an excellent preparatory education for officers of the army, and the examinations proved that they were faithfully and skilfully taught. Marked inequalities were, indeed, observed in the proficiency of the cadets, and defects remain to be corrected in the organization of some of the departments; but still the exhibition was, on the whole, highly satisfactory and gratifying.

Frequent opportunities were presented to the board of witnessing the practical skill of the corps in infantry and artillery exercises; and their fine and soldierlike appearance in the ranks, and the accuracy with which they executed their various evolutions, proved that this essential part of the duties of a military academy was sedulously attended to by both officers and cadets.

The discipline of the institution was carefully examined in its various bearings, and the board have reason to think that it is in an excellent state. The laws seem to be executed with a stern regard to the good of the service, yet with kind and paternal feelings; and the officers and professors are believed to be generally both beloved and respected.

The internal police of the institution was found to be carefully attended to. The rooms in the barracks, occupied by the cadets, exhibit a gratifying appearance of neatness and order, while, at the same time, they give rise to regret on account of the inadequate accommodation which they offer. The mess table is well supplied with plain, but good and wholesome food. In the event of sickness, which the board are happy to find has been lately of rare occurrence, suitable and comfortable accommodations are provided at the hospital, with the best medical attendance.

The board directed an inquiry to be instituted, with as much minuteness as circumstances would admit, into the fiscal concerns of the institution. The result, which will be found fully detailed in one of the reports sent herewith, is, that the accounts are kept in a correct and satisfactory manner; that the expenditures are made in accordance with the appropriations; and that a proper attention is paid to economy in the expenses of every kind. To prevent extravagance in the cadets, there is a regulation which prohibits to them the possession of money, or the use of it, or expenditure of it, except with the consent of the superintendent, who stands, with regard to them, in the place of a parent, and who, it is believed, exercises his authority with enlightened discretion.

The whole investigations of the board lead them to the conclusion that the Military Academy is the most valuable and essential part of the army establishment of the United States; that, at a cost so low as not to exceed that of a second rate man-of-war, it prepares, and can spread over the whole country, officers instructed, and capable of giving instruction, in the military art; and thus, without the danger arising to liberty from large standing armies in time of peace, enables the government to fulfil the duty which the constitution so solemnly enjoins, of "providing for the common defence;" and, lastly, that if our young citizens were commissioned in the army as lieutenants, in the first instance, as they must be if this institution be abolished, they could not obtain, in four years, even the same military knowledge as the cadets, while their probation and education would be far more expensive to the country.

G. VAN SCHOOHOVEN, *President.*

ALVIN BRONSON,	ACHILLE MURAT,
JAMES HOOKER,	W. P. DUVAL,
CHARLES B. PENROSE,	WRIGHT C. STANLEY,
H. P. COMINGE,	PHILIP LINDSLEY,
JOHN T ANDERSON,	J. L. SMITH, *Capt. of Eng'rs.*
R M. PATTERSON,	JAMES LATIMER, Jr.
	T. B. DALLAS, *Secretary.*

The undersigned freely subscribe to the within report, without expressing an opinion with regard to the last paragraph.

WM. SMYTH.
J. W. SCOTT.

The undersigned, having been invited to be present, as a visiter, at the general examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, can, with the greatest pleasure, bear testimony to the proficiency, generally, of the pupils in the various departments of learning, both military and scientific, which have occupied their attention; but, in con

forming to the letter of instructions forwarded to him by the honorable the Secretary of War, which is as follows: "The object of this regulation is, that the War Department may be correctly informed of the condition and management of all the concerns of the academy; it is, therefore, desired, in conjunction with the other members of the board, that your inquiries may be directed to a full and free investigation in regard to the course of instruction, both military and scientific; to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution; for which purpose every facility will be afforded by the Superintendent. The result of your observations, with any suggestions for the improvement of the academy, will be communicated to this department"—feels it to be his duty without an utter abandonment of opinions long since formed, and deliberately entertained and expressed for years, but with great deference to the opinions of other members of the board, to dissent for some of the views contained in the general report which has been submitted by the Military Committee.

Deeming it unnecessary to inquire whether a military academy is necessary and proper for the existence or support of a free republican government, where every citizen will be, at all times, ready to stand forth in defence of the liberty and independence of his country, the undersigned will proceed simply to make a few observations, which, he thinks, may justly be presented, with regard to the administration, and as suggestions for the improvement of this establishment.

By reference to the history of the military school at West Point, it is worthy of remark that, in the early usage of the government of the institution, the pupils were selected mostly from the indigent sons of that class of revolutionary worthies who had shed their blood in defence of our national rights and independence. It would seem, then, that this institution was principally designed, by its founders, for the education of indigent and meritorious young men. A list of those, however, who have been admitted as cadets, shows, conclusively, that a large proportion of them have been drawn from the rich, the influential, and the wealty classes of the community; and this, doubtless, may be attributed to the power of nomination and selection being lodged in the hands of Senators and Representatives.

That such a mode of recommendation and selection is every way objectionable and unjust, there certainly can be but one opinion among men of candid and impartial minds; to say nothing of the bad policy of educating and rearing up, either for the army or for the walks of civil life, the sons and relatives of the rich and powerful at the *public expense.*

An institution, supported by the funds of the national government, which closes its doors to any class of merit, however friendless and indigent, seems to the undersigned to be unequal and partial in its operations, inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our liberal institutions, anti-republican in its tendency, and should not be tolerated.

Another and most important objection is the *exclusive privilege* to which its graduates are entitled, of being promoted to stations in the army, while other individuals in society, who have not had the advantages (free of expense) of instruction at this Military Academy, though their talents and qualifications may be sufficient, and in every way equal to those of the cadets, are entirely excluded.

The undersigned has thus briefly and candidly sketched some of the objections which, it seems to him, must occur to the mind of every one to the administration of this establishment. Nor is he singular in these views. The people of the State of Ohio, of which he has long been an humble citizen, have been led to examine into the merits of this institution, and have, unless he is greatly deceived, very distinctly declared their opinions, not only through their legislative body, but by an expression of public meetings of intelligent and respectable citizens, against the *expediency* as well as constitutionality of this seminary,

It is not the province of the undersigned to suggest the remedy: that rests with the Congress of the United States, and not with the Board of Visiters. But he believes that nothing, *at present*, can have a tendency to allay the well-grounded objections and prejudices against this establishment, until merit and talents, and not the influence of wealth, or of personal or of political *favoritism*, shall be the tests of admission.

JOHN HAMM, *of Ohio.*

WEST POINT, N. Y, *June* 16, 1834.

The Committee on Fiscal Concerns report:

That, in the discharge of the duties assigned to them, they have examined, with as much minuteness as circumstances would admit, the accounts of the institution, and they take pleasure in saying that the result of their investigations has been highly satisfactory

The committee directed their attention to three points involved in the resolution under which they were appointed 1st. To inspect the accounts of the institution, so far as to see that they are kept in a correct and satisfactory manner. 2d. That the expenditures are made in accordance with the appropriations. 3d. That attention is paid to economy in the expenses of every kind.

Heretofore, two separate appropriations under different heads, for the support of the Military Academy, have been made by Congress. The one is embraced under the item "for the pay of the army, and subsistence of officers," for which the appropriation is general, and does not discriminate the amount appropriated for the pay and subsistence of the cadets from the pay and subsistence of the residue of the army, but the whole is included in one general item. This fund is disbursed by the paymaster stationed at West Point, who by "the regulations," is "treasurer of the cadets." The amount of this fund annually expended, including the pay of the professors, has been estimated at $93,566 52 cents, and this may be safely considered a fair estimate of the annual expense of the institution for this branch of expenditure.

The other appropriation for the support of the institution is made for the Military Academy, and is specifically appropriated to the different objects of expenditure connected with the institution. These are, usually, for fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage, for repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, &c., for the pay of adjutant and quartermasters' clerks, for increase and expenses of the library, for philosophical apparatus, for models for the department of engineering, for models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, miscellaneous items, and incidental expens-

es of the academy, and for defraying the expense of the Board of Visiters at West Point.

The annual amount appropriated under this head, for four years, terminating with the year 1833, has varied from $23,439 to $36,765 per annum, the latter sum including an appropriation of $16.000 for the erection of a chapel and a building for military exercises, which, being inadequate to these objects, remains unexpended.

Your committee investigated the accounts of the treasurer and of the quartermaster, which are kept in a correct and satisfactory manner, exhibiting in a tabular form the entire expenditure for a giving period, arranged under appropriate heads, each item of which is supported by a voucher, without which the accounts would not be passed by the accounting department.

The expenditures are made in strict accordance with the appropriations, and the entire fiscal arrangements of the institution challenge the unqualified approbation of the most rigid scrutiny.

The third branch of investigation referred to your committee is one of unusual importance. It presents the inquiry "whether proper attention is paid to economy in the expenses of every kind" of the institution. It involves the personal expenses of the cadet, and the general expenditures of the academy.

The regulations which prohibit to the cadet the possession or use of money, or the expenditure of it, except with the consent of the superintendent, who is placed *in loco parentis*, and exercises this important power with enlightened discretion, cannot be too highly commended, or too scrupulously adhered to.

The pay and subsistence of the cadet is $16 per month, and two rations, equal to $12, making together $28. To carry into effect the important regulation referred to, each cadet provides a check book, which is ruled and arranged in tabular form, so as to exhibit in one view the expenditures of each period of two months, at the head of which are placed those charges which are regular, fixed, and always uniform. When the cadet wishes to obtain any article, he must apply to the superintendent, who, if he consent, indicates it by writing in the opposite column, upon which the article is furnished to the cadet, and the charge is entered by the person furnishing it in another column. The entries in this check-book are constantly exhibited to the superintendent, and are the vouchers upon which the treasurer pays to the persons who furnish the cadets, the amounts which may be due to them.

It is manifest, that while this mode of keeping the accounts is perfectly simple, and readily understood, it is admirably calculated to secure the cadet from all imposition, and conduces to the strictest economy in his expenses, since he it constantly reminded, by a reference to his check-book, of the extent of his income, and the objects to which prudence requires he should appropriate it; and besides this, it gives to the cadet the habit of keeping accounts of his expenses, so essential to secure a high character in the profession for which he is destined, or in the discharge of the various honorable employments in civil life, for which he is so well fitted by the education he receives at the Military Academy.

This habit of economy, which so much depends upon a habitual attention to accounts, teaches that prudence in affairs without which all other

attainments are obscured, or rendered wholly useless, and without which men are but little suited for the simplicity and salutary equality which is not only taught by, but practically results from, our institutions. And your committee have found, on this account, much to admire and commend in the fiscal arrangements to regulate the expenses of the cadets.

There can be no better evidence of the attention to economy in the general expenses of the institution, on the part of the gentlemen charged with the important duty of administering its concerns, than is disclosed by the fact that, independent of the sum of $16,000, already referred to as unexpended, the accounts for the last four years, terminating on the first of January of the current year, show an unexpended balance of $3,764 87½.

It will be perceived that the annual amount expended for the pay of professors, and the pay and subsistence of the cadets, is estimated to average $93,566 52; to which, if we add the amount of the expenditures for academic purposes, (which, taken the mean of the last four years, may be estimated at about $23,500, exclusive of the unexpended appropriation for the erection of a chapel and building for exercise,) equal to $117,166 52, and we have the annual average expenditure of the institution for the last four years. This too, embraces a large sum which has been expended for the gradual increase of the library, the philosophical apparatus, and mathematical instruments, &c., &c., belonging to the institution, a charge which, as these departments become more perfect, will annually diminish. When it is considered that this national institution assembles from all parts of our extended country the youth of every State in the Union, who here receive instruction from a common *alma mater*, and that alma mater their country, and that this is calculated to inspire them with feelings of personal and patriotic affection, connecting more closely the bonds of common union; when it is considered that they carry with them these feelings in the army, where they may become the gallant defenders of that very country, to every part of which they owe so much; when it is considered that at this institution two hundred and fifty cadets are annually taught, and acquire an extraordinary proficiency in the useful and exact sciences, now mainly instrumental in the successful prosecution of the great work of internal improvement to which almost every State in the Union is turning its attention, and in which, should the cadets of the Military Academy be employed, they would so richly repay, independent of every other consideration, the amount expended for their education; when all these things are considered, your committee cannot avoid the conclusion, that the amount annually expended for this institution is not only consistent with enlightened economy, but that it is to be regretted that the number of cadets now allowed by law is not greater, so that the benefits of the institution might be more generally extended.

Your committee approve of the policy which prevented the expenditure of the $16,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of a chapel and a building for military exercises, so much wanted for the institution This sum they consider insufficient for the purpose for which it was destined; and they are fully of opinion that the most salutary economy which the government can exercise on this subject, is that which, while it requires the utmost exactness in accounts and contracts, and

the greatest prudence in the expenditure of money, admits an expenditure fully sufficient to carry into effect the great design of making this institution worthy of the age, and worthy of the country, upon which it is calculated, if properly regulated, to confer so many benefits.

By reference to "the regulations," it will be ascertained that each cadet, upon entering the institution, is required to furnish himself with certain articles of furniture and clothing, necessary for his comfort and health. The amount which he is thus required to expend up n entering the institution, is about $75. Your committee have ascertained that very many cadets do not bring with them, when they come to the institution, money for this purpose. In such case the cadet is forced to contract debts in anticipation of his pay, to an amount which must occasion him much embarrassment and difficulty; and, besides, should he be so unfortunate as not to pass at the January examination, he is without the means of returning to his place of residence.

It is much to be regretted that parents and guardians should not more generally attend to this. Your committee think it right to bring the subject to the view of the board, so that it may, if the board should consider it proper, be made the foundation of a recommendation to the War Department, that each parent or guardian of a cadet, who is previously appointed, should be informed of the importance of sending, for his son or ward, to the Superintendent, a sum sufficient to meet the expenditure referred to. Perhaps it would be always best to send this money directly to the Superintendent, so as to avoid any improvidence on the part of the cadet.

Among the inquiries which engaged the attention of the committee, were the personal expenses of the cadets, with a view to consider whether some reduction in them could not be effected. The committee were satisfied that the amount now appropriated for the pay and subsistence of the cadet is barely sufficient to maintain him. There is no item of expense incurred by the cadet, in which it appears a reduction could be made, unless it should be in the item of board, which is charged to the cadet at $10 per month. Comparing this with the expense of boarding in other literary and scientific institutions in our country, the committee have been induced to suggest the inquiry whether the charge for board might not be reduced without injustice to any one.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, *Chairman of Committee.*

An Act to increase and regulate the pay of the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the army

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall receive the appointment of assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have been examined and approved by an army medical board, to consist of not less than three surgeons or assistant surgeons, who shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War; and no person shall receive the appointment of surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have served at least five years as as an assistant surgeon, and unless, also, he shall have been examined by an army medical board, constituted as aforesaid.

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the surgeons in the army of

the United States, shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a major; and the assistant surgeons, who shall have served five years, shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a captain; and those who shall have served less than five years, the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant; and that said assistant surgeons shall be entitled to receive the same allowance for forage as they are at present entitled to.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surgeon and assistant surgeon, who shall have served faithfully ten years in these grades, respectively, shall be entitled to receive an increase of rations, per day, equal to the number of rations to which he may be entitled under this act. [*Approved 30th June*, 1834.]

An Act to provide for the payment of claims, for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory.

[SEC. 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any officer, field or staff, volunteer, ranger, cavalry, or other persons engaged in the service of the United States in the late campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois, and Michigan Territory, who have sustained damage without any fault or negligence on their part, respectively, by the loss of a horse, or necessary equipage in battle, or by the loss of a horse that was wounded in battle, and afterwards died of said wound while in the service, or who has sustained damage by the reason of the loss of any horse which, in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, while engaged in said service, died, or was unavoidably abandoned and lost, or who has sustained damage by reason of the loss of any horse, because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do military duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof: *Provided*, That if any payment shall have been made to any officer, soldier or other person as aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death or abandonment of said horse, said amount shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless said officer or soldier or other person shall have satisfied the paymaster at the time he made the payment, or shall hereafter shew by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time such officer, soldier, or other person, served on foot: *And provided, also*, That if any payment shall have been made, to any officer or soldier on account of clothing, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse and accoutrements: *And provided, further*, That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this section until the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit of, shall be produced before the accounting officer shewing the number of horses lost, in manner aforesaid, the time when lost, and the name of the owner.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, in the Indian wars aforesaid, has acted in the military service of the United States as a volunteer or draughted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained damage by the capture, or destruction of the same, without any fault or negli-

gence on his part, or who has lost the same by reason of his being wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any minor has been engaged in the military service as aforesaid, during the Indian wars as aforesaid, and was provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements by his parent or guardian, and has since deceased, without paying for said property, and the same was lost, captured, destroyed or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof, that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury shall adjudicate and decide such claims as may be presented against the United States, under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That every claim which exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars, instead of deciding the same, the said Third Auditor shall report the whole of the proof to Congress at its next session after taking and closing such proof; and he shall have power by constituting a commission or otherwise, to take testimony in any case where he shall think the interest of the United States require further testimony to be taken.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any sum of money to any amount not exceeding two hundred dollars so allowed by said Third Auditor shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. [*Approved, June* 30, 1834.]

Resolution, manifesting the sensibility of the two houses of Congress and of the Nation, on the occasion of the decease of General Lafayette.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress have received with the profoundest sensibility, intelligence of the death of General Lafayette, the friend of the United States, the friend of Washington, and the friend of liberty.

2. *And be it further resolved*, That the sacrifices and efforts of this illustrious person, in the cause of our country during her struggle for independence, and the affectionate interest which he has at all times manifested for the success of her political institutions, claim from the Government and People of the United States, an expression of condolence for his loss, veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services.

3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to George Washington Lafayette, and the other members of his family, assuring them of the condolence of this whole Nation in their irreparable bereavement.

4. *And be it further resolved*, That the members of the two Houses of Congress will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the People of the United States to wear a similar badge for the same period.

5. *And be it further resolved*, That the Halls of the Houses be dressed in mourning for the residue of the session.

6 *And be it further resolved*, That John Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of Gen. Lafayette, before the two Houses of Congress at the next session. [*Approved, June* 26, 1834.]

THE NAVY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *November* 29, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

SIR, In laying before you, at this time, a succinct view of the condition of our navy, and its operations during the past year, it affords me great pleasure to state that its gradual increase and improvement are such as might have been anticipated from the ample means for that purpose which have been afforded by the liberal policy of Congress.

All the services required of our naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce has been protected in the remote as well as the neighboring seas; our national character has been sustained at home and abroad, while a large portion of our naval officers, seamen, and marines, have been kept in active service, under a strict discipline, calculated to fit them for all the duties which may be required of them, whether in defending our property on the ocean from pirates or open enemies, our shores from hostile aggression, or our flag from insult.

An inspection of our navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, made in August and September last, in company with the Commissioners of the Navy Board, has afforded me the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require.

The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with despatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest to prevent decay

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of $1,527,640 will be required—of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost $1,362,000, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission; in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our vessels in commission during the past year have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean.

The ship of the line Delaware, the frigates United States and Constellation, the sloop of war John Adams, and the schooner Shark, have been thus employed in the Mediterranean; and the frigate Potomac, after her return from the Pacific and Indian Oceans, was repaired, and sailed on the 20th of last month to join the Mediterranean squadron,

from which the frigate Constellation had been ordered to return. This frigate arrived at Norfolk on the 20th instant. The sloop of war John Adams returned to the United States in February from the Mediterranean, and sailed again for that station in August last, after receiving necessary repairs.

On the West India station, the sloops of war Vandalia, St. Louis, and Falmouth, and the schooners Grampus and Experiment have been employed. The St. Louis returned to Norfolk in July last, where she has been repaired, and from whence she sailed on the 14th instant to resume her station in the West Indies. The Vandalia returned in August last to Norfolk, where she is undergoing considerable repairs, which, it is believed, will be completed early next month, when she will return to the West India squadron.

The sloops of war Natchez, Ontario, Erie, Lexington, and Peacock, and the schooners Enterprise and Boxer, composed our squadron on the coast of Brazil. The Erie did not sail for this station until August last. The Lexington returned to the United States in April, and the Peacock in May last. The Enterprise returned in April, and sailed again for the Brazilian station in July last, in which month the Boxer returned to the United States, and, after being repaired, sailed for the Pacific. The Peacock is now undergoing considerable repairs, and is expected to be ready for sea early in February next.

For our station in the Pacific, the frigate Brandywine sailed on the 2d of June last, to co-operate with the sloops of war Fairfield and Vincennes, and the schooner Dolphin, and with the Boxer, now on her way to that station, from which the Falmouth returned on the 1st of February, and, after having been repaired, sailed for the West India station, in March last.

Our naval force, consisting of commission and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,283; making a total of 7,355.

The dry docks at Boston and Norfolk have fully answered the most sanguine expectations that were formed of their usefulness. They are now deemed indispensable to a speedy and economical repair of our large vessels. But the two already finished are not sufficient for the purposes of our navy. An additional dry dock, at some intermediate point between Boston and Norfolk, would greatly promote the purposes for which our navy is established and maintained. As a site for such additional dry dock, the harbor of New York presents greater advantages than are to be found in any other situation; among which may be enumerated the great commerce of the place, the facilities which the city of New York affords for recruiting seamen, and for procuring all materials, as well as for employing skilful mechanics and laborers necessary for repairing vessels.

The experience acquired in making the two dry docks already finished, cannot fail to be of great advantage in the construction of a third.

I would respectfully repeat a recommendation of my predecessor, that authority be given to construct two or three steam batteries, as the means of testing the application of steam to the purposes of national defence.

It can hardly be doubted that the power of steam is soon to produce as great a revolution in the defence of rivers, bays, coasts, and harbors, as it has already done in the commerce, intercourse, and business of all classes of men in Europe as well as America. This subject has already attracted the attention of the maritime Powers of Europe ; and our honor as well as safety requires that no nation, whose fleets may come in conflict with ours, should be in advance of us in the science and application of this power, upon which the success of our future wars with them may depend.

Should the power of steam, as a means of defence, produce all the effects that may be justly anticipated, it will diminish, in some instances, the necessity of permanent fortifications on our coasts, by substituting those which may be moved from place to place as they may be wanted, and in our own waters become the formidable engines of attack as well as defence. The heavy and cumbrous steam vessels and batteries, with their necessary apparatus and supplies, which may be brought into action with the most powerful effect by a nation near its own shores and harbors, cannot be transported over distant seas and oceans for the purpose of attacking its enemies. Should, therefore, the application of steam become a part of the system of maritime war, it is a consolation to reflect that it will greatly diminish the frequency as well as horrors of such war, inasmuch as it will hold out much greater advantages to the defending than to the attacking party, and take from the aggressor in a great degree his hope of success, and, of course, his motive for action.

I can add nothing to what has been frequently urged in favor of a peace establishment for our navy ; but must be permitted to state what has often before been stated, that the compensation of the commanders of our ships on foreign stations is altogether inadequate to an honorable discharge of their duties. They are compelled to incur expenses beyond the amount of their pay and rations, or decline to receive and return civilities uniformly offered to them on such stations, and upon which our friendly relations with foreign nations may, in some degree, depend.

The course pursued by our officers, under such circumstances, has been such as national as well as professional pride has dictated ; and, of course, they frequently return from their tours of service deeply in debt ; one evil consequence of which is, that it adds to the inducements of our officers to prefer service on our home stations to service at sea ; whereas the pecuniary consideration should always be in favor of the sea service.

Much inconvenience frequently arises from a want of power to make transfers of materials purchased for the navy, under certain appropriations, to the purposes of other appropriations, under which they are more immediately wanted. A power to make such transfers, guarded by limitations similar to those imposed upon the power of making transfers of money from certain appropriations to others, would save much time and expense in the building and repairing of our ships.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, for the better organization of the United States marine corps, the appointments of officers authorized by the same have been made ; and the additional number of privates required will be recruited with all convenient despatch.

So much of the military regulations, for the discipline of the marine

corps, as were in force at the passing of the act, and not inconsistent with the same, will continue in force until superseded by regulations which shall be prescribed in conformity with the provisions of the eighth section of that act.

It is believed that the discipline and harmony of the officers and men of the navy proper, and of the marine corps, will be promoted by placing the marine barracks without the bounds of the different navy yards with which they may be connected. This arrangement would create but little additional expense to the government. The marine barracks at Portsmouth, should it be thought proper to retain them as such, are at a sufficient distance, and might be easily separated from that part of the navy yard in which ships are built and repaired, and in which are placed the workshops and stores of that station.

The marine barracks at Boston are within the bounds of the navy yard, but so decayed and dilapidated as not to be worth repairing, and they occupy a space designated for another purpose in the yard. A situation for barracks, sufficiently near the yard, it is said, can be procured upon reasonable terms.

The marine barracks at the navy yard at New York were condemned in 1826, as unworthy of repair. The officers attached to this station have been allowed house rent in lieu of quarters. An appropriation of $30,000 has been made for the erection of marine barracks at that station, and $6,000 for the purchase of a site for the same: but, as yet, the site has not been purchased, nor selected.

At Philadelphia the barracks are within the navy yard, but unfit for use as such. It will be necessary to construct new barracks at that station.

At Washington, the barracks are not within the bounds of the navy yard.

At Norfolk the barracks are within the bounds of the navy yard, but inadequate to the accommodation of the force required there. Besides, they are much out of repair; and the commanding officer has been necessarily allowed house rent in lieu of quarters.

At Pensacola, no permanent marine barracks have been prepared. The officers have been allowed house rent, and the men have occupied temporary buildings. It is proper here to observe that the plans of the navy yards, prepared and approved under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy, make no provision for barracks within the navy yards, except at Portsmouth.

Under the first section of the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, passed the 30th of June last, fourteen pensions to widows have been renewed, and thirty-seven original pensions have been granted, in pursuance of the provisions of that act. These constitute a heavy charge upon that fund, and require for their payment, annually, the sum of $16,062.

Under the second section of that act, the sum of $141,303 80 has been reimbursed to the fund for the cost of the stock of the Bank of Columbia, heretofore purchased by the commissioners of the fund, with interest thereon from the period at which said bank ceased to pay interest to the time of reimbursement. One hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred dollars of the amount has been vested in the stock of the Bank of

the United States, as authorized by the act of Congress of the 10th July, 1832 The state of this fund will appear by documents annexed.

The number of invalid pensioners is two hundred and eighty seven. Should all of them claim, which is improbable, the amount required for their annual payment will be $23,321.

The number of widow pensioners, including those under the act of the 30th of June last, is one hundred and nine; and the amount required for their annual payment is $24,023—making the annual charge, according to the present pension roll, $47,254.

From the account of stocks, hereunto annexed, it will appear that the income of the fund arising from those stocks, and others to be purchased by excess of money on hand, will be about $70,000 per annum. It is believed, therefore, that the fund will be sufficient for all the ascertained claims upon it, under existing laws; and the surplus of next year, which may be estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, will, it is presumed, be enough to meet the ordinary increase of pensions for several years.

Of the privateer pension fund, the act of Congress of the 19th of June last, revived five years' pensions to widows of officers, seamen, and marines, slain or lost on board of private armed vessels.

In twenty eight cases brought to the notice of this department under this act, more than five years had elapsed from the date when their former pensions expired They being sustained by satisfactory proof, were settled in the office of the Fourth Auditor, and the accounts certified by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The amount to pay these accounts was $15,480. Under the act, twenty six pensions were renewed; of which, one expired on the 10th day of October last, and one on the 28th instant. One will expire on the 4th of March, four on the 1st of February, and nineteen on the 1st of January, in the year 1835 The payments on these, to the 1st of July last, amounted to $11,995 20; and the sum required, to complete five years' pension to each, will be $1,320 80

In addition to the above, there are thirty-four invalid pensioners on the roll, and the sum necessary to pay them will be $3,016 00 per annum.

It will be seen in the annexed statement that the amount in the Treasury on the 1st instant, to the credit of the fund, was $ 1,261 46
Stock owned by the fund - - - - - 15,567 05

Total, - $16,828 51

After paying the claims that have as yet been preferred under the act of the 19th June last, and it is believed that but few additional claims under the act can now be brought forward, it is estimated that the fund will be sufficient to pay, for four or five years, all the invalid pensions now chargeable to it.

From the statement annexed, it will appear that the amount to the credit of the navy hospital fund, on the first instant, was $35,559 04. The increase of the fund arising from deductions in the settlement of accounts in the Fourth Auditor's office will be nearly $16,000 per annum. The expenditures for several years will probably not exceed $13,000 per annum. This will leave balances not wanted for current expenses. The

propriety of authorizing by law, the investment of such balances in some well secured, productive stock, is respectfully suggested.

By the statement hereunto annexed, it appears that, of the appropriations heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains in the Treasury a balance of $14,213 91. It is not believed that any further appropriation for this purpose is necessary at this time.

It will be perceived, by the estimates, that nothing is asked on account of the contingent expenses of the Secretary's office of this department A proper degree of economy has rendered any appropriation for those expenses for the ensuing year unnecessary. This circumstance affords me an apology for stating that some of the officers connected with this department do not receive an adequate compensation for their services.

The chief clerk of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, and the warrant clerk, and the clerk keeping the register of correspondence of this department, perform arduous duties, which require talent and experience. Their salaries, respectively, are less than are paid in other departments for services of no greater difficulty and responsibility than theirs, and are inadequate to the decent support of themselves and families.

An estimate for an increase of $100 to the salary of the first, so as to make it $1,700 per annum, and of $400 to the latter, so as to make them $1 400 to each, is respectfully submitted.

The salaries of the chief clerks of the commandants of the navy yards at Boston, New York, Washington, and Norfolk, are evidently below what may be considered a fair compensation for their services. I therefore solicit a small increase of $150 to their salaries respectively, so as to make them $900 each, as stated in the estimates.

The superintendent of the southwest Executive building receives at present but $250, and the two watchmen for the same but $300 each, per annum. It is respectfully recommended that an increase of $250 be made to the salary of the superintendent, and of $200 to the salaries of each of the watchmen.

In the report of my predecessor, of the 30th of November last, an estimate of the expense of purchasing and maintaining a lithographic press was submitted, as a means of procuring charts and blank forms for this department, as well as for the several navy yards and vessels in commission, as also for the purpose of multiplying copies of drawings connected with the survey of the coast. As, in my opinion, the employment of such a press would be a saving of time and money, in the duties now performed by clerks and draughtsmen in this department, and the branches of service connected with it, I respectfully renew the application for the necessary appropriation for this press; and annex hereto copies of the letters of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, and of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, jr., heretofore laid before Congress, in favor of this application.

The charge of the coast survey, now under the superintendence of Mr. Hassler, was, on the 11th day of March last, transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department, to which it was thought more properly to belong.

I have found this arrangement very onerous, as it imposed upon me new duties, which could not be performed without a careful exami

nation of the accounts of what had heretofore been done on the survey, contained in a voluminous correspondence between the Treasury Department and the superintendent. This arrangement also caused a short interruption in the progress of the work, but which has, nevertheless, been prosecuted with diligence and zeal by those employed in it.

The report of Mr. Hassler, of the 17th of May last, and his supplementary report of the 11th of last month, with the maps, draughts, and sketches accompanying the same, herewith transmitted, show the progress already made in this work under the law of 1832, and its connexion with the progress made in the same in the year 1817.

The situation of the base line on the south side of Long Island has been most fortunately selected. As any error in this line would be attended with corresponding errors in the whole work depending upon the same, the utmost care has been taken to have it measured with the greatest possible accuracy.

From what has been done in this survey we may reasonably hope that this important work will advance with all the aid which science, skill, and industry, can give it, and in a manner as honorable to the government under whose auspices it was begun, and has been continued, as it will be useful to the present and to future ages.

The information wanted for accurate and detailed estimates of the necessary appropriations for the continuance of the coast survey cannot easily be obtained until further experience shall enable the officers engaged in it to introduce more system in the detail of duties and expenditures in their work than they have heretofore been able to do.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose the past year, and it is believed that an equal sum will be wanted for the ensuing year, as stated in the estimates.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine," preparations have been made for testing certain proposed improvements in steam boilers; but no such experiments have been exhibited or communicated to this department, that could properly form the subject of a report.

Since the last annual report from this department, the Legislature of Pennsylvania have, by their act of the 10th day of April last, ceded to the United States the jurisdiction over the territory now in their possession in the county of Philadelphia, and occupied for the purpose of a naval asylum for sick and disabled seamen, so long as the same shall be used by the government of the United States for that purpose, with a reservation of the right to lay out a certain street, called Sutherland avenue, through the western part of said ceded territory; and with a proviso that all process, civil and criminal, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall extend into, and be effected within, such territory.

The necessary references to papers and documents connected with this report will be found in a schedule hereunto annexed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient, humble servant,

MAHLON DICKERSON.

VESSELS IN ORDINARY..*October* 1, 1834.

AT PORTSMOUTH, N H.—*Concord*, sloop of war, requires to be coppered, and other slight repairs. *Lexington*, sloop of war, requires considerable repairs.

AT CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—*Columbus*, ship of the line, requires large repairs. *Independence*, ship of the line, requires very large repairs. *Constitution*, frigate, in good order. *Boston*, sloop of war, requires new coppering, and other slight repairs

AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.—*Washington*, ship of the line, requires very large repairs. *Franklin*, ship of the line, requires very large repairs. *Ohio*, hull requires extensive repairs ; few of her equipments have ever been provided. *Hudson*, frigate, doubtful if fit for sea service—is used as a receiving vessel. *Peacock*, sloop of war, requires considerable repairs and coppering.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.—*Cyane*, sloop of war, condemned for sea service, to be used as a receiving vessel. *Warren*, sloop of war, requires slight repairs. *Sea Gull*, old steam vessel, decayed, unfit for service ; her sale is recommended.

AT GOSPORT, VA.—*North Carolina*, ship of the line requires middling repairs and coppering. *Guerriere*, frigate, requires very large repairs or to be rebuilt. *Java*, frigate, unfit for sea service ; she is used as a receiving vessel.

VESSELS ON THE STOCKS.

Those building under the law for the gradual increase of the navy, are distributed as follows :

At *Portsmouth*, N. H. one ship of the line; one frigate. At *Charlestown*, Mass. two ships of the line ; one frigate At *Brooklyn*, N. Y two frigates At *Philadelphia*, one ship of the line ; one frigate. At *Washington*, one frigate. At *Gosport*, Va. one ship of the line ; one frigate.

All these vessels are under cover, and in a good state of preservation.

A frigate is also building at Gosport, Virginia, to replace the Macedonian, under a special act of Congress, approved 10th July, 1832.

General statement of the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the laws for the gradual increase of the navy, approved 29th of April, 1816, and 3d March, 1821.

Under the provisions of the acts, the ships of the line Columbus, North Carolina, and Delaware, were built and equipped for service some years since.

The ship of the line Ohio, was launched, but has never been equipped.

The frigates Brandywine, and Potomac, have been equipped and employed.

Five ships of the line and seven frigates remain upon the stocks in the different yards, all under tight houses, and in a good state of preservation They are so far advanced that they may be equipped as soon as crews could be collected for them. There are also many valuable materials on hand at the several yards, belonging to this appropriation, preparatory to the completion and equipment of the vessels ; but the amount remaining in the Treasury, $186,613 19, would be insufficient

to supply the probable deficiency, as stated in a letter from the board to the Secretary of the Navy of the 19th June last; but, if the services of these vessels are not expected to be soon required, no immediate appropriation will be necessary for them.

The vessels which have not yet been launched are at the following navy yards, viz.

At Portsmouth, N. H., one ship of the line, and one frigate.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts, two ships of the line, and one frigate.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., two frigates.

At Philadelphia, one ship of the line, and one frigate.

At Washington, one frigate.

At Gosport, Virginia, one ship of the line, and one frigate.

General statement of the measures which have been adopted under the acts of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy, approved 3d March, 1827, and 2d March, 1833.

Live oak frame timber has been delivered under contracts, at the respective navy yards, as follows, viz.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts, for two ships of the line, two frigates, and one sloop of war.

At Brooklyn, New York, for one frigate.

At Philadelphia, for two frigates, and one sloop of war.

At Washington, for one frigate, and one sloop of war, together with part of the frame for another sloop of war.

At Gosport, Virginia, for two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war.

A contract has been made for the frame timber of a frigate, and a sloop of war, at the navy yard near Portsmouth, New Hampshire; of which about 17,304 feet have been delivered for the frigate, and about 8,284 feet for the sloop of war.

Upon a contract for the delivery of the frame of a ship of the line at Brooklyn, New York, none has been delivered, and there is reason to fear that it may be necessary to resort to legal means to obtain a performance of the contract.

The total quantity of live oak timber on hand, under this appropriation, on the 1st Oct, 1834, was 397,906 cubic feet, which cost $492,030 45

There have also been procured, and there were on hand at the above date, the following quantities of other timber:

Of white oak timber, 244,998 cubic feet, which cost	$81,150 74
Of white oak plank, 268,929 superficial feet, which cost	13,957 94
Of yellow pine timber, for plank, 217,182 cubic feet, which cost	74,328 19
Of yellow pine timber, for masts and spars, 57,730 cubic feet, which cost	35,750 37
Of white oak knees, 6,253 in number, which cost	32,852 64
Making a total cost of	$238,039 88

The expenditure for labor, in receiving and stowing materials, and for other purposes not herein otherwise enumerated, up to the 1st October, has been about $138,994 32.

Of the two dry docks authorized, both were so far completed as to be available before the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The one at Charlestown was transferred from the charge of the constructing engineer, to that of the commandant of the yard, on the 9th September, 1833, and the total cost was $677,089 78.

That at Gosport, Virginia, was transferred to the charge of the commandant of that yard on the 15th of March, 1834, and the cost to that time had been $962,459 19. Some parts of its dependencies were not then fully completed; and there has been since expended the sum of $11,897 50, which makes the total cost to the 1st of October, 1834, equal to $974,356 69

Five buildings for the protection of materials have been built and paid for from this appropriation, at a cost of $136,128 34; and some other expenditures for similar purposes have also been made at New York and Philadelphia at a further expense of about $7,380, making a total for building and preserving materials of about $143,508 84.

Attention has also been given to the selection of public lands, and to other measures for the preservation and cultivation of live oak trees, and an expense has been incurred amounting to about $66,983 84 in the whole; but this subject has been so recently placed under the immediate charge of the board, that they are unable to present any detailed statement upon it.

Offers have been recently accepted, and contracts will be soon made for the white oak and yellow pine timber which is required to complete the hulls of all the vessels for which frames are provided, and for the iron and copper which will be necessary for the same purpose.

It is intended to make early arrangements for procuring materials for the steam vessels authorized by the act, the board having hitherto delayed action upon this subject for the purpose of obtaining information on some important points.

The amounts which have been appropriated, and which are available to the close of the present year, are $4,000,000, and of this sum there remained in the Treasury and in the hands of the navy agents on the 1st of October, 1834, the sum of $1,278,995 70.

The contracts about to be entered into for timber, iron, and copper, will amount to about $745,500; the amounts required to meet existing contracts to about $97,500; leaving, of the amount already appropriated, about $435,995 for the steam vessels, and for the purchase of other materials, and their preservation.

NAVY PENSION FUND.

Stocks owned by the Navy Pension Fund, on the 1st of November, 1834.

United States Bank stock,	$601,300 00
Pennsylvania 5 per cents.,	212,469 16
Maryland 5 per cents.,	140,220 72
Stock of the city of Cincinnati 5 per cents.,	100,000 00
Washington lottery stock 5 per cents.,	59,472 40
Bank of Washington stock,	14,000 00
Stock of the Union Bank of Georgetown,	15,000 00
	$1,142,462 28

PRIVATEER PENSION FUND.

On the 1st of November, 1834, the stocks owned by this fund were, of Maryland five per cents, redeemable after March 31, 1845, $10,500 00; and of the same stocks, redeemable after June 30, 1845, $5,067 05. The receipts of the fund, from interest, sales of stocks, &c., during the preceding year, amounted to $35,686 14, and the payments to $34,729 42.

ACTS IN RELATION TO THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

An act for the better organization of the United States "marine corps."

[SEC. 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That from and after the passage of this act, the marine corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, viz. one colonel commandant, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, thirteen captains, twenty, first lieutenants, twenty, second lieutenants, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major, one fife major, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, thirty drummers, thirty fifers, and one thousand privates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corps shall, at all times, be subject to, and under the laws and regulations which are, or may hereafter be, established for the better government of the navy, except when detached for service with the army by order of the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall take the oath prescribed by law, and that all enlistments shall be for the term of four years, during which period marines, so enlisted, shall be, and are hereby, exempt from all personal arrest for debt or contract.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the marine corps shall be, in relation to rank, on the same footing as officers of similar grades in the army: *Provided,* That no officer of the marine corps shall exercise command over any navy yard or vessel of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the marine corps shall be entitled to, and receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed to officers of similar grades in the infantry of the army, except the adjutant and inspector, who shall be entitled to the same pay, emoluments and allowances, as are received by the paymaster of said corps; and the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, clothing, and allowances, as they now receive.

SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That the staff of said corps shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the corps.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissions of the officers now in the marine corps shall not be vacated by this act, and that the President of the United States may during the recess of the Senate, first by promotions according to rank, and then by selections, appoint the offi-

cers hereby authorized, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such military regulations for the discipline of the marine corps, as he may, in his judgment, deem expedient.

SEC 9. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the fourth section of an act, passed the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provisions for the army of the United States, and for other purposes," or of any other act as authorizes the President to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army or of the marine corps, as shall have served ten years in any one grade, shall be, and the same hereby is, repealed; and so much of the second section of an act passed the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," as may be applicable to the clause herein above repealed, shall be, and the same hereby is, also repealed: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall affect any right already acquired by ten years' expired service to brevet rank.

SEC. 10 *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. [*Approved*, 30*th June*, 1834.]

An act making certain allowances, and granting certain arrearages to the Captains and Subalterns of the United States Corps of Marines.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the benefits of the act of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, entitled "An act giving certain compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," to the captains and subalterns of the corps of the United States marines under similar cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy may be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the department all arrearages of pay and allowances which shall be found due the said captains and subalterns of the United States corps of marines from the period at which the act of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, above referred to, went into operation, up to the passage of this act; and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[*Approved*, 30*th June*, 1834.]

An act concerning Naval Pensions, and the Navy Pension Fund.

[SEC 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all the provisions and benefits of the act of the twenty-eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, entitled, "An act further to extend the pension heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed, and who died in the naval service" be continued for another term of five years to all

those widows who have heretofore had the benefit of the same, and the same are hereby also extended to the widows of officers, seamen and marines, who have died in the naval service since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, or who may die in said service, by reason of disease contracted, or of casualties by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received while in the line of their duty, and the pensions of such widows shall commence from the passage of this act: *Provided*, That every pension hereby granted shall cease on the death or marriage of such widow.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That there be reimbursed to the navy pension fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the cost of the stock of the Bank of Columbia, heretofore purchased by the commissioners of the said fund, and which now remains unredeemed by the said bank, together with interest thereon from the period at which said bank ceased to pay interest, to the time of the reimbursement, herein directed to be made; and at the period of said reimbursement, the said stock shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Treasurer of the United States.

[*Approved, 30th June*, 1834.]

An act further to extend the term of certain pensions chargeable on the Privateer Pension Fund.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the pensions of all widows who now are or have been heretofore in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the act entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the act entitled "An act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, or either of said acts, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage made by the private armed vessels of the United States be, and the same are hereby, continued under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional terms of five years from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively: *Provided however*, That the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the privateer pension fund, and without recourse to the United States, for any deficiency which may hereafter arise thereon, if any such there be: *And provided further*, That no such pension shall be paid to any widow after her intermarriage, had or to be had. [*Approved, June 19th*, 1834.]

An act to provide for rebuilding the frigate Congress.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-

ated, to rebuild the frigate Congress; and no part of said sum shall be carried to the surplus fund, notwithstanding any general provision in any other act to the contrary. [*Approved, June 30th*, 1834.]

An act authorizing the purchase of live oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war, and for other naval purposes.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized, to direct the procurement, in the usual mode, of a live oak frame for a frigate to be called the *Paul Jones*, and a live oak frame for a sloop of war to be called the *Levant;* and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for that purpose. [*Approved, June 30th*, 1834.]

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to examine and test the steam engine devised by Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia, and to employ said Phillips, and such other persons as he may deem proper to make the experiment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a discretionary power be vested in the Secretary of the Navy to examine and test such other improvements in the same line, as may hereafter be presented, and for that purpose to employ such person or persons as he may deem proper; and that he report to Congress as soon as may be, the result of any experiment made in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and is hereby, appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy. [*Approved, June 30th*, 1834.]

An act to authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, whenever, in his opinion, the contingencies of the public service may require it, at any period between the close of the year, and the passage of the new naval appropriation bills, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service the former year to be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress previous to its adjournment. [*Approved, 30th June*, 1834.]

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Nov.* 29, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

SIR, The report which I had the honor to make on the 30th November, 1832, exhibited a balance due from this department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of $195,208 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postages was, from July 1st to December 31st, 1833,		$1,375,437 28
Compensation to postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices during the same period, amounted to	$434,628 89	
Incidental expenses of the department, during the same time, amounted to	47,797 29	
The expense for transportation of the mail from July 1st to December 31st, 1833, was	1,013,402 68	
Making the total expenses of the department for that half year,		$1,495,828 86
This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December, 1833, of		120,391 58
To this sum add the deficit existing on 1st of July, 1833,		195,208 40
And the balance of the debt against the department, beyond the amount of its available funds, was, on the 1st of January, 1834,		315,599 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in my report of last year, began to take effect; and from that period the revenues of the department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages, was, from January 1, to June 30, 1334,		$1,448,269 69
Compensation to postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices within the same period, amounted to	$461,433 64	
Incidental expenses of the department for the same period amounted to	30,300 38	
The transportation of the mail from January 1st to June 30th, 1834, amounted to	909,028 43	
Making the total expenses of the department for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1834,		1,400,762 45
This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages		

for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year, from January 1st to June 30th, 1834, of - - - - - - -	47,507 24
This sum deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834, - - - - - - - - - -	315,599 98
Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the department on the 1st of July, 1834, to - -	$268,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the account with banks was $398,616 99, against the department, consisting of loans, $275,000, and overchecks to the amount of $123.616 99. In this statement, the difference between loans and overchecks is rather nominal than essential.

When overchecks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called overchecks. In either case they are debts due from the department to banks. This amount of balance against the department has been considerably reduced since the 1st of July last. On the first day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due for loans from banks, - - -	$275.000 00
Amount of overchecks, November 1, 1834, - -	55,969 09
Making, together, the sum of - - - -	330,969 09
On the same day the balances of bank deposites in favor of the department, constituting the amount of cash on hand, amounted to - - - - -	82.031 34
Making the actual balance of the accounts with banks, against the department, on the 1st November, 1834,	$248,937 75

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, have been renewed to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section of about - - - - - - - - - - - - $120,000

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about - - - - - - - - - 59,000

Making, together, an annual saving from the 1st Jan'y next, of $179,000

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the department, it may be safely calculated that, without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the department will exceed its expenditures during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of $270,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated, with entire confidence, that, before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury, nor upon any other credit or authority,

than that of the department alone. It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the Government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the resources of the department, based upon the credit of the resources alone. The means of its liquidation within a reasonable time were always within the legal control of the department, and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the department.

In my report of November, 1833, the expense for transporting the mail, and for incidentals, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was estimated at - - - - - - - - - - $1.061,644 71
The actual expense for that period was - - - 1,061,199 97
Varying from the estimate only - - - - $444 74

The nett proceeds for postages for the year ending 30th June, 1834, were then estimated at - - - - - - $2 037,410 81
The actual nett proceeds of postages for that year were 1 927,644 44
Falling below the estimate by the sum of - - $109,766 37

Thus it appears that the expenses of the department have not essentially varied from the estimate; but the nett revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimate then made more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters. The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends in some measure to increase their correspondence; and, in addition to this, a law passed in March, 1833, extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates. The expenses for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus, the allowance to postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension,) was - $40,556 89
For the two years ending July 1st, 1834, (after the extension,) it was - - - - - - - - - - 54,158 88
Making, since the extension, an increase of - - - $13,601 99
or payment for the delivery of 680,099 free letters more than were delivered during the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at post offices where the postmasters' commissions exceed $500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowances for them are made to postmasters, as at the smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended is equal to 960,000 free letters, more than what were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension. The postage on each of these letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average it is believed, would not be less than twenty-five cents each, exclusive of

the postmasters' commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to - - - - - - - - - - $240,000 00
To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery, 13,601 99
And the increase of free letters within the last two years has actually cost the department - - - - - $253,601 99
which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the post office establishment, under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that, from the Department of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,685,235 single free letters in a year, and that by far the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance for which the highest rate of postage could be chargeable. The average postage on these letters, if not free, it is believed, would be not less than 18¾ cents each, which would amount to $503,481 56. This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent Office, all of whom have the privilege of franking.

It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress amounts to 8,000 a day during the session. If the correspondence of the offices above mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postages fairly estimated, which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself. This is an annual contribution by the department to the Government.

Though the amount of revenue arising from postages for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was $2,616,538 27
For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was - - 2,823,706 97
Making an increase in the gross amount of - - $207,168 70

The nett amount of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833 - - - - - $1,790.254 65
For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was - - 1,927,644 44
Making an increase in the nett proceeds of - - $137,389 79

The finances of the department continue to be in an improving condition; and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their services to the department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of post offices in the United States was, on the 1st of July last, ten thousand six hundred and ninety-three, being an increase of five hundred and sixty-six over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about sixteen million nine hundred thousand miles a year, and on horse-back and in sulkies about eight million six hundred thousand miles, making, together, about twenty five million five hundred thousand miles a year

The celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveller; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to counteract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance. It perpetuates existing friendships, and creates new ones, by which the bands of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations The multiplication of railroads in different parts of the country promises, within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements of travellers, and it is a subject worthy of inquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the railroads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and Newcastle, in Delaware, and between Camden and South Amboy, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great eastern mail. The railroad between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore will not be materially varied from the present road, thirty-eight miles. From Baltimore, by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a railroad is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a railroad is made and in operation. The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be one hundred and seventeen miles, about eighteen miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about twenty-eight miles, the railroad is nearly completed; and, from New Brunswick, in New Jersey, to Jersey City, on the west side of the Hudson river, opposite the City of New York, thirty miles, the railroad is in a state of progress When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about twenty-six miles, to complete an entire railroad between this place and the City of New York; and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns.

When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous railroad, will not exceed two hundred and forty miles, and the journey may be performed at all times, with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in sixteen hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period. If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this and upon other railroads which are constructing, and, in some instances, already finished, it will be of great utility to the public, otherwise these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your humble servant,

W. T. BARRY.

FINANCES.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December*, 2, 1834.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully presents the following report, in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department." He would invite the attention of Congress,

I. TO THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, was		$4,502,914 45
The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, from all sources, were		31,865,561 16
Making the whole amount in the Treasury in that year,		36,368,475 61
The actual expenditures during the same year, including the public debt, were		34,356,698 06
The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1833, was, therefore		2,011,777 55
In addition to this balance, the receipts during the year 1833, were, from all sources, Viz:		33,948,426 25
Customs,	$29,032,503 91	
Lands,	3,967,682 55	
Dividends on bank stock,	474,985 00	
Sales of bank stock,	135,300 00	
Incidental items,	337,949 79	
These made, with the above balance, an aggregate of		$35,960,203 80
The expenditures during 1833 were		24,257,298 49
Viz:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous subjects,	$5,716,245 93	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements,	13,096,152 43	
Naval service, including gradual improvement,	3,901,356 75	
Public debt,	1,543,543 38	
Thus a balance was left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1834, amounting to		$11,702,905 31
The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated, during the year 1834, are computed to be,		20,624,717 94
Of these, the receipts during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been	$16,324,717 94	
Viz:		
Customs,	$12,740,872 25	
Lands,	3,076,475 50	
Dividends on bank stock, Sales of bank stock, Incidental items,	507,370 19	
And those during the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be	4,300,000 00	
Thus, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1834, they form an aggregate of		32,327,623 25

The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be - - - - - -		$25,591,390 91
Of these, the expenditures during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been - -	$16,545,342 92	
Viz:		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, -	$3,475,527 08	
Military service, including fortifications, &c - -	8,349,400 06	
Naval service, including, &c.	2,913,183 12	
Duties refunded, -	108,546 19	
Public debt, - -	1,698,686 47	
The expenditure for the fourth quarter, including $4,462,330 99 on account of the public debt, it is supposed, will be about	9,046,647 99	
Thus leaving, on 1st of Jan'y. 1835, an estimated balance of		$6,736,232 34

This balance includes what has before been reported by this department as not available, the sum of about $1,400,000. but which is now ascertained to be reduced to about the sum of $1,150.000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January, 1835, to be $5,586,232 34. It is estimated that of former appropriations there will remain unexpended, at the close of this year the sum of $8,002,925 13. Of this amount, it is supposed that only $5,141,964 27 will be required to accomplish the objects intended by the current appropriations, leaving the sum of $999.742 93 applicable, afterwards, under permanent appropriations; and that of $1,523,308 79 to be applied in aid of the appropriations for the ensuing year, without reappropriation, as will be seen in the estimates when submitted, and the balance of $337,909 14, which has not been required at all, or seasonably, for the objects contemplated in its appropriation, and will, therefore, be carried to the surplus fund. In the examination of this result as to outstanding appropriations, it should be noticed that one small amount of unclaimed interest on the public debt, and another of unfunded debt, though chargeable on the Treasury, are not included. Embracing those, and the amount applicable, afterwards, to permanent appropriations, there would not be money enough in the Treasury, to pay at once every claim outstanding; but, excluding them, it will be seen that the effective unexpended funds, on the 1st of January, 1835, will be $5,586,232 34, to meet what will be required for the remaining and unexpended appropriations, being $5,141,964 27; or, in other words, that our *available* means then on hand to discharge all the old and existing claims on the Treasury, with the exceptions before named, will be about $444,268 07 more than their actual amount.

The next subject deserving consideration is the condition of

II. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

All the four and a half per cents, outstanding at the commencement of the present year, have been redeemed, except the sum of $443 25. Money sufficient to meet the whole balance was placed in the United States Bank and its branches, as commissioners of loans, in May last, and that portion not yet paid to the holders of the debt still remains in those depositories.

A part of the five per cent. stock, created in March 1821, amounting to $4,712,060 29, was all of the one hundred and twenty three millions of debt existing in the year 1816, and of the subsequent additions to it which was left to be redeemed. It did not become payable till the 1st of January, 1835; but as there was sufficient money in the Treasury for the purpose, and it having been considered beneficial to the public to save, as far as practicable, all the accruing interest, early in July last, agents were employed by this department to purchase, at par if possible, the whole of the remaining debt. Between that time and the 30th ultimo, the department had succeeded in redeeming about $491,253 35 of it, and additional purchases are constantly making. In October last the undersigned gave notice that the whole of this debt, unredeemed after the 1st of January next, would cease to bear interest, and would be promptly paid after that date, on application to the commissioners of loans in the several States. Under authority from the commissioners of the sinking fund, this department has since placed, and made arrangements to place, seasonably, in those offices, ample funds for the above purpose. Thus before the close of the year, the whole will either be paid, or money provided to pay it; and the United States will present that happy, and probably, in modern times, unprecedented spectacle, of a people substantially free from the smallest portion of a public debt.

Considering these facts, it was deemed proper to charge the whole amount of the remaining debt to the expenditures of the present year. Interest on all not paid before the 30th ultimo, has been computed till the 1st of January next, the time being so short; and the account for the payment of the public debt, during the year, will then stand as follows:

All the disbursements on account of the public debt during the year 1834 will be, as before shown, - - - - $6,161,017 46

Of which there will have been applied to

principal, - - - - -	$5,964,774 93	
And to interest, - - - -	196,242 53	

Making, together, the sum above mentioned.

The stocks which will have been redeemed by the application of this sum, during the year, are—

Of the residue of the exchanged 4½ per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, - - - - -		$1,252,625 90
The residue of the 5 per cent. stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821, - - - - -		4,712,060 29
Certain portions of unfunded debt, - - - -		38 74
And Treasury notes, - - - - - - - -		50 00
Making, in all, the principal before named.		
There is an unfunded debt of about - - -		$37,733 05
Consisting of claims registered prior to 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war of about, - - - - -	$27,437 96	
Treasury notes issued during the last war,	5,975 00	
And Mississippi stock, - - - -	4,320 09	

Nothing has been paid on any of these during the present year, except $88 74. But should the certificates ever be presented, which is not very probable as to many of them, the means undoubtedly will always exist for their payment at this department.

III. THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1835,

Next require attention, and are as follows:

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1835, are estimated at - - - -		$20,000,000 00
Viz:		
From Customs, - - - - -	$16,000.000	
Public lands, - - - - -	3,500,000	
Bank dividends, and miscellaneous receipts,	500,000	
To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, estimated at	-	5,586,232 34
And they make, together, the sum of - -	-	$25.586.232 34

The necessary appropriations for the year 1835, including those under new and permanent acts, are estimated at $15,660,232 73; but the whole expenditures for the service of that year are estimated to require the additional sum of $1,523,308 79, which has before been appropriated and mentioned as applicable to the wants of 1835 without a reappropriation, making, together - - - - - $17,183,541 52

Viz:		
Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$2,788,225 85	
Military service, &c., pensions, and the appropriations under act of June 7, 1832,	9,672,654 50	
Unclaimed interest on public debt, - -	50.000 00	
Naval service and gradual improvement,	4,672,661 17	
To this add, as a contingent expenditure, about half of the amount of the average excess of appropriations beyond the estimates during the last three years, - -		2,500,000 00
And they make the sum of - - - - -		$19,683,541 52

Leaving an available balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1835, or on the 1st of January, 1836, estimated at $5,902,690 82.

But should the whole amount of former appropriations, current and permanent, that will be outstanding on the 1st of January, 1835, and be needed to complete the services of former years, amounting, in all, as before shown, to the sum of $6,141,707 20, be actually called for during the year 1835, there would be an apparent deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. It usually happens, however, that, of the new and the old appropriations, a sum of five or six millions remains uncalled for at the commencement of each year: and hence no real deficit is then anticipated, nor much, if any, excess after defraying all the expenditures then chargeable to the Treasury.

This estimate of receipts is formed on the supposition that the value of imports during the ensuing year, and especially of those paying duties, will not differ essentially from the average value during the last three years. Though our population has within that period probably increased over one million, yet our manufactures and internal trade have probably increased nearly in an equal proportion; and this circumstance, coupled with the greater caution and frugality practised during the past year, and still continuing, will, it is believed, tend to prevent any considerable augmentation in the consumption or importation of foreign articles

The imports during the year ending September 30, 1834, are estimated

in value at $123,093,351, being, compared with the preceding year, an increase of $14,101,541. Those during the three past years have, on an average, been about $111,038,142.

The exports during the same year are estimated at $97,318,724, of which $74,444,429 were in domestic, and $22,874,295 in foreign products, being, compared with the preceding year, an increase of $6,655,321, of which $3,802,399 were in articles of domestic, and $2,852,922 in those of foreign products. The average exports during the last three years have been about $91,719,690, of which $69,407,976 are the average in articles of domestic products, and $22,311,714 in those of foreign.

It will thus be seen, that the imports of the last year varied in amount $12,055,209 from the average of the three past years, and those paying duties are believed to have varied much less. It is therefore, in connexion with the reasons before named, considered safe to infer that the imports of the ensuing year may not differ materially from that average. Should they not so differ, the revenue from customs will probably correspond in substance with that of the past year, except so far as it may be changed by the whole amount of all the importations when compared with the above average; because the classes and value of articles paying duty, for aught which is known, will probably be similar, and the rate of duties on them will not, by existing laws, be essentially altered till the 31st December, 1835.

The revenue from the sale of public lands has been estimated at half a million more than the amount it was estimated for the current year, and one million more than the amount for 1833. This estimate would have been made still larger, had not the sales of the Chickasaw lands, which will probably exceed half a million of dollars, been pledged by treaty to other purposes, and not to the general revenue of the Government. This large computation is founded on the facts of the progressive increase for some time evinced; the sum actually received during the past year; the great quantity of new and saleable lands coming into market; the enlarged demand for them to satisfy the necessary wants of our growing population, and of the emigrants from Europe; and the high prices which their produce fortunately obtains both at home and abroad.

The revenue from bank dividends has been estimated at somewhat less than heretofore, in consequence of the sales of our bank stock, under the act of July 10, 1832, for the investment of the accruing income of the navy pension and hospital funds having already amounted to $656,600, and on which the Treasury can now receive no dividends applicable to general purposes. It might, perhaps, be advisable to deduct a still further sum to meet any contingency like that of the present year, in which the United States Bank, without the consent of this department, or the sanction of Congress, and without any forewarning of its intention, seized on about $170,041 of the estimated revenue from this source, and has since withheld it from the public Treasury.

Copies of the opinions of the Attorney General, and the whole correspondence on this subject between the department and the bank, which took place previously to the request for these opinions, are annexed for the consideration and action of Congress. It may be proper to add, that, within a few days past, a new communication in relation to this transaction has been received from the bank, and, when a reply is finished,

both will be submitted, if desired. No foundation appears to have existed, in *law* or *equity*, for the great claim of damages made by the bank on account of the protest of what has been called, in common parlance, the bill of exchange drawn on the French Government by this department. It is believed that the bill, when protested, ought by our agents abroad, had they acted with due regard towards their principal, to have been taken up for the credit of that principal, which was the United States, rather than for the credit of the bank; or, at the furthest, if similar and conflicting relations existed between them and the bank, they should have pursued the equitable course of taking it up for the credit of both the United States and the bank, or the more liberal one of giving the preference to the Government, which was the drawer; and, in either of these events, no room for difficulty by this extraordinary claim would probably have been left. But as these agents preferred a different course thereby justly impairing the further confidence of the Government in their discretion, it would seem that the bank, in the next place, having long been the general fiscal agent of the Government, and the primary one in importance, should have returned the bill, and made no charge against its principal, the United States, except for the actual advances, and the actual costs and expenses it had incurred in the transaction. The actual advances by the bank when the bill was originally received, had only been a matter of form, and were nothing.

The money, in fact, never belonged to this department, except in trust for the merchants, or their widows and orphans, who had suffered by French spoliations: and a sum exceeding the whole amount of it having been left in the bank and its branches, and no part of the money having ever been brought into the Treasury by warrant, it was, immediately on notice of the protest, restored in form, and a willingness was expressed to make remuneration to the bank for all reasonable costs and expenses.

But the temptation of an opportunity to obtain more from its principal, by a novel species of litigation, through a virtual judicial prosecution for damages against the Government of the Union, seems to have been too strong for resistance; and the bank concluded to depart from the above equitable rule, and, by some technical regulation of strict law between individuals, to attempt to procure a large sum, as mere constructive damages; and by the extraordinary mode of seizing on the dividends, which had been declared by the bank itself to belong to the United States, and of withholding them, to abide the ordinary contingencies of a law-suit. It seems to have preferred this unprecedented course rather than to pursue the usual mode of a petition addressed to the justice of Congress, though Congress is well known to be the customary and only tribunal for adjusting controverted claims against the Government, when no suit is pending by the United States, and the only tribunal, which, under the constitution, is empowered to appropriate money to discharge any claim whatever. After applying to this department, and being, so long as a year ago last June, informed of its inability to admit, or authority to discharge the damages demanded, it is remarkable that the bank should have continued to pay over the accruing dividends, and not till after the last session closed, and when any deficiency in the current revenue could not be provided for, should, without any prior application to Congress, have resorted to this unusual proceeding, and sought to have its claim against

the United States adjudicated by the Judiciary, when the United States are not amenable to any citizen or corporation, high or low, before the judiciary, for the decision of any claim, unless they have of their own accord, been pleased to resort to that tribunal, by a previous action against a debtor ; and in which event only is a set-off, under certain limitations, authorized to be pleaded as either equitable or legal. But here the United States had instituted no such action against the bank, and had no intention or foundation to institute one ; and yet the bank, not in the case provided in the charter where dividends might be withheld, but by an unfaithful act as an agent, and as a public corporation, towards its principal and the community, proceeded to seize their dividends in a case entirely different and most questionable, in equity as well as law, and refused to fulfil the duty imposed by its charter, and by civil and moral obligations, of paying over those dividends promptly to the Treasury. In the adoption of this reprehensible course, an attempt is made to force the Government either to lose their dividends entirely, or to pay a controverted claim for damages, which, so far as any of its departments or officers have examined it, was found, and pronounced to be, groundless ; or consent to let the United States be arraigned as a debtor, and compelled to submit the claim to decision before a branch of their own Government, to which such claims are not ordinarily submitted, and to whose decision it could not be referred, in this instance, but by the previous commission, on the part of the bank, of a deliberate violation of its obligations.

The further attempt appears to be made, in this way, to take from Congress and the Executive, the constitutional power, on their high official responsibilities and deep sense of duty, to make or withhold appropriations to discharge all controverted demands against the United States and to enable the judiciary, instead of them, indirectly and unconstitutionally to make these appropriations, in all cases of citizens or corporations who possess doubtful claims, and are unscrupulous enough to commit, in order to prevent their adjudication by Congress, a deliberate attack on the property of the United States, or a deliberate sequestration of their acknowledged dues.

For further and more detailed views on this extraordinary case, a reference is made to the whole correspondence and opinions annexed, without the discussion of any course which the power and the wisdom of Congress are able to select for evincing its opinions on this outrage, whether by withdrawing indulgencies from the bank as to the receipt of its notes for public dues, or by adopting some other measure on the subject, which the nature of the transaction, the rights of the United States, and the constitutional authority of Congress, may be thought to justify and demand. Believing that a similar seizure was not likely to be repeated by the bank in 1835, under the other pretence of satisfying claims for damages, in consequence of the removal of the deposites, as set up in its second letter, this department has estimated the probable revenue the ensuing year from this source, at the usual rate of dividends lately made on all our stock in the bank, remaining after the sales which have taken place for the investment of the navy pension and hospital funds But should Congress, in a full examination of the subject, think otherwise, it may be provident to supply some other equivalent for this portion of the estimated receipts.

The estimate of revenue from miscellaneous sources has been computed a little below the actual receipts of the current year, because the dividends applicable to general purposes will be on a less amount of bank stock, and the anticipated sales of such stock, to meet the further wants of the beforementioned funds, will be much reduced. In this explanation of the estimate of the receipts during the coming year, it is hoped that satisfactory reasons have been assigned to shew its general accuracy. This estimate being one and a half million larger than that of last year, it is more likely to exceed, than, like that, to fall short of the actual result. That estimate proved to be less than the actual receipts, probably about $2,000,000, or from customs about $1,200,000; from lands nearly $800,000; and the residue chiefly from larger sales of bank stock, as before named, than was anticipated. As the first deduction of 10 per cent from the excess of duties on goods imported, and paying over 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, took effect on the 31st of December last, it was not practicable to fix beforehand, with much certainty, the amount of the diminution, on account of it, from the revenue of the year, as the same value of merchandise might not be imported as in any previous year which should be selected for a guide in forming the estimates, and the particular kinds of merchandise thus imported, whether free, or paying a duty, might greatly fluctuate. To these uncertainties in the whole value, and in the kinds of goods imported, were to be added the circumstances that the system of reduction going into operation was almost entirely new in practice, and that the cash duties substituted for credit, on some articles, tended to render former means of calculation still more inapplicable and doubtful.

It is hoped that, as the ensuing year is exposed chiefly to only one of these sources of uncertainty, which is the whole value of dutiable goods imported, the estimate made for the income from customs will not vary essentially from the amount of receipts which time may prove to be correct.

In relation to the excess of revenue received from lands over the estimate made for the year 1834, the amount from that source happened to be unprecedented; and as full returns of the very large sales in December, 1833, had not then been received, it was entirely unexpected. But the actual excess this year, though not so large as in the previous one, coupled with circumstances before named, has induced the department to submit a larger estimate under this head than has heretofore been made.

The estimates for the expenditures of the ensuing year have been graduated and modified by the following circumstances. The actual expenditures for the year 1833 did not differ much from the expectations expressed concerning them in the last annual report, except that the residue of the four and a half per cent. stocks, although charged to 1833, was not, in fact, all reimbursed, or the money paid to the commissioners of loans for that purpose, within that year, but only $13,198 of them were redeemed in the residue of 1833. Between the 1st of January and May, 1834, about $497,697 more were redeemed, and afterwards the sum of $759,271 was advanced to the commissioners of loans to meet the balance which was then outstanding. Partly from this cause, therefore, reducing the actual expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1833, about a million below the estimate, and partly from an increase in the revenue of nearly two millions beyond the estimate of that quarter, from causes

before enumerated, the actual *available* amount in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1834, was greater than the estimate—having been $10,302,905, instead of the estimated sum of $7,983,790. The expenditures in 1834, on account of the public debt, thus became increased beyond the estimate about $1,256,968. Another source of expenditure, increased during the past year beyond the estimate, was the sum of $75,407 for interest on the public debt, which had before been unclaimed, but which has since been demanded, and discharged; and to meet which, probably from adhering to the usage of former years, or from an impression it would remain uncalled for, no money had been specifically set aside, nor any charge made, to the expected expenditure of the year. Besides these unexpected calls during the present year, the appropriations in money, by new acts of Congress, and by former permanent acts still in force, have been computed to be about $21,000,000.

These constituted a new burden, in addition to a balance of public debt which remained to be paid, amounting to about six millions, and a balance of old appropriations liable to be called for, amounting to about five millions more. The whole appropriations thus chargeable for expenditures to the year, did not vary much from thirty-one millions of dollars in money, besides a number of grants of land, of considerable extent and value, that were voted by Congress.

Having presented this explanation of the principal expenditures which have been charged to the present year, and defrayed to the extent required, a basis has been laid for showing the reasons upon which this department has proceeded to reduce its estimates for new appropriations for expenditure the ensuing year to the extent of about six and a third millions of dollars below those of last year. This is about one and a third million less, independent of the amount then estimated to be needed towards the discharge of the public debt.

In that sum of new appropriations, amounting to about $21,000,000, there was no permanent charge that has been deemed likely to be much lessened for the ensuing year, such as the arming of the militia, and the gradual improvement of the navy Nor, in the opinion of this department, will the great objects for the expenditure, of a character general and somewhat fixed, such as those usually connected with civil and foreign purposes, the navy and army, including works classed as internal improvements, Indians, and pensions, admit immediately of so great diminution in number or amount as might be desired, and is hereafter expected But as large a reduction as practicable, without injury to the public interests and a neglect of important duties, has been made in the estimated expenditures for each of them, being, in all, after allowing a small increase in some, about one and a third million of dollars.

It is anticipated that, with the valuable improvements of late years in steam, and the great advantages in using these improvements for harbor and maritime defence, some of the fortifications originally contemplated may hereafter be wholly dispensed with, or be built on a different and reduced scale; and though it is thought that only about two millions can, the following year, be prudently retrenched from the expenditures connected with fortifications and harbors, Indians, and pensions, yet it is manifest that very soon the amount required for those public purposes must, by the completion of the most necessary defences, by the extinguish-

ment of most of the titles of the Indians, and the removal of that unfortunate race beyond the Mississippi, and by the rapid march of death among pensioners, and the detection of numerous frauds among their professed agents, become still more diminished; and as our impost duties will be further reduced by the operations of the act of March, 1833, the reduction both in revenue and in expenditure for these great objects will, therefore, happily and conveniently, for a time, be likely very near to correspond. A more fixed amount for the ordinary peace establishment of the army, and some other expenditures connected with the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, would, like what now exists with greater precision and uniformity in the expenses of the navy, be a great desideratum in the permanent adjustment of our revenue system, and would tend, in many important respects, to useful retrenchment. The gradual increase required in some classes of expenditure by the gradual increase of our population and wealth, and of those public establishments which fluctuate with them, such as some parts of the judiciary, the legislative, and executive, could then be accurately foreseen and provided for, while any extraordinary and unexpected enlargement in expenses would then excite inquiry, and, unless resting on clear and extraordinary causes, would justify opposition: when so resting, they would be met by the public cheerfully, by means of increased taxes and revenue. Another important circumstance deserves consideration in explanation of the new and contingent item of $2,500,000, now first added to the estimates for the ensuing year. It has been ascertained, by careful scrutiny and comparison, that much of the great expenditures of the last four years, besides the payment of the debt, has arisen from appropriations by Congress to a larger amount, under particular heads, than the general estimates for the year submitted by the Treasury, and from large appropriations to objects not specifically included in any estimates.

To illustrate this, an abstract of a table of the general estimates, appropriations, and expenditures during the past two years, and of all these, but the expenditures during the past three years, has been prepared, and is submitted, showing a difference between the estimates and appropriations, independent of the public debt, in 1832, of between five and six millions; in 1833, of nearly five millions; and in 1834, of about three millions

The largest portion of this great increase, amounting, in the first two years, from one fourth to one third of the whole appropriations, it will be seen, is under the civil and miscellaneous heads, and under items classed with the military establishment, such as harbors improved, pensions, &c. For the information of the public, on a comparison deemed so very important, it is proposed to publish the detailed table from which this is compiled, and a similar one hereafter, appended to the annual exhibit of receipts and expenditures. Should this practice of making appropriations, so greatly exceeding the estimates, be continued by Congress, it will not only prevent much reduction, particularly under the miscellaneous head, but it will be necessary to provide for the consequences of it by an augmented revenue proportionate to these demands, or by a larger regular surplus in the Treasury to meet such unexpected increases of appropriations. It must be manifest that it is not in the power of this department to foresee and compute these increases with any degree of accuracy, as, with the exception of some subsequent estimates

submitted after the annual ones, they depend almost wholly, in their inception, on the pleasure and discretion of Congress; and as they consist chiefly of miscellaneous public objects, and private grants for almost numberless causes, they may vary greatly in different years. But it might be unfaithfulness in the undersigned towards both Congress and the public, since the extent of the influence of this excess on the expenditures, though always something, has been ascertained to be very large during the last three years, not to bring it distinctly to their notice, and not to submit a contingent item in the estimates for the purpose of covering it. Whether that which the department has now offered, reduced, as it is, nearly one half from the average of the actual excesses during the three past years, will prove correct or not, and whether the diminished estimates under some other heads will correspond or not with the actual amount of appropriations that may be made, and with our anticipated means to meet them, will depend much on the caution and policy Congress may deem proper to use in restricting appropriations more nearly within the estimates presented. On the presumption that they may be more restricted than heretofore, only the addition beforementioned has, on this account, been made to the whole estimated expenditures for the ensuing year.

A reduction so much lower than the late actual average excesses, is supposed to be justified, from two leading considerations. One of them is the circumstance that, during a short session of Congress, which now occurs, fewer bills of a miscellaneous character can generally be well examined and passed, than during a long session. Another is, that as our revenue diminishes, it is probable that greater vigilence will be exercised by all in the allowance of very ancient and almost obsolete private claims, or of claims very doubtful in character as to either facts or principles, and in making further appropriations to some objects of public importance, which have already received liberal attention, and which, from their nature, must be expected to diminish rather than increase in their demands on the public Treasury. Thus, in regard to light houses, custom houses, marine hospitals, &c., not to enumerate various objects connected with internal improvement and public expenditure within the District of Columbia, it is manifest that the sums appropriated for some years past, can be safely and judiciously diminished in several respects, and in others almost entirely discontinued.

If this be done, as it doubtless will be, with discrimination and judgment, though some new objects will have to be added, and increases in some old ones computed, yet it is probable that the saving in expense to the public will not only be considerable, but, at the same time, no object of a really commercial character, and of national magnitude, need be neglected, nor any power exercised and treasure expended in those doubtful cases of constitutional right in the General Government, which tend to alienate bretheren of the same political family, and to perpetuate excitements unfavorable to useful legislation, and, in some degree, dangerous to our Union. It has been further considered, in the estimates and reductions for the ensuing year, that our whole expenditure on account of the public debt has, in one sense, ceased, either by completing the payment of it, or by a deposite of money with the commissioner of loans, or a readiness of it in the Treasury, sufficient to pay all which remains

whenever the holders choose to receive it. But, though all the principal and interest necessary for this object will, before the year closes, have been placed in the bank and its branches, as commissioner of loans, yet the practice is to require the interest, if not called for seasonably, to be, after a certain period, returned to the Treasury, and the principal only to be retained by the bank till otherwise directed by the commissioners of the sinking fund, or by Congress. The unclaimed interest, after having been once paid out of the Treasury and returned, does not, at this time, exceed $261,938, or the money ready there for its discharge, after meeting all the outstanding current appropriations. Under this practice, it will be seen that its payment must constitute some annual charge on the Treasury till the whole is actually adjusted; and, consequently, $50,000 for that purpose have been included in the estimated expenditure of the ensuing year. This will probably be nearly all the demands of any kind for the public debt, in any form, which will then be made on the Treasury, or the sinking fund The rest of the sinking fund, if not abolished by Congress, could hereafter be applied to general purposes.

In substantial conformity to the proposition made last year by this department, it would now seem still more imperative on Congress to provide that the money, whether principal or interest, drawn from the Treasury, and placed in the bank and its branches, as commissioners of loans, and which shall not be called for by the public creditors before the close of the ensuing year, should be repaid into the Treasury, and held, under notice to creditors to receive it there; that, thereafter, the office of commissioner of loans be abolished, the duties of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the provisions as to the fund itself, suspended, and such power devolved on this department, as may be necessary to a settlement of that part of the debt which may not then have been demanded. and as the bank charter soon thereafter expires, to provide, further, that the books and other papers connected with the public debt should be returned and deposited here, to enable the Treasury to guard against mistakes and frauds. The whole amount unclaimed, in possession of the bank, on account of the public debt, has been reduced to $282,333, and though about to be augmented by the transfer of a sufficient sum to meet the whole residue of the outstanding debt, it will probably not remain much larger at the close of the ensuing year.

With a little legislation of this kind, every thing will be done by Congress which is deemed necessary to close up, it is hoped forever, all the once large public debt of these United States. By the payment of the whole of it, with punctuality and fidelity, it is gratifying to reflect that our public credit as a nation has been raised to a high standing, and a large stock of confidence acquired from others, which, in such future exigencies as are likely to happen, sooner or later, in all countries, will aid us to procure ample and seasonable loans, without ruinous discounts or delays.

In pursuing this honorable course, the Government of the Union has not only shown good faith abroad to its foreign friends and allies, those who lent assistance when most needed, but it has redeemed, whether at home or abroad, the entire debt of both the revolution and the late war; paid the purchase money for Florida and Louisiana; and, with a most scrupulous sense of moral as well as political obligation, administered, in various ways, to the wants, and atoned for many of the losses, of

those who perilled life and fortune in the struggle for independence, in which our public debt had its sacred origin. It is an additional source of gratification that this has been effected without imposing heavy burdens on the people, or leaving their Treasury empty, trade languishing, and industry paralyzed; but, on the contrary, with almost every great interest of society flourishing, with taxes reduced, a surplus of money on hand, valuable stocks and extensive lands still owned by the Government, and with such various other financial resources at command, as to give to our country in this respect a very enviable superiority.

When it is considered that this has been effected by a young, and, at first, not very numerous people, within about half a century, and who, during the same period, have provided such other and ample means to sustain their useful systems of Government, and to build up *great and prosperous communities*, we may well be proud of the illustration our country affords of the financial ability of free institutions, and of the high destinies in various respects, not appropriately noticeable on this occasion, but which may await our preservation of these institutions in their original vigor, purity, and republican simplicity.

From the views before taken of the probable wants during the ensuing year for expenditures, and of the probable receipts to meet them, it has been stated that on the 1st of January, 1836, it was estimated that there will remain a surplus of available funds of about $5,900,690 82. This result has been attained by considering the unavailable portion of our funds then and now on hand at the reduced sum of only about $1,150,000, instead of $1,400,000, as heretofore reported. But it may be desirable to Congress to know that there is a prospect, during the ensuing year, of collecting some further portion of these funds. This will be accomplished, it is anticipated, by the appointment of some more active agents, by new compromises, and by more rigorous requirements in collections where property exists, so as to reduce further the whole amount from $50,000 to $100,000; and if this hope be realized, the above named available balance will, to that extent, be increased. A minute analysis and examination of these unavailable funds have recently been completed, and will be submitted in the supplemental reports soon to be laid before Congress, on the present mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenue. But, on the other hand, enlarged somewhat as this balance may happen to be from any causes, it should be remembered that, on the 31st day of December, 1835, another reduction of ten per cent. must, by the existing laws, be made from a part of the present tariff; and if the surplus in the Treasury, by a year from next January, should prove to be increased to two millions, it could not with safety be regarded as too great for meeting, with a reduced rate of imposts on importations, the probable wants of 1836. At all events, such is the uncertainty on that subject, at this distance of time, that though something unusual in the latter part of 1836, may, in the way of final dividends on our portion of the capital of the bank stock, be received, yet it is not now possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandise, or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require an increase in our army or navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to sustain the faith of treaties,

vindicate their public rights, and protect efficiently their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the tariff, until that already provided for at the close of the ensuing year, would, therefore seem to be prudent

The reduction or increase of the tariff is now referred to with a view to revenue alone, and not with a view to questions so much agitated heretofore, of protection, countervailing regulations, and the proper national policy to be pursued as to the imported luxuries and necessaries of life. On those points, it is considered far better for the real manufacturers themselves, not engaged in mere speculative investments, as well as for commerce, agriculture, and the revenue, that a policy should be selected, not unjust to either great interest or either great section of the Union, and, when once established, that frequent changes should be avoided, and the occasional increase or reduction of revenue, which may sometimes become proper for financial purposes, should be connected with articles wholly detached from the question of protection to manufactures. The tariff as to these troublesome points, is regarded as now adjusted by the act of March, 1833, till the year 1842, except in respect to such new regulations as may be required from time to time for the due enforcement of the spirit of that act, or such other changes as new occurrences may satisfy the great mass of the community are rendered proper for earlier modifications, without a departure from the spirit of the compromise then intended among the friends of free trade and of high protection.

A separate report on certain subjects relating to the due enforcement of the present tariff being in preparation, only one of them will now be adverted to. It is the evasion of the present duty on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, by their being first landed, and occasionally recolored or restamped in Europe before imported into this country. In this way, and by the present discrimination in favor of European silks, the revenue loses a very large amount. As some illustration of the loss by such discriminations, the recent one in favor of French silks alone amounted to over $300,000 a year, and that now in favor of French wines amounts to nearly $200,000 more, making a loss of over half a million a year on these two articles with only one nation. But while on the other points, independent of the spirit of the compromise of 1833, legislation may be regarded as still fairly open; it certainly ought not to be attempted on so delicate and difficult a subject, unless imperative cases for it shall occur, whether combined or not with any increase or reduction of the tariff that may become necessary, as a mere question of revenue, by the actual condition of our receipts and expenditures. So far from any increase being necessary at present, or prospectively, the balance now on hand in the Treasury, and the accruing revenue under existing laws, will, in the opinion of the department, prove amply sufficient to answer all ordinary demands, and, united with our other resources, to answer any unexpected demands of no very extraordinary amount.

As appears by the documents annexed, the Government has about $6,343,400 subject to general use, invested in the United States Bank stock, and the sum of $1,882,500 invested in different canal stocks; and the proceeds of the sales of which, if authorized in any unexpected deficiency, would, in most cases, prove amply sufficient without any resort to an increased tariff.

On the contrary, neither of the available balances estimated to be on hand in 1835 or 1836, after deducting what will be wanted for outstanding appropriations, can probably exceed a million. Should the surplus, without that deduction, prove to be about six millions, as estimated, the undersigned respectfully submits that it will require no legislation, as that amount has been about the usual average balance retained on hand for many years—a balance that has furnished great facilities in meeting all claims, even at the remotest points, with punctuality and good faith; afforded much stability and elevation to our public credit, by providing seasonably the means for a punctilious fulfilment of contracts; and yielded so great security against sudden evils of every kind in financial affairs as to render one of near that amount provident and economical; and especially so at this moment, when any surplus which may exist, will accrue under a permanent compromise of the tariff, that contains within itself a provision to reduce still further the duties, and undoubtedly the whole amount of our revenue, after the close of the coming year.

It is a source of sincere congratulation, that, from the general prosperity of our commerce, and from the peace, industry, and abundance which so widely prevail over our fortunate country under its admirable institutions, researches are obliged to be directed rather to the due reduction or disposition of any occasional surplus that may happen to exist in the Treasury, than to obtain sufficient for public purposes by taxation and other burdens. But, under our altered system as to duties and the public debt, it will be prudent to calculate that deficiencies as well as surpluses may happen oftener than formerly. In the opinion of the undersigned, however, neither can be soon anticipated so as to require immediate legislation. But should Congress think differently, no harm could arise from vesting a power in the Treasury Department, in case of an unexpected deficiency occurring in the revenue from any cause whatever, to sell such portions of our public stocks as may be necessary to supply the public wants growing out of actual appropriations. In a contingency of that kind, against which, in the present system of our revenue, and without a large ordinary surplus, to be applied as it can be spared or not for the payment of a public debt, in the manner heretofore practised, it is difficult to guard effectually against not only the occurrence of a deficiency, but its usual evils, a delay, if not great embarrassment and injury to public creditors, and a violation of our plighted faith.

At the same time, it might be expedient to provide, that, whenever the collections of the revenue permanently authorized, should prove to be in an excess not immediately needed or useful as a proper surplus in the Treasury, the department should either obtain interest for it of the banks where the largest amounts are long deposited, or invest it temporarily in some safe stocks till needed, or till the tariff is again changed. This would probably secure a due interest on it, while retained, instead of the present and past modes of obtaining interest on any occasional surplus, by applying it, in discharge of the public debt, and which mode, since the payment of the latter, can no longer be pursued.

Should facts occur which appear to require legislation, such an arrangement, like a regulator in some large or complicated machinery, remedying any occasional irregularities, might operate more beneficially, as to any considerable excess or deficiency, than yearly changes of the

tariff, made to meet yearly vibrations in our revenue, or to meet yearly reductions or augmentations in our expenditures.

This subject of interest from the deposite banks, at some rate, and under some circumstances, was adverted to in a report by a committee in one House of Congress the last session, and would at this time be more fully examined, in connexion with that report, and the subsequent intimation of the United States Bank of its claim for damages on account of the late removal of the deposites, connected, it is apprehended, with the idea of a profit or interest derived from them, were it supposed that either point could, in the present condition of things, be considered of any practical importance. But the balance of money at present on hand, as before remarked, is merely the usual and convenient amount for current fiscal operations, and most of it is liable, at any moment, to be withdrawn to meet existing appropriations.

While the intimation of the bank, resting, as it probably must, on an impression that the *bonus* was paid instead of interest on the public deposites, is not believed to be supported by the language or spirit of the charter, which required the bonus "for the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act on the bank," and which *exclusive* favors, whether termed *privileges* or *benefits*, consisted principally in the sole right of banking for twenty years, and for which alone Mr. Madison, in his veto of 1815, and Mr. Dallas, in his letter of December 24, 1815, thought that a bonus should be paid to the Government; the latter further observed, that, "independent of the bonus here proposed to be exacted, there are undoubtedly many public advantages to be drawn from the establishment of a national bank, but they are generally of an incidental kind, and, as in the case of *deposites* and distribution of the revenue, may be regarded in the light of equivalents, not for the monopoly of the charter, but for the reciprocal advantage of a fiscal connexion with the Government."

If the reasons should ever be presented to this department, in support of the late intimation of a demand for damages for the removal of the deposites, in a case where the bonus was claimed and paid on the above grounds, and where the right to remove the deposites was expressly reserved in the charter to the officer removing them, it will then, probably, be in season to enter more fully into this collateral question. Or should the balance in the possession of the State banks at any time become much larger than the current demands existing against the Treasury, it will, if Congress do not earlier think proper to act on it prospectively, not to authorize any temporary investment of it, be then considered necessary and proper for this department to examine in what cases, and under what circumstances, on what surpluses, and at what rate, interest could equitably be demanded, in addition to the useful duties performed by the selected banks in behalf of the Treasury.

On these points, however, it is hoped that this department will not be understood as recommending that taxes should ever be imposed with a view to permit a large surplus, any more than a deficiency, to occur; but that, when the former unexpectedly and unintentionally happens, an income should be realized from it, by interest or an investment, until, at the end of every few years, a thorough revision of the tariff would, in the pursuit of this policy, be made, and so graduated, as during the next

succeeding term to be likely to correct any great irregularities, whether excesses or deficiencies, that had happened during the preceding term, and to lead to the sale and use of any interest or investments which, in the mean time, had accumulated.

Those other questions naturally connected with the present deposite banks, and, indeed, with our whole existing system of finance, so far as regards the keeping and disbursing the public money, might here be appropriately considered. Yet, without any desire to avoid, but rather from a wish to submit, that full and frank discussion of them with their acknowledged importance, and the exciting interest in them, demand from the fiscal department of the Government, they will be postponed to a separate supplemental report, which will be confined exclusively to their consideration, and will soon be presented to Congress.

It appears to the undersigned that a change in the commencement of the fiscal year, and of the time at which the annual appropriations begin, would be a great improvement in the financial operations of the Government If the year was to commence after the last day of March instead of September, and the annual appropriations begin from the same date, many delays and embarrassments could be avoided, and the information on the condition of the receipts and expenditures of the previous year, to be laid before Congress each session, could be much more full and accurate.

Upon the subject of the new coinage of gold, and the operation of the acts of the last session relating to it, and the value and tender of foreign coins, this department does not, until further experience is had, contemplate offering many recommendations for new legislation A particular suggestion, deemed proper, is that the one dollar gold coin, originally embraced in the late act, should be authorized, If found on trial to be convenient, as small gold coins have been found, some of less and some of little larger amount, in Portugal, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and Switzerland, it does not seem to comport with the interest and welfare of the community to prevent here its coinage and circulation; and if not found on trial to be useful, the sagacity of self interest will soon lead to the abandonment of its coinage, by making no demand for it. Thus the community can in no event sustain much, if any injury, from it, while the facilities of the public, by having a coin of either metal, gold or silver, as small as one dollar, may be greatly increased. This kind of legislation, with a view to provide a full supply and variety of coin instead of bills below five and ten dollars, is particularly conducive to the security of the poor and middling classes, who, as they own but little in, and profit but little by, banks, should be subjected to as small risk as practicable by their bills. The wealthy and commercial, for whose benefit, chiefly, banks are instituted, will then chiefly use their bills, and suffer by them if forged or depreciated; while the laboring classes, and men of small means will, by the justice and paternal care of the Government, generally be provided with a currency of hard money, not exposed to any risk of failures, and to be used for all dealings of such an amount as their daily or weekly wants may in most cases require.

The new coinage has as yet been confined principally to the half and quarter eagles, and has equalled, in all, about $3,114,090, or, in four months, more than four times the annual average coinage of gold for many years past.

The demand for other coins has also been promptly met throughout the year. To aid in carrying the new law into efficient operation, this department, last August, placed in the hand of the Director of the mint, under the act of April 2, 1792, twenty thousand dollars, and ten thousand more in September, as it was needed, and could be, without inconvenience, spared from the Treasury. By this course many have been enabled at once to realize funds from their deposite of bullion or coin, and the mint to continue its operations uninterruptedly, and to supply promptly, when desired, coins already prepared for circulation.

The strong disposition of the public to use the new coinage has been observed with pleasure; and the liberal aid of many of the deposite banks in assisting to increase its circulation, has proved very useful, and deserves commendation. As the new coinage commenced nearly in the middle of the year, and the date, till next January, could not, by law, be altered, so as to distinguish the new from the old coin, such other alterations was adopted by the director of the mint as the law permitted, and as were calculated to aid the community in readily discriminating between them. After the next year begins, the new date alone will enable the public to distinguish the new coins; and such modifications only will be made in the former emblems as taste and convenience may, in the opinion of the director, and without an omission of any thing required by Congress, appear to demand His report, which it is expected will soon be received and presented, will probably furnish every further particular connected with the concerns of the mint that may be interesting. But it is considered proper to invite the attention of Congress to a change in the law respecting the organization of the mint establishment, so as hereafter to prevent its operations in refining and coining for others from being a tax on the Treasury, and any longer swelling the large amount of our annual expenditures. This could easily be effected by imposing a duty or seignorage of about one per cent. on the prompt coinage of silver, and one fourth per cent. on that of gold; the present coinage of copper now defraying its own expense This would be no more burdensome to the persons holding bullion than the delay now allowed for the recoinage; and which delay of forty days, [or one half per cent. discount if delivered in five day,] and consequent loss of interest, could, with such a seignorage, and the advances now authorized from the Treasury, be, without inconvenience, reduced to eight or ten days, and the whole establishment be thus sustained by its own earnings, without much, if any, increased cost to either individuals or the public. But, in such case, if the cost should ever be increased to individuals, some additional inducement will be held out to prevent either the exportation or melting of our coin, which have been so great, before the late change in the law, as to have left in deposite and circulation, in this country, an amount of it not exceeding that struck in two or three out of the forty years during which the mint has been in operation. The expenses and labors of the mint, equalling, on an average, about $20,000 a year, or $800,000 in all, excluding buildings, have thus, except for two years, been entirely lost to the country.

It has been deemed desirable to attempt some improvements in the revenue cutter service. With such a view, all its regulations have been revised and republished. By those, it has been endeavored to promote the cause of temperance, and thereby to increase the health and efficiency

of the crews, and the safety of the public property and public interests in this branch of service, by holding out a similar inducement to that now existing in the navy, to discontinue the use of spirits on ship board. Greater security has been provided for the prompt payment of their wages, and for official accountability. It has further been deemed expedient, not only to stop any contemplated increase in the cutters, but to reduce the number of them, and of the persons employed in this service, as rapidly as the diminished temptation to smuggling will safely permit.

By several resolutions, appropriations, and acts of Congress, at the last and previous sessions, a variety of other subjects, not yet reported on, has been confided to the attention of this department, such as the erection of a number of custom-houses; the building of a bridge over the Potomac river in this District; a compromise of the suits pending against the firm of Thomas H. Smith & Son; an opinion on the validity of some private land titles in Missouri; a report on certain provisions in the tariff act of July 14, 1832; some statements as to the marine hospital money; a reorganization of the Treasury Department; and a revision of the subject of salaries and fees to custom-house officers. These have received careful attention, and will form the subjects of separate reports to Congress, early in the present session. In the report on the last of them, it is contemplated to offer such suggestions, by way of addition to this communication, as are appropriately connected with that inquiry, and as would otherwise have been mentioned here in respect to some changes deemed suitable in the whole amount of compensation to various custom-house officers, and in the number of such officers at various ports, and in relation to other changes in the system, which the great alterations in the existing duties seem to indicate, as required for sound economy and the public convenience. A few remarks concerning hospital money will also be postponed, and annexed to the statement requested in relation to that subject.

In the preparation of new weights and measures on the authority given in the act of 2d of March, 1799, and on the principles set forth in a report from this department, of June 20, 1832, coupled with the provision on this subject in the constitution, some progress has been made since the date of that report. But the difficulty in procuring the most suitable materials from abroad has retarded the completion of the work, and the present engagements of the distinguished gentleman specially employed to superintend the business, and which engross most of his time in a survey of the coast, may, with the circumstance before named, prevent the final accomplishment of this desirable object another year. But it is hoped, that hen, either at the arsenal in this city, or at the mint, the most natural and appropriate place, the new weights and measures will be satisfactorily finished, and greater uniformity and accuracy attained on a subject in which, both as to revenue and commerce, it is much needed, and will prove eminently useful to the public

The survey of the coast before alluded to has, since the last annual report, been transferred to the charge of the Navy Department, with which it seems to be more intimately and appropriately connected. With this survey, the situation and utility of our present lighthouses, already being 199 in number, besides 29 lightboats. and the necessity for others from time to time, would seem to be in some degree fitly associated. As a measure likely to lead to economy in not extending the

establishment of lighthouses beyond the real wants of the country, and in fixing their exact locality, so important to the safety of our navigation and navy, it is respectfully recommended, that in the survey now in progress, Congress should require the latitude and longitude of every lighthouse to be carefully ascertained and published; the importance of its position to be inquired into; and that no new one be hereafter erected till a report is made in respect to its public benefits by the two collectors, and the commander of the navy yard nearest the proposed site.

The rebuilding of the Treasury edifice on or near its former location, with the dimensions of the building enlarged so as to meet the wants of the department, and rendered fire-proof for the security of its papers, seems indispensable to its convenient operations, and to the safety of some of the most valuable records connected with the public archives.

The report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office is annexed. Many of its suggestions are highly important, and some of the recommendations, as to changes in this branch of the collection of public money, are respectfully though earnestly urged on the consideration of Congress.

The Indian titles having of late years been more extensively extinguished, the quantity of valuable lands brought into market has increased in amount, so as to place in the Treasury over three millions annually, instead of about one million, as was the case twenty years ago. Within the same period the land offices have been augmented in number from about eighteen to fifty-three, in actual operation in 1834.

These circumstances have added much to the business of that bureau, and should clearly lead to a corresponding increase in its clerks, or a separation from it of some of its present laborious duties, as the diminution in other business in some other bureaus might lead to reduction in the number of their clerks to the extent proposed in the plan soon to be submitted, on the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Attempts have been made during the past year, with some success, to simplify the mode of making entries in the General Land Office of the sales effected; some difficult and long delayed questions of accounts have been decided, greater local accommodations and facilities furnished to the office, and increased convenience and promptitude, as far as practicable with the present force of the bureau, have been introduced in the ascertainment of titles, and in the collection and disbursement of the large amount of revenue derived from this source. But new legislation can alone give entire relief, in the present condition of its enlarged duties, and at least $30,000 a year, for ten years, will be required to be expended in additional clerk hire, to dispose of all the writing in arrear, and that may be hereafter rendered necessary by the additional sales of land.

It gives me great pleasure to state that, among more than fifty offices and one hundred receivers and registers connected with the present system of land sales, amenable to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his control as to their collections, not one, during the last year, has proved to be a defaulter, although the money collected and paid over has probably exceeded four millions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

To Hon. JOHN BELL, *Speaker of Ho. of Reps. of the U. S.*

A Statement exhibiting the value and quantities respectively of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1833, *(consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback reexported,) and also of the nett revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, and light money.*

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.

8,074,168 dolls. at 5 per cent.....	$403,708 40		
5,725,333..do.....10.....do.....	572,533 30		
25,073..do.....12.....do.....	3,008 76		
2,034,419..do.....12½.....do.....	254,302 37		
4,643,959..do.....15.....do.....	696,593 85		
2,540,480..do.....20.....do.....	508,096 00		
15,824,813..do.....25.....do.....	13,956,203 25		
2,036,157..do.....30.....do.....	610,847 10		
145,091..do.....33⅓..do.....	48,363 67		
59 120..do.....35.....do.....	20,692 00		
515,159..do.....40.....do.....	206,063 60		
900,031..do.....45.....do.....	405,013 95		
5,817 394..do.....50.....do.....	2,908,697 00		
48,341,197.....av. 21 9.....	10,594,123 25	$10,594,123 25	

Duties on specific articles.

1. Wines, 3,948.041 galls. at 16.6 cts.	av. 658.305 52		
2. Spirits, 2,316,612..do.....60.8.do..	1,409,571 99		
Molasses, 15,728,326..do.....5...do..	786,416 30		
Do. 4,070..do.....10...do..	407 00		
3. Sugar, 99,814,354..lbs.....2.6...do..	2,570,425 32		
4. Salt, 3,586,820 bushels.....	358,777 60		
5. All other articles.....	4,092,513 20	9 876,416 93	
		$20,470,540 18	
From which deduct duties refunded, after deducting therefrom, duties on merchandise imported, the particulars of which, were not rendered by collectors, and difference of calculation; including $701,760 70 repaid at the Treasury, under act of March 2, 1833,		3 382,641 40	
To which add 10 per ct. extra duty on foreign vessels.....	$22,040 08	$17,087,898 78	
Discounts retained on drawbacks.....	689 11		
Interest on customhouse bonds..	15,418 66		
Storage received.....	3,106 49		
Customhouse charges on British Canadian vessels	393 65	41,647 99	
		$17,129,546 77	
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported.....	34,643 80		
Drawback on domestic distilled spirits exported.....	2,960 06	37,603 86	
Duties on merchandise.....		$17 091,942 91	
Add duties on tonnage.....	49,044 88		
Light money.....	22,684 55	71,729 43	
Gross revenue.....		$17,163,672 34	
Deduct expenses of collection.....		1,326,691 13	
Nett revenue in 1833.....		$15,836,981 21	

Explanatory statements in relation to specific duties.

1. WINES.

Madeira	149,431 gallons	at 50 cents		$74,715 50
Sherry	97,693	do	50	48.846 50
Sicily	104,699	do	30	31,409 70
Red of France in casks	1.220,918	do	6	73,255 08
Other of France in casks	278,943	do	10	27,894 30
French, in bottles	213,912	do	22	47,060 64
Red of Spain, Austria, &c	302,463	do	10	30.246 30
Other of Spain, Germany, &c	994,114	do	15	149,117 10
Of other countries in casks	583,810	do	30	175,143 00
Do. in bottles	2,058	do	30	617 40
	3,948,041	average	16 6	658,305 52

2. SPIRITS.

From grain 1st proof	595.679 gallons	at 57 cents		339.537 03
2d do	34,221	do	60	20.532 60
3d do	16,241	do	63	10,231 83
4th do	16,395	do	67	10,984 65
5th do	14.454	do	75	10,840 50
Other materials, 1st & 2d proof	137,657	do	53	72,958 21
3d do	184,281	do	57	105,040 17
4th do	1,224,270	do	63	771.290 10
5th do	86.500	do	72	62,280 00
Above 5th do	6.914	do	85	5,876 90
	2,316,612			1,409 571 99

3. SUGAR.

Brown	909.605 pounds	at 3 cents		27, 88 15
Do	89,774 206	do	2½	2.244,355 15
White, clayed, &c	304,687	do	4	12,187 48
Do	9,965,954	do	3½	332 198 46
	100,954,452			2,616,029 24
Exported	1,140,098	do	4	45,603 92
	99,814,354	average	26	2,570,425 32

4. SALT.

Imported, bushels	6,223,799	at 10 cents		622,379 90
Do	954		20	191 20
	6,224,755			622,571 10
Exported, bushels	53,267		5,326 70	
Bounties and allowances reduced into bushels at 10 cents per bushel	2,584,668			
	2,637.935		258,466 80	263,793 50
	bushels 3,586.820			$358,777 60

5. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties.
Woolens, not exceeding 33½ per sq yard	109.169	14	15,283 66
Flannels and Baizes do	411,258	16	65,801 28
Carpetings, Brussels, Turkey, and Wilton	15,876	70	11,113 20
Do. do. do. do	100,873	63	63,549 99

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties.
Carpetings, Venetian and Ingrain..sq yds.	51,959	40	20,783 60
Do. do... ..do..	171,063	35	59,872 05
of wool, hemp, and flax..do..	35	32	11 20
Floor cloth, patent, painted, &c....do..	1,349	50	674 50
Do. do.. .....do..	24,666	43	10,606 38
Oil cloth ... .do..	10	25	2 50
Do.. ..... do..	12,002	15	1,800 30
Do..... do..	53,933	12½	6,741 62
Sail duck.....do..	283 982	11	31,238 02
Cotton bagging.....do..	49,948	5	2,497 40
Do.....do..	1,315,072	3½	46,027 52
Hats, felt..... .....No.	12	18	2 16
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles..gallons	88.671	20	17,734 20
Do. do. casks.....do..	3,333	15	499 95
Vinegar..... ..... do..	45,429	8	3,634 32
Oil, spermaceti.....do..	54	25	13 50
whale, and other fish..... .do..	58	15	8 70
olive, in casks.....do..	3,512	25	878 00
Do. do..... .....do..	233,033	20	46,606 60
castor..... .....do..	17	40	6 80
linseed.....do..	612.879	25	153,219 75
Teas, hyson skin, from China....pounds	98,607	12	11,832 84
hyson, and young hyson.....do..	163,731	18	29,471 58
imperial.....do..	1,100	25	275 00
bohea, from other places.....do..	1	14	14
hyson skin .....do.	1	38	38
hyson, and young hyson.... .do..	1	56	56
not specified.....do..	587	10	58 70
Coffee.....do..	7,835,722	1	78,857 22
Cocoa..... .....do..	154,513	1	1,545 13
Chocolate.....do..	2,635	4	105 40
Sugar, loaf.....do..	43,499	12	5,219 88
lump.....do..	391	10	39 10
Fruits, currants.....do..	5,142	3	154 26
prunes.....do..	11,295	4	451 80
figs.....do..	208,492	3	6,254 77
raisins, in boxes.....do..	132 861	4	5,314 44
raisins, other.....do..	446,245	3	13,387 35
Candles, tallow.....do..	61,440	5	3,072 00
wax.....do..	2,276	6	136 56
spermaceti..... .... do..	709	8	56 72
Cheese..... ....do..	86,001	9	7,740 09
Soap.....do..	245,881	4	9,835 24
Tallow ....do..	1,775,015	1	17,750 15
Beef and pork.....do..	6.449	2	128 98
Hams and other bacon.....do..	18,052	3	541 56
Butter..... .....do..	2,724	5	136 20
Salt Petre, refined.....do..	1	3	3
Vitriol, blue, or Roman.... .....do..	40	4	1 60
oil of.....do..	3,659	3	109 77

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties.
Camphor, crude..... ... .pounds.	4.252	8	340 16
refined..... .....do..	6,432	12	771 84
Salts, epsom.....do..	271	4	10 84
Spices, mace.. .....do..	3,614	100	3,614 00
nutmegs.....do..	6,978	60	4,186 80
cloves.....do..	148,555	25	37,138 75
pepper.....do..	381,753	8	30,540 24
pimento.....do..	3,406	6	204 36
cassia.....do..	5,050	6	303 00
Cayenne pepper.....do..	1,089	15	163 35
ginger.....do..	1,976	2	39 52
Tobacco, manufactured.....do..	292	10	29 20
segars.....M...	42,721	250	106,802 50
Cotton.....pounds.	83,433	3	2,502 99
Bristles.....do..	192,032	3	5,760 96
Glue.....do..	78,023	5	3.901 15
Paints, ochre, dry..... .....do..	1.736.390	1	17,863 90
in oil.....do..	2,517	1½	37 75
white lead.....do..	782,539	5	39,126 95
whiting and Paris white....do..	530,094	1	5,300 94
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet..... .do..	1,589.365	3	47,680 95
shot.....do..	276.284	4	11,051 36
old and scrap.....do..	455,251	2	9,105 02
Cordage, tarred, and cables.....do..	1,911,133	4	76,447 32
untarred.....do..	42,470	5	2.123 50
Twine and pack thread.....do..	664,690	5	33,234 50
Corks..... .....do..	238,748	12	28,649 76
Copper rods and bolts.....do..	9,900	4	396 00
nails and spikes.....do..	1,832	4	73 28
Fire arms, muskets.....No.	424	150	636 00
rifles.....do..	52	250	130 00
Iron &c. wire, not above No. 14. pounds	47,472	10	4,747 20
above No. 14....do.	126,826	9	11,414 34
not above No. 14....do..	103,049	6	6,182 94
above No. 14....do..	181,137	5	9,056 85
cap and bonnet ..do..	9,433	12	1,132 56
Iron tacks, &c. not above 16 oz. per M..	6.548	5	327 40
above 16 oz. per M. pounds	2,858	5	142 90
nails..... .....do..	643,924	5	32,196 20
spikes.....do..	79,540	4	3,181 60
chain cables.....do..	4,124,607	3	123,738 21
mill saws.... ....No.	2.458	100	2,548 00
anchors..... .....pounds	667.666	2	7,353 32
anvils.....do..	903,389	2	18.067 78
smiths' hammers and sledges do..	58,074	2½	1,451 85
brazier's rods..... .....do..	7.291	3½	255 18
Do. do.....do..	689,316	3	20,679 48
nail and spike rods... .....do..	59.618	3	1,788 54
sheet and hoop iron.....do..	349,924	3½	12,247 34
Do. do.....do..	7,473,020	3	224,190 60

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties.
Iron, band and scroll.....pounds	30,845	3	925 35
castings, vessels of.....do..	785,948	1½	11,789 22
other.....do..	5,732,646	1	57,326 46
pig iron.....cwt.	39,331	62½	24,581 87
Do.....do..	192 366	50	96,183 00
bar and bolt, rolled .....do..	37,462	185	69,304 70
Do. do.....do..	609.598	150	914,397 00
Do. other.....pounds	4,380,047	1	43,800 47
Do. do.....do..	609.201	90	548,280 90
Steel.....do..	42 823	150	64 234 50
Hemp.....do..	13 694	300	41,082 00
Do .....do..	112,629	200	225,258 00
Flax.....do..	180	225	405 00
Do.....do..	18	275	49 50
Wool.....pounds	306,302	4	12,252 08
Alum.....cwt.	2	250	5 00
Copperas.....do..	9	200	18 00
Wheat Flour.....do..	51	50	25 50
Coal.....bushels	2,253,623	6	135,217 38
Wheat.....do..	1,945	25	486 25
Oats.....do..	390	10	39 00
Potatoes.....do..	51,635	10	5,163 50
Paper, folio and quarto post.....pounds	18,102	20	3.620 40
printing.....do..	3,551	10	355 10
all other.....do..	78,638	15	11,803 20
Books, printed previous to 1775.volumes	250	4	10 00
Latin and Greek, bound..pounds	5,219	15	782 85
Latin and Greek in boards...do..	6,045	13	785 85
English, bound..... .. ..do..	21,425	30	6,427 50
English, in boards.....do .	100,622	26	26,161 72
other languages.....volumes	82,296	4	3,291 84
Glassware cut, and not specified..pounds	45.964	3	1,378 92
plain and other.....do..	866,070	2	17,321 40
Glass vials, not above 6 oz.....Groce	566	175	990 50
8 oz.....do..	118	125	147 50
16 oz.....do..	47	225	105 75
Glass vials, perfumery. not ab. 4 oz.do..	78	250	195 00
bottles, not above 1 quart....do..	24,265	200	48,350 00
2 quarts... do..	182	250	455 00
4 quarts.. .do..	7	300	21 00
demijohns.....No.	25,248	25	6,312 00
window, not ab. 8 by 10 inch. 100 sq ft	925	300	2.775 00
10 by 12 do.....do..	1,149	350	4,021 50
10 by 15 do.....do..	6,080	400	24,320 00
above 10 by 15 do.....do..	267	500	1,335 00
Fish, dried or smoked.....quintals	1,884	100	1,884 00
salmon, pickled.....barrels.	2,043	200	4,086 00
mackarel, pickled.....do..	84	150	126 00
all other.....do..	1,035	100	1,035 00
Shoes, &c. silk.....pairs	5,727	30	1,718 10

Species of Merchandise.	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties.
Shoes, prunella and nankeen.....pairs	912	25	228 00
leather, for men, &c.....do..	41,918	25	10,479 50
children's..... .....do..	7,410	15	1,111 50
Boots and bootees .....do..	1,105	150	1,657 50
Playing cards.....packs	948	30	284 40
Slate, roofing, not ab. 14 by 16 inch. cwt.	120	30	36 00
16 by 18 do..do..	104	35	36 40
18 by 20 do..do..	1,700	40	680 00
20 by 24 do..do..	3,125	45	1,406 25
Woolen yarn.....pounds	13,921	4	556 84
			$4,142,885 47
Deduct excess of exportation over importation.			
Floor matting, of flags, &c. sq yd.	253 15	37 95	
Sail duck.....do..	18,392 10½	1,931 16	
Tea, souching, from China...lbs	18,937 10	1,893 70	
Bohea.....do..	60,966 4	2,438 64	
hyson & young hyson.do..	332 40	132 80	
imperial.....do..	37 50	18 50	
Coffee.....do..	90,745 2	1,814 90	
Cocoa.....do..	84 784 2	1.695 68	
Sugar candy.....do..	39,322 12	4,718 64	
Fruits, almonds.....do..	524 3	15 72	
Spices, cinnamon.....do..	3,700 25	925 00	
Snuff.....do..	670 12	80 40	
Indigo.....do..	23,041 40	9,216 40	
Do.....do..	4,702 50	2,351 00	
Gunpowder..... ..do..	12,136 8	970 88	
Paper, foolscap & writing..do..	125.877 17	21,399 09	
sheathing.....do..	1.027 3	30 81	
White lead.....do..	17,525 4	701 00	50,372 27
Total.....			$4,092,513 20

Statement of moneys received into the Treasury from all sources other than Customs and Public Lands, for the year 1833.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	$474,985 00
Sales of stock in the Bank of the United States	135,300 00
Third instalment for claims under the convention with Denmark	221,315 17
Arrears of direct tax	394 12
Arrears of inter al revenue	2,759 00
Fees on letters patent	17,730 00
Cents coined at the Mint	25,374 18
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	2,889 84
Persons unknown, stated to be due the United States	232 00
Surplus emoluments of officers of the custom	33,243 90
Moneys obtained from the Treasury on forged documents	1,158 33
Sale of houses on Greenleaf's Point, belonging to the United States	1,400 00
Rent of houses on property purchased for erection of warehouse in Baltimore	60 03
Moneys previously advanced on account of removing the remains of former Members of Congress	29 00
Lighthouse on the Outer Thunder Bay island, in Lake Huron	77 35
Building customhouses and warehouses	181 63
Fifth census	8,135 13
Balances of advances made in the War Department repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820	22,970 11
Dollars	948,234 79

Exhibit of the operations of the Land Offices of the United States in the several States and Territories, during the year ending December 31, 1833; the first, second, and third quarters of 1834; and of payments made into the Treasury on account of Public Lands during those periods.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash.	Amount received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount paid into the Treasury.
	Acres.	Purchase money.		Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Ohio.....for 1833..	551,153.59	$692,426 09	$511 482 94	$11,924 31	169 018 84	$692,426 09	$475.812 82
Indiana.....do...	554,681.78	693,522 40	543,048 77	7,314 84	143,158 79	693,522 40	459.839 82
Illinois.....do...	360,240.51	450,242 70	415,156 02	2,998 67	32,088 01	450,242 70	374,138 51
Missouri.....do ..	226,285 68	296,522 58	296.423 38	99 20	–	296,522 58	334,860 02
Alabama.....do...	451,319.73	565,818 90	544,434 42	21,384 48	–	565,818 90	531,722 54
Mississippi.....do...	1,121,494.97	1,531,390 31	1,528,545 58	2,844 73	–	1,531,390 31	1,153,054 83
Louisiana.....do...	89,441 18	111,809 34	111,420 72	388 62	–	111,809 34	108,018 09
Michigan Ter....do...	447,780.17	563,264 92	541,422 56	275 70	21,566 66	563,264 92	501.272 79
Arkansas Ter....do...	41,859.43	52,324 42	52.324 42	–	–	52,324 42	18 114 27
Florida Ter.....do...	11,970 52	14,963 18	14,963 18	–	–	14,963 18	10.847 86
Total for 1834....	3,856,227.56	4,972,284 84	4,559,221 99	47.230 55	365,832 30	4,972.284 84	3,967,681 55
Ohio, 1, 2, & 3d qrs '34	347,804.30	434,758 08	353,288 15	7,837 17	73,632 76	434,758 08	352,473 59
Indiana.....do...	427,735 74	534,669 81	489,143 46	1,973 35	43,553 00	534,669 81	483,727 66
Illinois.....do...	222,458.19	278.145 10	264,226 01	1.160 87	12,758 22	278.145 10	271,663 05
Missouri.....do...	141,439 30	177,042 42	176,009 61	1.032 81	–	177,042 42	168,720 14
Alabama.....do...	414,070 73	546,032 48	539,898 49	6,033 99	100 00	546,032 48	507,145 52
Mississippi.....do...	361,026.85	451,342 34	448,652 43	786 58	1,903 33	451,342 34	750,291 67
Louisiana.....do...	53,108.31	67,985 14	67,904 64	80 50	–	67,985 14	62,027 58
Michigan Ter.. .do ..	351,951.32	439,949 90	415,498 25	160 00	24,291 65	439,949 90	408,977 55
Arkansas Ter....do...	47,227.57	59,034 44	59,034 44	–	–	59,034 44	63,344 36
Florida Ter.....do...	6,100 04	7,636 30	7,636 30	–	–	7.636 30	8,104 98
Total for 3 qrs of 1834.	2,372,931.35	2,996,596 01	2,821,291 78	19,065 27	156,238 96	2,996,596 01	3,076,475 50

EXPENDITURES.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1833.

Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse.

Legislature	$469.073 83
Executive Departments	658,608 41
Surveyors	26,908 97
Commissioner of Public Buildings	2,000 00
Officers of the Mint	12 575 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	54,750 35
Judiciary	338,841 72
Civil	$1,562,758 28
Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Government	$1,367 93
Mint establishment	40,134 22
Extending the Mint establishment	11,000 00
Payment for unclaimed merchandise	210 19
Light house establishment	265,684 32
Building light houses, &c	48,245 82
Surveying public lands	84,000 00
Survey of the Choctaw cession in the States of Mississippi and Alabama	45,000 00
Survey of the public lands recently purchased from the Indians in Indiana	7,000 00
Registers and receivers of Land Offices	2,871 20
Repayment of lands erroneously sold	88 62
Keepers of the public archives in Florida	1,000 00
Survey of the coasts of the United States	18,313 48
Marine hospital establishment	68,948 73
Roads within the State of Ohio, three per cent. fund	32,190 43
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, three per cent. fund	28,075 47
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, three per cent. fund	19,790 62
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, three per cent. fund	16,145 45
Road from Line creek to the Chattahoochie	2.000 00
Public buildings in Washington	185,359 03
Purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, and for the erection of a bridge on the site thereof	13,000 00
Support and maintenance of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia	17,000 00
Furniture of the President's house	20,000 00
Purchase of the rights of Washington Canal Company	150,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes	100,000 00
Aqueduct across the Potomac river at or near Georgetown	50,000 00
Stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	299,000 00
Boundary line between Florida and Alabama	200 00
Western boundary line of the State of Missouri	140 00

Revision of all the former estimates of the population of the United States	$300 00
Consular receipts	614 52
Payment of certain certificates	1,026 30
Building custombouses and warehouses	250,415 23
For the discharge of sundry judgments against the former Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and for the relief of J. & W. Lippincott & Co	450 30
For liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia	289,576 59
Relief of sundry individuals	132.172 55
Miscellaneous expenses	110,772 14
Revolutionary claims	184,237 93
Duties refunded on merchandise	701,760 70
Miscellaneous	$3,198,091 77
Salaries of the ministers of the United States	$37,049 57
Salaries of the secretaries of legation	7,396 61
Salaries of the chargés des affaires	58,348 94
Outfits of ministers to Great Britain, France, and Russia	4,500 00
Outfits of the chargés des affaires to Great Britain, Central America, and Colombia	13,500 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	20,721 35
Salary of a dragoman and for contingencies of the legation to Turkey	6,500 00
Diplomatic services of George W. Slocum, consul at Buenos Ayres	4,870 00
Diplomatic services of Michael Hogan, rendered in Chili	18,112 50
Outfit and services of John R. Clay, acting as chargé des affaires at St. Petersburg	7,200 00
Arrearages on account of the services of Washington Irvin, as chargé des affaires at London	1,833 35
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	20,000 00
Expenses of conveying the Netherlands minister and suite from New York to Curaçoa	1,182 78
Expenses of accommodating the chargé des affaires at Constantinople, and for conveying the consul at Tangiers from Port Mahon to Tangiers, and for conveying the consul at Tripoli from Port Mahon to Tripoli	500 00
Services of George F. Brown, consular agent at Algiers	3,366 00
Intercourse with Barbary Powers	12,649 47
To indemnify Sweden on account of injuries sustained by her subjects at St. Bartholomews	5,666 66
Compensation and expense of an agent to Havana to procure the archives of Florida	4,000 00
Expenses of the commission under the convention between the United States and Denmark	7,200 86
Expenses of the commission under the convention between the United States and the King of the French	18,802 58
Expenses of the commission under the convention between the United States and the King of the Two Sicilies	2,541 67

Salaries of the agents of claims at London and Paris.....	$4,000 00
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	25,835 24
Payment of claims under 9th article of treaty with Spain	6,175 00
Awards under the 1st article of the Treaty of Ghent.....	281 76
Awards under the convention with Denmark.....	663,161 04
Foreign Intercourse.....	$955,395 88

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of officers.....	$1,260,108 62
Arrearages of the pay department.....	99 32
Subsistence.....	324,649 97
Quartermaster's department.....	169,424 52
Transportation of officers' baggage, &c.....	62,479 14
Transportation of the army.....	203,143 78
Forage	49,047 98
Purchasing department.....	256,607 60
Clothing for officers' servants.....	27,389 35
Bounties and premiums.....	8,441 41
Expenses of recruiting.....	20,992 94
Gratuities.....	146 50
Medical or hospital department.....	34,416 14
Arrearages of the medical and hospital department.....	3.000 00
Contingencies of the army..... ..	10,555 54
Arrearages prior to 1st July, 1815.....	3,629 60
Invalid and half pay pensions.	288,007 13
Pensions to widows and orphans.....	6,284 15
Revolutionary pensions.....	787,376 88
Revolutionary pensions, per act 7th June, 1832.....	3,507,484 22
Fuel, forage, stationery, &c., at West Point.....	8,500 00
Repairs and improvements of the buildings and grounds at West Point.....	4,000 00
Pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks at West Point	900 00
Increase and expenses of the library at West Point.....	1,400 00
Models for drawing at West Point.....	900 00
Models for engineering at West Point.....	600 00
Philosophical apparatus at West Point.....	890 00
Miscellaneous items at West Point.....	1,575 00
Expenses of Board of Visiters at West Point.....	2,000 00
National armories.....	360,140 65
Dwelling houses at Springfield.....	7,000 00
Shop for grinding at Springfield.....	6,000 00
Additional machinery at Springfield.....	3,500 00
Double racks at Springfield.....	4,500 00
Dwelling houses at Harper's Ferry.....	8,600 00
Three new water wheels at Harper's Ferry.....	8,400 00
Repairs, &c. of dam, &c. at Harper's Ferry.....	3,374 55
Right to water power at Harper's Ferry.....	2,600 00
Enlargement of canal at Harper's Ferry.....	10,000 00
Repairing workshop at Harper's Ferry.....	1,500 00
Arsenals.....	115,345 89

Arsenal in Florida	$15,000 00
Forty-five acres of land at Watervliet	9,000 00
Ordnance	62,370 39
Armament of fortifications	132,994 65
Arming and equipping the militia	212,505 58
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	9,556 23
Accoutrements and swords	2,900 50
Fort Adams	159,606 41
Fort Calhoun	81,000 00
Fort Columbus and Castle William	32,000 00
Fort Delaware	60,000 00
Fort Jackson	3,266 29
Fort Macon	7,521 59
Fort Monroe	57,500 00
Fort at Oak island, Cape Fear, North Carolina	21 490 00
Fort at Throgg's Neck, New York	10,000 00
Fort at George's island, Massachusetts	1,100 00
Fort on Cockspur island, Georgia	85,300 00
Fort at Mobile point, Alabama	49,998 00
Fort on Foster's bank, Pensacola harbor	14,900 00
Wharf at Fort Washington	1,500 00
Fort on Grand Terre, Louisiana	5,000 00
Preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence	37,000 00
Repairs of Fort Marion, and sea wall at St. Augustine	18,470 00
Fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina	114,110 74
Fortifications at Pensacola Florida	132,000 00
Purchase of ground at Fort Trumbull	400 00
Purchase of land at Fort Gratiot	1,600 00
Wharf and site at Fort Preble	3,770 00
Wharf at Fort Independence	1,500 00
Wharf at Fort McHenry	90 40
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, N.W. Ter'y	3,000 00
Barracks at Fort Howard, Green bay	10,000 00
Barracks at Fort Severn, Annapolis	300 00
Barracks, quarters, &c. at Savannah	28,000 00
Barracks, quarters, &c. near New Orleans	40.000 00
Barracks and hospital at Baton Rouge	2,000 00
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	5,805 95
Storehouse and stable at Pittsburg	4,740 00
Purchase of one acre of land near Pittsburg	3,500 00
Erection of a storehouse at Baton Rouge	
Breakwater, Delaware bay	331,058 02
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	9,920 10
Breakwater, Merrimack river, Massachusetts	2,500 00
Breakwater and dyke in Mill river, Connecticut	1,110 43
Sea wall, Deer island, Boston harbor	40.200 00
Pier and mole at Oswego, New York	8,400 00
Piers at Buffalo, New York	19,377 57
Work at Black Rock harbor, New York	2,597 73
Work at Dunkirk harbor, New York	5,200 00

Piers in Kennebunk river, Maine	$1,700 00
Pier head in Cunningham creek, Ohio	500 00
Piers in La Plaisance bay, Michigan	8 123 07
Preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts	4,456 23
Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	600 00
Deepening channel, mouth of Pascagoula river, Mississippi	3,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Pittsburg to New Orleans	10,300 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers	60,900 00
Improving the navigation of Gennessee river, New York	15,000 00
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river, Tennessee	17,000 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river, N. Carolina	17,488 00
Improving the navigation of Arkansas river	15.000 00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek, Ohio	3,200 00
Improving the navigation of Ochlochney river, Florida	5,000 00
Improving the navigation of Choctawhatchie river, Florida	2,500 00
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	7,500 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	7,500 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	2,473 89
Improving the harbor of Chicago, Illinois	1,360 00
Improving the navigation of Red river, Louisiana, and Arkansas	21 663 00
Removing obstructions in Kennebeck river, Maine	263 91
Removing obstructions, Big Sodus Bay, New York	15,000 00
Removing obstructions in Huron river, Ohio	39 49
Removing obstructions in Black river, Ohio	4,500 00
Removing obstructions in Grand river, Ohio	68 51
Removing obstructions in Ashtabula creek, Ohio	1,125 02
Removing obstructions in Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	14,400 00
Removing obstructions in Savannah river, Georgia	5,400 00
Removing obstructions in Appalachicola river, Florida	5,000 00
Removing obstructions in Escambia river, Florida	2,150 00
Removing obstructions in the river and harbor of St. Mark's, Florida	5,430 00
Survey of White and St. Francis rivers, Arkansas	500 00
Purchase of instruments for ascertaining the northern boundary of Ohio	6,110 00
Expenses of taking observations for northern boundary of Ohio	2,800 00
Surveys and estimates of roads and canals	35,212 38
Cumberland road in Ohio, west of Zanesville	122,747 39
Cumberland road in Indiana	101,000 00
Cumberland road in Illinois	40,000 00
Repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio	218,961 58
Repairs of the Cumberland road in Virginia	34,440 00
Repairs of the Cumberland road	38 42
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine	17,832 42
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot	15,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saganaw bay	4,000 00

Road from Detroit to Chicago	$14,931 82
Road from Detroit to Grand river	11 750 00
Road from La Plaisance bay to Chicago road	16,930 00
Road from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford	3,277 00
Road from Little Rock to the St Francis river, Arkansas	15,000 00
Road from Washington to Jackson, Arkansas	1,906 38
Road from Line creek to the Chattahoochie	500 00
Surveys of canals between the bays of St Andrew's and Chattahoochie, Florida, &c	2,959 74
Payment of militia claims for services in 1831	32 00
Payment of militia and volunteers o Illinois and other States	442,449 01
Pay and subsistence of mounted rangers	131,447 00
Subsistence of militia to suppress Indian hostilities	55,163 20
Regiment of mounted dragoons	273,627 71
Balance due for printing infantry tactics	410 59
Relief of sundry individuals	14,436 41
Civilization of Indians	8,975 44
Pay of Indian agents	24,620 00
Pay of Indian sub agents	14,646 95
Pay of Interpreters and translators	15,806 00
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants	11,320 64
Presents to Indians	10,041 82
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities	9,326 10
Iron, steel, coal, &c., for gun and blacksmiths' shops	4,567 37
Transportation and distribution of annuities	6,392 51
Houses for agents and blacksmith's shops	1,483 14
Provisions for Indians moving west in 1831	2,391 08
Surveying reservations for half-breed Sac and Fox Indians.	2,000 00
Surveying the northwestern boundary of the Miami and Pottawattamie cession	227 00
Removing Indian boundary line in Florida	135 49
Provisions and assistance to Indians emigrating and those settled on Kansas river	605 18
Corn and other provisions for Seminole Indians	1,000 00
Additional expenses at the Red river agency	1,300 00
Claims against Osages by citizens of the United States	834 50
Extinguishment of titles of Creeks to lands in Georgia	4,989 57
Extinguishment of claims of Cherokees to lands in Georgia.	21,072 14
Purchase of the Creek and Cherokee reservations	11,283 00
Treating with Choctaws and Chickasaws for lands in Mississippi	3,126 17
Effecting treaty with the Creeks	1 44
Effecting treaty with Cherokees	4,217 54
Effecting treaty of Butte des Morts	894 60
Effecting treaty with the Winnebagoes	768 40
Annuities to various Indians and Indian tribes	233,500 87
Education of Indian youths	21,121 00
Blacksmiths, gunsmiths, millers, &c	25,463 67
Transportation and distribution of annuities, &c	8,617 00
Claims against the Ottawas	21,242 25
Advances to Ottawas	2,000 00

Arrearages of Indian Department prior to 1829	$744 54
Cherokee schools	42,490 00
Medals for Indian chiefs	2,000 00
Vaccination of Indians	775 50
Effecting treaty with the Creek Indians	2,622 45
Effecting treaty with the Seneca Indians	2,153 60
Extinguishing titles of Delawares to reservations in Ohio	307 84
Three commissioners to treat with Indians	16,000 00
Provisions for Quapaws	1,000 00
Relief of friendly Indians on the northwestern frontier	883 55
Effecting certain Indian treaties per act January 13, 1831.	970 75
Effecting certain Indian treaties per act 2d March, 1831	22,767 40
To effect certain Indian treaties, per acts of 2d March, 1831, and 4th June, 1832	66,692 14
Stipulations of certain treaties for 1831, per act of 20th April, 1832	4,565 00
Stipulations of certain treaties with Creeks, Shawanees, &c, per act of 4th June, 1832	123,565 00
Effecting certain treaties, per act 13th July, 1832	1,072 50
Extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in Missouri and Illinois. &c, per act of 14th July, 1832	9,903 05
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties and for other purposes, per act 2d March, 1333	735,329 79
Excess of expenditures by commissioners to hold treaty with the Pottawatamies	3,700 00
Services of A. L. Davis, secretary to commissioners	171 00
Removing and subsisting Indians, per 7th article of treaty 24th January, 1826	2,438 23
Repayment of improvements to Creeks, under the 11th article of treaty of 24th January, 1826	9,300 75
Deputation of Chickasaws to the seat of Government	1,650 00
Delegation of New York Indians to visit Green bay	1,890 00
Removing Shawanees from Ohio	1,640 00
Payment of two negroes to George Fields	700 00
Expenses of Sac and Fox prisoners as hostages	2,489 14
Removing and subsisting Indians	367,602 42
Annuities, per act of 19th February, 1808	48 34
Annuities, per act of 3d March, 1819	484 15
Annuities, per act of 26th May, 1824	268 13
Annuities, per act of 20th May, 1826, and 2d March, 1827.	1,270 00
Annuities per act of 26th May, 1826	3.500 00
	$13,199,146 99

From which deduct the following repayments:	
For Rigolets and Chef Menteur	$14 17
Repairing battery at Bienvenue	89 10
Security of Pensacola island, Fort Delaware	727 17
Survey of the harbor of Westbrook, Conn	69 06
Survey of the harbor of Sag Harbor, N. Y.	15 71
Survey of the river Thames, Conn.	5 24
Examining piers at Sandy bay, Mass.	3 32
Survey of Tucker's island, N. J.	29 20

Survey of the harbor of Stamford, Conn.....	$ 16 60	
Road from St. Augustine to Tallahassee.....	34 28	
Permanent annuity to Miamies for 1831..... ..	2 50	
Contingencies of Indian department.....	95,474 82	
Exchange of lands with Indians, and their removal	181 20	
Aiding Creeks in their removal.....	412 52	
Annuities per act of 25th February, 1799.....	5,073 00	
Annuities per act of 21st April, 1806.....	666 67	
Tobacco, iron, steel, and laborers, for Miamies, for 1831.....	180 00	
		$102,994 56
Military Establishment.....		$13,096,152 43

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy.....	$1,348,863 49
Pay of superintendents, naval constructors, &c.....	54,013 86
Provisions.....	376,269 63
Medicines and hospital stores.....	33,734 16
Navy yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	27,407 49
Boston, Massachusetts.....	71,573 47
New York.....	53,571 18
Philadelphia.....	5,124 29
Washington City.....	36,948 00
Norfolk, Virginia.....	150,877 45
Pensacola, Florida.....	28,976 64
Ordnance and Ordnance stores.....	24,879 04
Gradual increase of the navy.....	1,859 24
Gradual improvement of the navy.....	272,552 96
Repairs of vessels.....	668,631 12
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners.....	379 89
Timber to rebuild the Java and Cyane.....	4,167 97
Rebuilding the frigate Macedonian.....	62,666 08
Iron tanks.....	73,886 06
Navy hospital at Norfolk.....	3,944 10
Furniture for navy hospital at Norfolk	1,8 5 75
Navy asylum at Philadelphia.....	27,300 00
Furniture for navy asylum at Philadelphia.....	4,856 25
Navy hospital at Charlestown, Mass.....	26,000 00
Navy hospital at Brooklyn, New York.....	20,000 00
Navy hospital at Pensacola, Florida.....	12,300 00
Privateer pension fund.....	1,014 36
Agency on the coast of Africa (prohibiting slave trade)....	1 650 00
Purchase of a bridge at Norfolk.....	16,000 00
Survey of Narragansett bay..	1,217 99
Compensating board of officers for revising rules, &c., of naval service.....	4,512 56
Captors of Algerine vessels.....	20 85
Relief of sundry individuals.....	6,795 97
Contingent expenses for 1831.....	4,370 16

Contingent expenses		$268,644 39
Contingent expenses not enumerated		4,467 40
Arrearage of contingent enumerated, prior to 1832		3,292 88
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps		124.971 92
Subsistence on shore		13,645 52
Extra emoluments of officers of the marine corps		113 00
Allowances to certain officers of the marine corps		18,337 28
Clothing for the marine corps		29,519 17
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps		2,371 25
Military stores for the marine corps		253 04
Fuel for the marine corps		10.641 57
Contingent expenses of the marine corps		14,321 23
Marine barracks at Philadelphia		3 000 00
		$3,921,573 42
From which deduct the following repayments:		
Navy hospital fund	$18,123 56	
Navy pension fund	415 35	
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary	423 00	
Timber shed, Portsmouth	511 61	
Timber shed, New York	6 97	
Timber docks at Washington, Norfolk, and Boston	1 00	
Building ten sloops of war	44 66	
Contingent expenses prior to 1824	67 73	
Contingent expenses 1826	2 60	
Contingent expenses 1829	191 36	
Contingent expenses 1830	420 02	
Contingent expenses not enumerated for 1831	8 81	
		20,216 67
Naval Establishment		$3.901.356 75

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt	$303,796 87
Redemption of the exchanged 4½ per cent. stock of 26th May 1824	1,001,533 30
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 3d March, 1821	23,346 71
Redemption of the 3 per cent stock	213,886 56
Principal and interest of Treasury notes	929 13
Paying certain parts of domestic debt	50 81
Public Debt	$ 1,543,543 38

RECAPITULATION.

Civil	$ 1,562,758 28
Miscellaneous	3,198,091 77
Foreign Intercourse	955,395 88
Military Establishment	13,096,152 43
Naval Establishment	3,901,356 75
Public Debt	1 543.543 38
Total expenditures in 1833	$24,257,293 49

Statement exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, and light money; of drawbacks on foreign merchandise, domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported; bounty on salted fish exported; allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries; and expenses of collection, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1833.

Duties on merchandise		$20,810,992 66
Tonnage and Light money		71.729 43
		$20,882,722 09
Drawback on foreign merchandise	$3,422,979 06	
Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits	37,603 86	
Bounties and allowances	258.466 83	3,719,049 75
Gross revenue in 1833		$17,163,672 34
Expenses of collection		1.3.6,691 13
Nett revenue in 1833		$15,836,981 21

Statement exhibiting the amount of American and Foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1833

American tonnage in foreign trade	Tons, 1,086.861
Foreign do do do	5 0,874
Total tonnage employed in foreign trade in 1833.	Tons, 1.607 735

Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, 32.4 to 100 tons.

Statement of the Public Debt on the 1st of January, 1835.

Stocks.	Date of acts constituting the stocks	When redeemable.	Amount.
Unfunded registered debt, being claims for services and supplies during the revolutionary war,	July 9, 1798	On presentation.	$27,437 96
Treasury notes issued during the late war,	Feb. 24, 1815	Ditto.	5,975 00
Mississippi stock	March 3, 1815	Ditto.	4.320 09
			$37.733 05

Amount of the debt on the 1st of January, 1834, per statement, which accompanied the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund of the 7th February, 1834,		$6,002,507 98
Deduct amounts paid and to be paid during the present year, viz:		
The residue of the exchanged 4½ per cent stock issued under the act of 26th May, 1824	$1,252,625 90	
And the residue of the 5 per cent. stock issued under the act of 3d March, 1821	4,712,060 29	
	$5,964,686 19	
On account of the unfunded debt, viz:		
Of the registered debt	$38 74	
Treasury notes	54 00	88 74
		5,964,774 93
	As above	$37,735 05

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Mint of the United States was established by act of 2d of April 1792, at Philadelphia; where, in virtue of several acts of Congress, it has ever since continued.

Samuel Moore, Director	$2000 00
William Findlay, Treasurer	1200 00
Ad. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner	1500 00
Jacob Eckfeldt, Assayer	1500 00
Joseph Cloud, Melter and Refiner	1500 00
William Kneass, Engraver	1200 00
J. S. Benezet, Treasurer's Clerk	1000 00

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT, IN 1834.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $7,388,423; comprising $3,954,270 in gold coins; $3,415,002 in silver; $19,151 in copper; and consisting of 11,637,643 pieces of coin, viz.

Half eagles	-	732,169	pieces, making	-	$3,660,845
Quarter eagles	-	117,370	do do	-	293,425
Half dollars	-	6,412,004	do do	-	3,206,002
Quarter dollars	-	286,000	do do	-	71,500
Dismes	-	635,000	do do	-	63,500
Half dismes	-	1,480,000	do do	-	74,000
Cents	-	1,855,100	do do	-	18,551
Half cents	-	120,000	do do	-	600
		11,637,643			$7,388,423

The deposites of gold within the past year have amounted, in round numbers, to $4,389,000; of which about $1,067,000 consisted of coins of the United States, issued previously to the act of 28th June, establishing a new ratio of gold to silver: about $898,000 were derived from the gold regions of the United States; $225,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; $2,180,000 from Europe; $12,000 from Africa; and $9,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the amount received from Europe, about four-fifths were in foreign coins.

The coinage of gold under the new ratio commenced on the first day of August, the earliest period permitted by the act. In anticipation, however, of a change in the legal valuation of gold, it had been considered proper to suspend the coinage of all deposites received after the 1st June. Previously to this period, the sum of $383,545 had been coined, so that, of the above amount of the gold coinage for the past year, $3,570,725 consist of coins of the new standard. This amount, however, is the result of the operations of the mint during only five months of the year, corresponding to an amount, for a full year, of about eight and a half millions in gold. Within the same period, the coinage of silver was regularly maintained at the average rate of the whole year, making a general result of both gold and silver corresponding to a yearly coinage of nearly $12,000,000.

The amount of gold in the vaults of the mint on the 1st August was $468,500; the amount now remaining in the mint uncoined is $435,000, no part of which was deposited earlier than the 9th December. The

amount of silver remaining in our vaults for coinage, is, in round numbers, $475,000; no part of which was deposited earlier than the 20th November.

The amount of silver coined within the past year, it is satisfactory to state, has exceeded by about a quarter of a million the silver coinage of any previous year; while the gold coinage has exceeded the aggregate coinage of gold during the nine preceding years, from 1825 to 1833, inclusive.

The influx of silver during the past year having very considerably exceeded the amount contemplated in the estimates for the year, occasioned during a large portion of that period, an unusual retardation in the delivery of coins; and the amount of deposites has no donbt been restrained to some extent, by this consideration The estimate for the current year, it is believed, will cover the power required to meet the whole demand for coinage, in a due proportion of the several denominations of coin.

Annexed is a table exhibiting the amount of gold received from the gold region of the United States, annually, from the year 1824, inclusive. It will be observed that the progressive increase in the amount received from that quarter is less conspicuous within the last year. This results, it is believed, in a very material degree, from the attention which has, during that period, been directed to arrangements for working the veins from whence have been derived those superficial deposites of gold, which, being most obvious, have heretofore attracted the principal regard. Nothing has occurred to weaken the impression before entertained as to the extent and richness of the gold mines of the United States, but much to confirm the confidence before expressed, not merely in their increasing productiveness, but in their permanency.

	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tenn.	Alabama.	Total.
1824	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
1825	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	17,000
1826	.	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
1827	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	21,000
1828	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	46,000
1829	2,500	134,000	3,500	-	-	-	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	-	-	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1,000	1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	-	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	-	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	-	898,000
	252,500	2,054,000	200,500	1,159,000	12,000	1.000	3,679,000

ASSAYS OF FOREIGN COINS.

The following are the results of the assays made at the mint of the foreign gold and silver coins, which by the acts of Congress, of the 25th and 28th of June, 1834, have been made a legal tender.

Gold Coins.

From the assayer's report, it appears that the gold coins of Great Britain are of the fineness of 21 carats 3 7 8 grains; those of Portugal

and Brazil, 21 carats 3 13-16 grains; those of France, 21 carats 2 14-43 grains; those of Spain, 20 carats 3 3-8 grains; and those of Mexico and Colombia, 20 carats 3 grains.

The value per dwt. of the gold coins of Great Britain, according to the above assays, is 94 69 100 cents; that of the gold coins of Portugal and Brazil, 94 62-100 cents; of the gold coins of France, 93 2 100 cents; of the gold coins of Spain, 89 84 100 cents; and of the gold coins of Mexico and Colombia, 89 43 100 cents.

The greatly increased amount of the deposites of gold, under the ratio of gold and silver established by the act of June 28th, has enabled the assayer to determine the average fineness of the several classes of gold coins above mentioned, with a precision not previously attainable. The result indicates that in the valuation thereof, in the act making them a legal tender, they have been estimated above the rates respectively due to their actual fineness. Some loss has thence been incurred on deposites at the mint, when those coins had been taken by the depositor at the legal valuation per dwt., and this loss has occasionally, on large sums, been of very sensible amount; the difference being on the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, about the eighth, and on those of France about the tenth of one per cent.

The gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, the standard of which, by mint regulations, is the same, should be valued at 94 6-10 cents per dwt. The value of the gold coins of France may be properly estimated at 93 cents per dwt., and those of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, at 89 4-10 cents.

The gold coins of Spain and the Spanish American States, especially the former, will rarely be brought to the mint in large deposites, since the special demand for those coins in commerce gives them a current value, by tale, very sensibly beyond the intrinsic value due to their fineness.

Silver Coins

Spanish dollars, together with those of the Spanish American States enumerated in the act of the 25th June, viz: those of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, as also those restamped in Brazil, according to frequent trials thereof, may be regarded as of the weight and fineness contemplated in the act, viz. of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains, and of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen penny-weights and twelve grains of pure silver in twelve ounces of standard silver.

The tendency of the Mexican dollars of the more recent issues to deviate from their proper standard, which has been noticed in the reports on foreign coins within the last two years, appears equally conspicuous in some of the latest dates. This, however, seems to be almost exclusively confined to the issues of the Provincial mints, and is not in any material degree observable in the coinage executed at the city of Mexico.

The irregularity referred to affects very sensibly the interest of the depositor of those coins at the mint, by rendering a less productive return; their intrinsic value, however, with rare exceptions, is still equal, and slightly superior, to that of the dollar of the United States. No suggestion is therefore, considered necessary, in regard to the limitations

under which the several classes of dollars enumerated in the act are made a legal tender, by tale, at 100 cents the dollar.

The silver coins of France maintain, by the latest assays, their regular standard of ten ounces sixteen pennyweights of pure silver in twelve ounces of standard silver; their weight also is conformable to that contemplated in the provisions under which they are made a legal tender, by tale, at the rate of 93 cents each.

An Act regulating the value of certain foreign gold coins within the United States.

[SEC 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the thirty-first day of July next, the following gold coins shall pass as current as money within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by weight for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, and Brazil, of not less than twenty-two carats fine, at the rate of ninety-four cents and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; the gold coins of France nine-tenths fine, at the rate of ninety-three cents and one-tenth of a cent per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, Mexico, and Colombia, of the fineness of twenty carats three grains and seven sixteenths of a grain, at the rate of eighty-nine cents and nine-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid gold coins, made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States, at least once in every year, and to make a report of the result thereof to Congress. [*Approved, June 28th*, 1834]

An act regulating the value of certain foreign silver coins within the United States.

[SEC. 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, the following silver coins shall be of the legal value, and shall pass current as money within the United States, by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of one hundred cents the dollar, that is to say: the dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America, of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains each, and those re-stamped in Brazil, of the like weight, of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights of pure silver, in the troy pound of twelve ounces of standard silver; and the five franc pieces of France, when of not less fineness than ten ounces and sixteen pennyweights in twelve ounces troy weight of standard silver, and weighing not less than three hundred and eighty-four grains each at the rate of ninety three cents each.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the aforesaid silver coins, made current by this act, to be had at the mint of the United States at least once in every year, and to make report of the result thereof to Congress. [*Approved, June 25th*, 1834.]

An Act concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each half eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each quarter eagle shall contain fifty eight grains of pure gold, and sixty-four and a half grains of standard gold; every such eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such half eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such quarter eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their actual weights.

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted,* That all standard gold or silver deposited for coinage after the thirty-first day of July next, shall be paid for in coin under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of such deposite, deducting from the amount of said deposite of gold and silver one half of one per centum: *Provided,* That no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all gold coins of the United States minted anterior to the thirty-first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard hereinbefore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices. *Provided,* That, if in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposite, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

[*Approved, June 28th,* 1834.]

PUBLIC LANDS.

List of United States Land Districts, showing the dates of the laws under which they were established.

Note.—Those marked * were in operation under the system of *Credit* sales.—Those without the asterisk commenced operations under the *Cash* system of sales.

	Ohio.		
*Marietta Land District, established by the act of.....	May	10,	1800
*Zanesville....do.....do.....do.....	March	3.	1803
*Steubenville..do.....do.....do.....	May	10,	1800
*Chillicothe....do.....do.....do.....	May	10,	1800
*Cincinnati....do. .....do.....do.....	May	10,	1800
*Wooster, originally Canton.....do.....	March	3,	1807
Wapaukonnetta, formerly Piqua.....do..	March	3,	1819
Bucyrus, formerly Tiffin, originally Delaware.....	March	3,	1819
	Indiana.		
*Jeffersonville Land District, established by the act of	March	3,	1807
*Vincennes.. ...do.....do.....do.....	March	26,	1804
Indianapolis, originally Brookville..... ...do.....	March	3,	1819
Crawfordsville, originally Terre Haute....do.....	March	3,	1819
Fort Wayne.....do.....do..... ..do.....	May	8,	1822
La Porte.....do.....do.....do.....	March	2,	1833
	Illinois.		
*Shawneetown Land District, established by the act of	Feb.	21,	1812
*Kaskaskia. ....do.....do..... ...do	March	26,	1804
*Edwardsville....do.. .....do..... ...do.....	April	29,	1816
Vandalia.....do.....do.....do.....	May	11,	1820
Palestine.....do..... do.....do.....	May	11,	1820
Springfield.....do.....do..... .do...	May	8,	1822
Danville..... ...do.....do.....do.....	Feb.	19,	1831
Quincy.. . ...do.....do.....do.....	Feb.	19,	1831
——— N. W. District.....do.....do.....	June	26,	1834
——— N. E. District.....do..... ...do.....	June	26,	1834
	Missouri.		
*St. Louis Land District, established by the act of....	March	3.	1811
*Fayette, originally Franklin, District of Howard Co.	Feb.	17,	1818
Jackson, District of Cape Girardeau county.	Feb.	17,	1818
Palmyra, District of Salt river, established by act of ..	May	26,	1824
Lexington, Western District of Missouri..do.....	March	3,	1823
Springfield, established by act of	June	26,	1834
	Louisiana.		
Ouchita, Northern District, established by the act of...	March	3,	1811
*Opelousas, South Western District.....do..... .	March	3,	1811
New Orleans, South Eastern District.....do.....	March	3,	1811
St. Helena Court House, District West of Pearl river, and East of the Island of New Orleans—District organized by act of 25th April, 1812—Land Office established by the act of.....	March	3,	1819
	Mississippi.		
*Washington, District West of Pearl river, established by the act of.....	March	3,	1803

Augusta, District of Jackson county—Land office originally at Jackson C. H—District originated per act of 25th April, 1812—Land office established per act of	March	3, 1819
Mount Salus, originally at Jackson—District of Lands ceded by the Choctaws, by a treaty of 18th October, 1820—established by act of	May	6, 1822
Columbus, N. E. District } Ceded by the Choctaws, by treaties of Oct. 18,	March	2, 1833
Chocchuma, N. W. Dist. } 1820, & Sept. 27, 1830,	March	2, 1833
Alabama.		
*St Stephens, District East of Pearl river, by act of	March	3, 1803
*Huntsville, originally at Nashville, Tennessee, District of Madison county—Huntsville was originally called Twickenham, established by act of	March	3, 1807
*Cahaba, originally at Milledgeville, Ga. by act of	March	3, 1815
Tuscaloosa.....do	May	11, 1820
Sparta, originally Conecuh Court House.....do	May	11, 1820
Demopolis.....do	March	2, 1833
Montgomery. } Lands acquired by the treaty with the }	July	10, 1832
Mardisville. } Creeks, concluded March 24, 1832. }	July	10, 1832
Michigan Territory.		
*Detroit Land District, established by the act of	March	26, 1804
Monroe, Southern District of Michigan....do (District abolished.)	March	3, 1823
White Pigeon Prairie.....do	Feb.	19, 1831
Monroe, (re-established in part, ...do	Jan.	30, 1833
Mineral Point, Wisconsin District.....do	June	26, 1834
Green Bay.....do	June	26, 1834
Arkansas Territory		
†Little Rock, Arkansas District, established by act of	Feb.	17, 1818
†Batesville, Lawrence county District .....do	Feb.	17, 1818
Washington, Red river District.....do	June	25, 1832
Fayetteville.....do	June	25, 1832
Helena, Mississippi District.....do	June	26, 1834
Florida Territory.		
Tallahassee, District of West Florida, by the act of	March	3, 1822
St. Augustine, District of East Florida.....do	March	3, 1823

†District boundaries modified per act of 25th June, 1832, by which act the District of Lands now subject to sale at Batesville is called the *White River District.*

SURVEYORS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Name.	Where employed.	Compensation.
Micajah T. Williams, Surveyor General N.W. of the Ohio river for the States of Ohio, Indiana, & Terry of Michigan..	Cincinnati.....	2000 00
Samuel Williams.....Clerk,	.....do.....	850 00
Oliver Simpson.....do..	.....do.....	625 00
Samuel Morrison.....do..	.....do.....	625 00
R. M. Williamson, Surveyor South of Tennessee, for the State of Mississippi.	Jackson, Miss.....	2000 00
G. L. C. Davis.....Chief Clerk,	.....do.....	900 00

P. Hoff.....Clerk.	Jackson, Miss.....	$800 00
James H. Weakley, Surveyor, Alabama..	Florence, Alabama,	2000 00
F. Sannoner.....Draftsman,	.....do.....	750 00
John D. Coffee.....Clerk	.....do.....	500 00
E. T Langham, Sur'r Illinois & Missouri,	St. Louis, Missouri	2000 00
William Milburn.....Chief Clerk,	.....do.....	750 00
Augustus H. Evans.....Draftsman,	.....do.....	750 00
John Warnock.....Clerk,	.....do.....	600 00
Josiah Gould.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
Jesse Applegate.....do..	.....do.....	600 00
G. H. Barbour.....do..	.....do.....	500 00
Jos M. Chadwick .....do..	.....do.....	500 00
William Call.....do..	.....do.....	500 00
Robert Butler, Surveyor, Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	2000 00
Charles Haire.....Clerk,	.....do.....	1000 00
Rob. W. Williams .....do..	.....do.....	1000 00
H. T. Williams, Surveyor, Louisiana. ..	Donaldsonville.....	2000 00
J. O. Lee.....Clerk,	.....do.....	1000 00
Robert Boyd.....do..	.....do.....	900 00
Green Taylor.....do..	.....do.....	800 00
A. J. Jewell .....do..	.....do.....	500 00
James S Conway, Surveyor, Arkansas ..	Rittle Rock	1500 00
A. Langhorne .....Clerk,	.....do.....	800 00
Wm. Pelham.....do..	.....do.....	500 00
R. A Callaway.....do..	.....do.....	500 00
John Bell, Surveyor of the Lands in Mississippi, ceded by the Chickasaw's treaty of Pontitock—October, 1832.....	Pontitock, Miss.....	1500 00

Registers of Land Offices.

The compensation to Registers is $500 00 per annum, and one per cent. commission on moneys paid into the Land Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of commission.
David Hoge	Steubenville.....Ohi	Feb'y 19, 1834
Joseph Wood.....	Marietta.....	March 3, 1833
Peyton S. Symmes	Cincinnati.....	March 3, 1833
Thomas Scott.....	Chillicothe.....	March 9, 1833
Samuel A. Barker.....	Zanesville	June 30, 1834
Joseph S. Lake.....	Wooster.	March 25, 1834
Thomas B. Vanhorne....	Wapaukonnetta.....	May 5, 1832
Thomas Gillespie.	Bucyrus.....	May 22, 1834
William Lewis.....	Jeffersonville..... Indiana	March 25. 1834
John Badollet.....	Vincennes	Jan'y 4, 1833
Arthur St. Clair.....	Indianapolis.....	June 24, 1834
Charles Tyler.....	Crawfordsville	June 12, 1834
Robert Brackenridge.. .	Fort Wayne.	March 25, 1834
David Robb.....	La Porte	March 2, 1833
Miles Hotchkiss.....	Kaskaskia..... Illinois	April 30, 1832
James C. Sloo.....	Shawneetown.....	March 25, 1834
Samuel H Thompson...	Edwardsville.....	Jan'y 7, 1835
Charles Prentiss.....	Vandalia.....	March 25, 1834

Samuel Alexander.....	Quincy..... Illinois.	March 2, 1835
Joseph Kitchell	Palestine.....	March 5, 1833
John C. Alexander.....	Danville.....	June 12, 1834
George Forquer.....	Springfield.	Dec'r 24. 1834
John Biddle.....	Detroit.....Michigan Ter.	Jan'y 10. 1831
Abraham Edwards.....	Bronson.....	March 3, 1831
Levi S. Humphrey.....	Monroe.....	Feb'y 9, 1833
William B. Slaughter.. .	Green Bay.....	June 30, 1834
John P. Sheldon.....	Mineral Point.....	June 30, 1834
William Christy	St. Louis..... Missouri.	March 7, 1833
Hampton L. Boon	Fayette.....	Jan'y 4, 1834
Frank J. Allen.....	Jackson.....	Dec'r 24. 1834
Finis Ewing.....	Lexington.....	May 25, 1834
William Wright	Palmyra.....	May 29, 1834
Joel H. Haden.....	Springfield.....	June 30, 1834
Townsend Dickinson....	Batesville....Arkansas Ter.	Feb'y 9, 1833
Bernard Smith.....	Little Rock	Feb'y 19, 1834
Wm. McKennon Ball...	Fayetteville.....	July 10, 1832
George Conway..	Washington.....	June 16, 1834
J. M. A. Hamblin.....	Ouachita	May 30, 1832
John T. Cabeen..	Helena	June 30, 1834
Valentine King.....	Opelousas..... Louisiana.	Jan'y 28, 1834
B Z. Canonge.....	New Orleans	June 24. 1834
John Rillian.....	St Helena C. H.	June 16, 1834
Thomas W. Newman...	Washington....Mississippi	Jan'y 2, 1835
William Howze.....	Augusta.....	Feb'y 10, 1832
Thomas L Sumrall	Mount Salus.....	March 2, 1833
William Dowsing.....	Columbus.....	March 2, 1833
Samuel Gwin.....	Chocchuma.....	March 2, 1833
Robert Tennin.....	Pontitock	March 2, 1833
John B Hazard.....	St. Stephens..... Alabama.	Jan'y 29, 1834
Benjamin S. Pope.....	Huntsville.....	April 21, 1832
John H. Vincent.....	Tuscaloosa	March 25, 1834
Alanson Saltmarsh	Cahaba.....	Feb'y 24, 1832
Wade H Greening.....	Sparta.....	May 14, 1832
Jacob T. Bradford.....	Mardisville.....	June 16, 1834
John H. Somerville.....	Montgomery.....	July 10, 1832
Andrew J Crawford....	Demopolis	March 2, 1833
George W. Ward.....	Tallahassee... Florida Ter	Jan'y 14, 1834
Charles Downing.....	St. Augustine.....	May 22, 1834

Receivers of Public Moneys.

The compensation to Receivers is $500 00 per annum, and one per cent. commission on moneys paid into the Land Office.

Names.	Office.	Date of commission.
John H Viers.....	Steubenville.....Ohio.	Jan'y 4, 1833
David G. Skinner.... ..	Marietta	March 25, 1834
Morgan Neville.....	Cincinnati..... ...	May 22, 1834
John Coates.....	Chillicothe	March 25, 1834
John Hall.....	Zanesville.....	Dec'r 21, 1834
Samuel Quinby	Wooster.....	March 2, 1831
William Blackburn... ..	Wapaukonnetta.....	Dec'r 21, 1834

Joseph H Larwill.....	Bucyrus .. .. Ohio.	May 29, 1834
James G. Reed.....	Jeffersonville..... Indiana.	Feb'y 21, 1831
John D. Wolverton.....	Vincennes..	March 25, 1834
Abner McCarty.....	Indianapolis.....	Dec'r 4, 1833
James T. Pollock.....	Crawfordsville.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
John Spencer	Fort Wayne.....	Dec'r 30, 1831
John M. Lemon.....	La Porte.....	March 2, 1833
Edward Humphreys.....	Kaskaskia.....Illinois	March 5, 1833
John Caldwell.....	Shawneetown	Feb'y 19, 1834
Benjamin T. Edwards ..	Edwardsville.....	Dec'r 17, 1833
illiam Linn.....	Vandalia.....	Jan'y 12, 1831
Guy W. Smith..... ...	Palestine.....	March 5, 1833
Thomas Carlin.....	Quincy.....	March 2, 1835
John Taylor.....	Springfield.....	March 25, 1834
Samuel McRoberts.....	Danville	March 2, 1831
Jonathan Kearsley.....	Detroit.....Michigan.	March 3, 1832
Thomas C Sheldon.....	Bronson.	March 3, 1831
Dan. B. Miller.....	Monroe.....	Feb'y 9, 1833
S. W. Beall	Green Bay.....	June 30, 1834
Joseph Eneix.....	Mineral Point.....	June 30. 1834
Samuel Merry.....	St. Louis.....Missouri	Dec'r 23, 1832
Uriel Sebree	Fayette.....	Dec'r 17, 1833
John Hayes.....	Jackson.....	May 12, 1832
Edwin M. Ryland.....	Lexington.....	Dec'r 21, 1834
William Blakey..... ..	Palmyra.....	Jan'y 14, 1832
Robert T. Brown.....	Springfield.....	June 30, 1834
Caleb S. Manley.....	Batesville....Arkansas Ter.	Feb'y 27, 1833
Peter J. Crutchfield ..	Little Rock.....	June 16, 1834
Matthew Leiper.....	Fayetteville	July 10, 1832
Daniel T. Wilter.....	Washington	July 10, 1832
Littlebury Hawkins.....	Helena.....	June 30, 1834
Joseph Friend.....	Ouchita.....Louisiana.	March 2, 1831
Benj. Robert Rogers....	Opelousas.....	March 25, 1834
Maurice Cannon.....	New Orleans.....	June 16, 1834
Paris Childress.....	St. Helena C. H.....	June 16, 1834
Francis Lewis.....	Washington.... Mississippi	Dec'r 15, 1834
Hanson Alsbury.....	Augusta	March 2, 1832
Samuel W. Dickson.....	Mount Salus..... .	June 12, 1834
Wiley P Harris.....	Columbus.....	March 2, 1833
R. H. Sterling.....	Chocchuma.....	March 2, 1833
William Edmonston....	Pontitock	Feb'y 21, 1834
John Henry Owen.....	St. Stephens.....Alabama.	Jan'y 21, 1832
Samuel Cruse.....	Huntsville.	Jan'y 4, 1834
William G. Parish.....	Tuscaloosa	Jan'y 8, 1833
Uriah G. Mitchell	Cahaba.....	May 17, 1832
Armstead D. Carey.....	Sparta.....	Jan'y 1, 1834
Joab Lawler.....	Mardisville.....	July 14, 1832
Nimrod E. Benson.....	Montgomery.....	July 14, 1832
Thomas Simpson.....	Demopolis.....	March 2, 1833
Richard K. Call.....	Tallahassee.....Florida	March 3, 1833
William H. Allen.....	St. Augustine	May 22, 1834

Statement of public lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses, and payments into the Treasury on account of public lands, during the year ending 31st December, 1833.

LAND OFFICES.	Lands sold after deducting erroneous entries.		Amount received in cash.	Amount received in scrip.		Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury in 1833.
	Acres.	Purchase money		Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.			
Marietta....Ohio	27 285 69	$34,107 10	$33,810 97	$196 13	$100 00	$34,107 10	$1,912 58	$37,530 10
Zanesville	75,969 83	95,460 10	26.433 47	3,397 59	65,629 04	95.460 10	3,158 07	15,938 70
Steubenville.... ..	7.934 54	9,918 16	8,164 97	453 19	1,300 00	9,918 16	1,498 04	9.823 62
Chillicothe..	46,607 29	58.433 94	23,476 97	570 55	34,386 42	58,433 94	2,342 39	19,400 00
Cincinnati.....	25,708 63	31,976 73	26,211 73	4,478 00	1,287 00	31,976 73	3,065 69	23,245 03
Wooster.....	27,886 78	34 872 39	33,339 29	983 10	550 00	34,872 39	1,900 88	29.271 58
Wapaukonetta..	99.753 68	128,481 35	89,622 26	1,346 04	37,513 05	128,481 35	3,985 95	91,050 00
Bucyrus	240.007 15	299,176 32	270,423 28	499 71	28,253 33	299,176 32	7,224 99	249,553 79
Jeffersonville..In.	63,987 06	79,984 21	60,087 37	3,609 51	16.287 33	79,984 21	2,751 51	57,390 12
Vincennes.....	66.832 94	83.545 43	79.495 17	3,450 26	600 00	83,545 43	3,289 27	74.529 39
Indianopolis.....	185,965 06	232,581 07	129,653 55	160 00	102,767 52	232.581 07	5,154 02	103,159 04
Crawfordsville ..	150,912 32	188,640 39	170,032 38	79 07	18.528 94	188.640 39	6,843 53	147 837 53
Fort Wayne.....	62,612 74	78,270 72	73.404 72	16 00	4,850 00	78,270 72	2,840 96	58.847 74
La Porte.....	24,371 66	30,500 58	30,375 58	- -	125 00	30.500 58	1,404 84	18.076 00
Shawneetown. Il.	28 936 30	36.170 39	34,047 11	2,073 28	50 00	36,170 39	1.823 58	26,613 00
Kaskaskia... ..	29,235 00	36,544 40	36,290 40	254 00	- -	36,544 40	1,803 53	36,231 89
Edwardsvile.....	92,261 07	115,327 18	106.755 79	671 39	7,900 00	115,327 18	3,097 26	106,725 94
Vandalia	21,615 84	27.119 79	26,219 79	- -	900 00	27,119 79	1,563 88	15,208 91
Palestine.....	22,043 90	27.554 87	27,529 87	- -	25 00	27.554 87	1.687 50	25,202 92
Springfield.....	109,642 25	136,893 40	119,581 33	- -	17,312 07	136.893 40	4,478 17	114,521 80
Danville	26,901 38	33.626 72	28,489 22	- -	5,137 50	33,626 72	1,730 12	16.605 60
Quincy..... ..	29,604 77	37,005 95	36,242 51	- -	763 44	37,005 95	1,850 10	33,028 45

St. Louis....Mo.	43,026 22	53,783 17	53,783 17	- -	- -	- -	53,783 17	2,060 48	57,367 00
Fayette.....	54,843 10	68,555 65	68,454 95	99 20	- -	- -	68,553 85	3,217 26	91,332 82
Palmyra..	61,685 04	90,727 16	90,727 16	- -	- -	- -	90,727 16	3,007 71	84,392 20
Jackson...	19,448 53	24,310 49	24,310 49	- -	- -	- -	24,310 49	1,766 16	25,000 00
Lexington.	47,282 79	59,147 91	59,147 91	- -	- -	- -	59,147 91	3,236 04	76,768 00
St.Stephen's..Al.	36,958 43	46,210 19	43,924 21	2,285 98	- -	- -	46,210 19	2,250 11	54,113 63
Cahaba.....	204,169 82	256,900 73	252,659 60	4,241 13	- -	- -	256,900 73	7,161 98	260,562 27
Huntsville.....	51,479 19	64,302 30	50,228 26	14,074 04	- -	- -	64,302 30	3,170 53	49,483 40
Tuscaloosa.....	77,260 53	96,591 01	96,510 94	80 07	- -	- -	96,591 01	3,213 73	83,800 00
Sparta.....	6,626 60	8,283 23	8,283 23	- -	- -	- -	8,283 23	1,168 00	4,182 13
Demopolis.....	74,825 16	93,531 44	92,828 18	703 26	- -	- -	93,531 44	2,937 74	79,881 11
Washington. Mis	56,671 30	70,845 84	68,478 61	2,367 23	- -	- -	70,845 84	2,434 27	61,200 00
Augusta	34,145 40	43,216 11	43,216 11	- -	- -	- -	43,216 11	2,308 00	25,800 00
Mount Salus.....	582,552 70	730,683 18	730,205 68	477 50	- -	- -	730,683 18	6,652 20	517,012 66
Columbus.....	205,642 60	330,149 76	330,149 76	- -	- -	- -	330,149 76	7,486 58	219,840 40
Chocchuma	239,482 97	356,495 42	356,495 42	- -	- -	- -	356,495 42	7,072 88	329,201 77
New Orleans..La	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	417 12	1,042 50
Opelousas	22,000 32	27,500 38	27,111 76	388 62	- -	- -	27,500 38	1,831 92	19,250 00
Ouachita.....	63,717 33	79,654 55	79 654 55	- -	- -	- -	79,654 55	3,223 95	82,754 90
St. Helena.....	3,723 53	4,654 41	4,654 41	- -	- -	- -	4,654 41	1,034 87	4,970 69
Detroit.... Mich	170,743 76	213,439 77	198,597 41	275 70	14,566 66		213,439 77	5,501 76	192,910 34
Wh Pig'n Prairie	95,980 25	123,465 25	116,865 25	- -	6,600 00		123,465 25	4,486 24	103,062 45
Monroe	181,056 16	226,359 90	225 959 90	- -	400 00		226,359 90	5,776 77	205,300 00
Batesville ..Ark.	22,895 19	28,618 98	28,618 98	- -	- -	- -	28,618 98	1,717 83	10,284 27
Little Rock.....	8,513 11	10,641 54	10,641 54	- -	- -	- -	10,641 54	1,328 78	2,460 00
Washington.....	7,144 10	8,930 12	8,930 12	- -	- -	- -	8,930 12	1,132 24	5,370 00
Fayetteville.....	3,307 03	4,133 78	4,133 78	- -	- -	- -	4,133 78	434 27	- -
Tallahassee Flo	11,810 27	14,762 87	14,762 87	- -	- -	- -	14,762 87	1,276 54	10,760 27
St Augustine....	160 25	200 31	200 31	- -	- -	- -	200 31	555 48	87 59
Total.....	3,856,227 56	4,972,284 84	4,559,421 99	47,230 55	365,832 30		4,972,284 84	153,268 33	3,967,681 55

Statement showing the quantity of public land sold, and for what sum, in each year, from the year 1822, to the 30th September, 1834, inclusive.

STATES.	1822. Acres.	Dolls.	1823 Acres.	Dolls.
Ohio	185,181 29	235,648 11	124,735 32	155,919 18
Indiana	252,982 34	329,066 71	165,046 69	211 157 27
Illinois	27,763 84	35,066 66	60,534 77	75,797 21
Missouri	32,163 70	40,432 78	80,958 57	104,961 34
Alabama	161,638 04	202,011 51	153,502 93	214,729 94
Mississippi	10,147 06	12,683 74	31,016 24	40,577 55
Louisiana	90,829 76	113,555 21	1,225 67	1,528 32
Michigan	17,359 38	25,718 94	34,017 77	42,612 71
Arkansas	23,160 67	29,084 17	2,281 56	2,852 74
Florida	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	801,226 18	1,023,267 83	653,319 52	850,136 26

STATES.	1824. Acres.	Dolls.	1825. Acres.	Dolls.
Ohio	166,752 01	209,996 08	141,932 61	175,847 86
Indiana	154,558 51	187,508 05	162,270 71	210,248 25
Illinois	43,987 97	55.119 46	45.804 28	57,784 80
Missouri	86,785 12	110 813 28	85,807 99	107,301 00
Alabama	131,185 96	179,526 05	200,917 53	305,598 66
Mississippi	81,201 74	104,374 19	86,565 30	112,337 24
Louisiana	3,627 26	4,534 06	560 07	708 00
Michigan	78,246 68	98,205 58	106 752 63	134,945 84
Arkansas	2,977 79	3,722 28	7.794 50	9,743 09
Florida	- -	- -	55,056 07	90,553 63
Total	749,323 04	953,798 03	893 461 69	1,205 068 37

STATES.	1826 Acres.	Dolls.	1827. Acres.	Dolls
Ohio	133,789 02	168 408 37	151,003 31	192,122 28
Indiana	200,190 72	250.238 20	209,691 21	263,065 62
Illinois	81,083 73	102,859 76	58,605 07	73.194 64
Missouri	58,517 03	73,193 89	155,070 53	199,114 08
Alabama	147,716 00	228,230 49	98,078 94	123,557 31
Mississippi	82.422 37	104,766 86	60,749 51	77,168 21
Louisiana	19,184 87	24,448 25	6,475 45	142,545 29
Michigan	59,361 96	94,195 77	42,410 05	53.085 47
Arkansas	13,352 20	16,690 23	4,055 98	5,069 98
Florida	52.464 36	65.580 45	140 587 71	189,182 48
Total	848,082 26	1,128,617 27	956,727 76	1,318.105 36

STATES	1828. Acres.	Dolls.	1829. Acres.	Dolls.
Ohio	165,793 37	207,091 51	176,216 40	232,175 20
Indiana	250,812 81	313,517 45	346,527 51	435,571 32
Illinois	96,092 91	120,142 14	196,245 73	245,415 64
Missouri	147,148 12	183,988 69	152,545 64	190.614 04
Alabama	167.812 64	224,300 16	120,201 10	149,979 89
Mississippi	68.700 36	85.759 65	98,285 31	123,423 54
Louisiana	4,126 03	5,157 73	31,020 37	39,134 72
Michigan	26,895 79	33,475 91	67,360 26	84,940 06
Arkansas	3,035 46	3.794 32	2,681 20	3,351 36
Florida	35,182 87	44,130 43	53,276 49	68 207 77
Total	965,600 36	1,221,357 99	1,244,860 01	1,572,863 54

STATES.	Acres.	1830. Dolls.	Acres.	1831. Dolls.
Ohio	156,392 70	195,501 78	335,392 64	424,989 40
Indiana	476,351 85	598,115 55	554,436 78	694,863 31
Illinois	316,451 71	395,678 34	339.411 44	424,846 36
Missouri	214,917 44	269,138 26	296,467 94	374,086 09
Alabama	373,203 73	477,346 06	661,832 08	893,995 54
Mississippi	108,439 67	135,689 06	160,798 14	204,675 68
Louisiana	74,647 70	95,602 68	67.384 28	85,865 58
Michigan	147,061 55	183,912 04	320,476 90	401,342 67
Arkansas	2,648 95	3,311 19	13,377 33	16.721 77
Florida	59 618 49	79,137 98	28,279 35	35.637 36
Total	1.929.733 79	2,433,432 94	2.777,856 88	3.557,023 76

STATES.	Acres.	1832 Dolls.	Acres.	1833. Dolls.
Ohio	412,714 61	541,275 05	551,153 59	692.426 09
Indiana	546,844 24	684,209 69	554,681 78	693,522 40
Illinois	227,375 91	284,936 17	360,240 51	450,242 70
Missouri	251,280 09	313,141 12	226.285 68	296,522 58
Alabama	412,682 79	522,337 64	451,319 73	565,818 90
Mississippi	261,313 67	326,578 90	1,121,494 97	531,390 31
Louisiana	78,453 48	98,280 29	89,441 18	111.809 34
Michigan	252,211 44	320,284 83	447,780 17	563,264 92
Arkansas	10,179 47	12,724 33	41,859 43	52,324 42
Florida	9,236 46	11,608 07	11.970 52	14,963 18
Total	2,462,342 16	3,115,376 09	3,856,227 56	4,972,284 84

STATES	Acres.	1834 Dolls.	Acres.	1832–1834. Dolls.
Ohio	347.804 30	434,758 08	3,048,861 27	3.866,158 99
Indiana	427,735 74	534,669 81	4,302,130 89	5,405,753 63
Illinois	222,458 19	278,145 10	2,076,056 06	2,599,228 98
Missouri	141.439 30	177,042 42	1,929.387 15	2,440,354 57
Alabama	414,070 73	546,032 48	3,494,162 20	4.633.464 63
Mississippi	361,026 85	451,342 34	2,532,161 19	3,310,767 27
Louisiana	53,108 31	67,985 14	520.084 43	791,204 61
Michigan	351,951 32	439.949 90	1,952,385 90	2,475,934 64
Arkansas	47,227 57	59,034 44	174,632 11	213 424 32
Florida	6.109 04	7,636 30	451,831 36	606,637 65
Total	2,372,931 35	2,996,596 01	20,481,692 56	26,347,929 29

Statement exhibiting the number of each description of warrants which has been satisfied with scrip; the quantity of land for which scrip has been issued; the amount thereof in money at one dollar twenty-five cents per acre, with their several totals, together with the whole number of certificates of scrip issued under the provisions of the acts of the 30th of May, 1830, 13th of July, 1832, and 2d of March, 1833, up to the 15th day of November, 1834.

DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS.	Number of warrants.	Quantity of land in warrants.	Amount in money.	Total number of certificates issued.
Virginia state line & navy	564	525,502	656,877 50	6,850
Virginia continental line.	332	271,318	339.147 50	3.558
United States	648	97.750	122,187 50	1,641
Total	1,544	894,570	$1,118,212 50	12,049

Statement exhibiting the amount paid by purchasers of public lands, for sales made at the several land offices, and otherwise, from 1787 to the 30th of September, 1834.

Marietta...Ohio	$487,036	30	Huntsville	$3,559,945	98
Zanesville	2,253,894	30	Tuscaloosa.....	1,086,093	22
Steubenville.....	3,370,421	13	Sparta	181.445	17
Chillicothe.....	2,441,329	78	Demopolis	247,500	44
Cincinnati.	5,640,912	48	Montgomery.....	33,468	03
Wooster	1,983,302	29	Mardisville.....	110,305	45
Wapaukonnetta...	358,927	63	Total for Alaba.	$10,795,484	45
Bucyrus.....	1,296,714	13			
Total for Ohio....	$17,832,538	04	Washington..Miss.	1,811,054	92
			Augusta	96,176	95
Jeffersonville.....Ia.	2,265,127	01	Mount Salus.....	2,103,634	48
Vincennes.....	2,317,657	72	Chocchuma.....	389,162	18
Indianapolis.....	2,153,875	33	Columbus	455,093	05
Crawfordsville.....	2,315.689	23	Pontitock,.....		
Fort Wayne.....	355,803	36	Total for Miss'ippi.	$4,855,121	58
La Porte.....	102,040	46			
Total for Indiana.	$9,510,193	11	New Orleans..La.	320,830	20
			Opelousas.....	191.315	54
Shawneetown...Ill.	633,974	04	Ouachita....	362,705	32
Kaskaskia.....	411,261	48	St. Helena.....	32,862	20
Edwardsville	1,023,994	24	Total for Louisiana	$907,713	26
Vandalia	203,496	17			
Palestine.....	425,360	24	Detroit...Michigan	1,437,921	98
Springfield.....	909,928	62	Bronson.....	452,035	84
Danville.....	97,568	96	Monroe.....	672,965	95
Quincy.....	66,203	68	Mineral Point..... ..		
N E District.....			Green Bay.....		
N. W. District.....			Total for Michigan	$2,562,923	77
Total for Illinois..	$3,771,787	43			
			Batesville.....Ark.	104 821	51
St. Louis, Missouri	971,335	49	Little Rock.....	82 355	53
Fayette	1,485,044	86	Washington.....	22,225	67
Palmyra.....	709,772	95	Fayetteville.....	12,324	75
Jackson.....	169.659	40	Helena.....		
Lexington	397,753	12	Total for Arkansas	$221,727	46
Springfield.....					
Total for Missouri	$3,733,565	32	Tallahassee...Flo.	605,328	13
			St Augustine.....	747	81
St. Stephens...Ala.	1,463,252	86	Total for Florida.	$606,075	94
Cahaba.....	4,108,473	30			

Amount paid for lands sold at land offices, *as above*....	$54,797,130	86
For lands in Ohio sold at New York, in 1787.....	117,108	24
For lands in Ohio sold at Pittsburg, in 1796.....	100,427	53
For lands in Ohio sold to the Ohio Company.....	642,856	66
For lands in Ohio sold to J. C. Symmes and associates..	189,693	00
Total amount received, to 30th Sept. 1834....	$55,847, 16	29

Stament exhibiting the estimated superficial contents in acres of each State and Territory; the quantity of public land offered for sale to Sept. 30, 1834; quantity remaining unsold, and subject to private entry, Sept. 30, 1834; quantity sold to Sept. 30, 1834; and the amount paid by purchasers of public land to Sept. 30, 1834.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Estimated superficial contents.	Offered for sale to Sep. 30 1834.	Remaining unsold Sept. 30, 1834.	Sold to the 30th September, 1834.	Paid by purchasers, to 30 Sept. 1834.
	Acres.	*Acres. hdths.*	*Acres. hdths.*	*Acres. hdths.*	*Dolls. cts.*
Ohio..	24,923,599	14,703,163 10	4,584,752 92	10,118,410 18	15,582,629 47
Indiana	22,032,469	17,258,284 49	9,872,313 24	7,385,971 25	9,510,193 11
Illinois.....	32,321,947	18,789,515 45	15,801,428 39	2,988,087 06	3,771,787 43
Missouri.....	39,119,018	18,346,734 98	15,772,156 93	2,574,578 05	3,733,565 82
Alabama....	32,174,640	23,454,018 04	17,840,473 60	5,613,544 44	10,795,484 45
Mississippi...	27,457,200	15,450,330 29	12,110,206 23	3,340,124 06	4,855,121 58
Louisiana....	31,463,040	6,450,942 05	5,886,185 03	564,757 02	907,713 26
Michigan....	24,209,567	11,173,629 15	9,173,397 07	2,000,232 08	2,562,928 77
Arkansas....	37,555,200	12,652,749 91	12,475,493 05	177,266 86	221,727 46
Florida.....	35,286,760	5,487,658 38	5,035,673 98	451,984 40	606,075 94
Total.....	306,573,740	143,767,025 84	108,552,070 44	35,214,955 40	*55,847,216 29

* This sum includes the following items, viz:

Certificates of public debt and army land warrants, - - - - -	$984,189 91
Forfeited land stock, and military land scrip, - - - - -	1,643,362 78
Mississippi stock, - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,448,789 44
United States stock, - - - - - - - - - - -	257,660 73
	$5,334,002 86

Statement exhibiting the aggregate quantity of public land remaining unsold and subject to private entry in the several States and Territories, on the 31st December, 1831, showing as nearly as practicable the quantity remaining unsold at said date, which has been in market since the operation of the cash system, and also, the quantity remaining unsold at said date, which was in market prior to the operation of the cash system.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Quantity of land subject to private entry, December 31, 1831.	Quantity in market since operation of the cash system in 1820.	Quantity in market prior to operation of cash system in 1820.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio.	5,631,801	3,457,323	(*a*)2,174,478
Indiana.....	10,471,586	5,924,780	(*b*)4,546,806
Illinois.....	15,302,239	11,101,697	(*c*)4,200,542
Missouri.....	16,126,731	13,148,122	(*d*)2,978,609
Mississippi..	9,778,362	5,242,126	(*e*)4,536,236
Alabama.....	17,992,339	11,820,536	(*f*)6,171,803
Louisiana.....	6,107,188	4,925,757	(*g*)1,181,431
Michigan.....	8,059,428	7,234,763	(*h*) 824,665
Arkansas.....	9,876,041	9,876,041	-
Florida.....	5,063,040	5,063,040	-
Total.....	104 407,755	77,793,185	26,614,570

(*a*) Nearly all in market for twenty years; the greater portion from twenty-five to thirty years.
(*b*) Nearly all in market from fifteen to twenty years.
(*c*) Nearly all in market for fifteen years and upwards.
(*d*) The earliest sales in 1818; heavy sales occurred, however, subsequently under the credit system; average period about twelve years.
(*e*) From twelve to twenty years.
(*f*) From twelve to twenty-two years; average period may be said to be fifteen years.
(*g*) About thirteen years.
(*h*) About thirteen years.

Statement exhibiting the quantity of Land unsold, and subject to private entry, Sept. 30, 1834;--the quantity of Land sold, and the amount paid by purchasers, to Sept 30, 1834; and the expense of the Land system in 1833.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Quantity of Land remaining unsold which has been offered at public sale, and was subject to private entry on the 30th Sept. 1834.	Whole quantity of Land sold, and the total amount paid by purchasers for the same, from 1787, to the 30th of September, 1834.	Expense of keeping up the Land system in 1833.			
			Incidental expenses of the District Land Offices including salaries, commissions, stationery, &c.	Amount paid by Surveyors General for surveying the public lands, and the contingent expenses of their offices.	Amount paid at the Treasury for salaries of Surveyors General and their Clerks.	Total expenses in 1833.
	Acres. Hdths.	*Acres. Hdths.*	*Dolls. cts.*	*Dolls. cts.*	*Dolls. cts.*	*Dolls. cts.*
Ohio	4.584,752 92	10,118,410 18	13,882,623 47	25,088 59		
Indiana	9,872,313 24	7,385,971 25	9,510,193 11	22,284 16	23,836 66	4,100 00	91,074 18
Michigan	9,173,397 07	2,000,232 08	2,562,923 77	15,764 77		
Illinois	15,301,428 39	2,988,087 06	3 771,787 43	18,034 14		
Missouri	15,772,156 93	2,574,578 05	3,733,565 82	13,287 65	2,109 10	3,448 15	36,879 04
Alabama	17,840,473 60	5,613,544 44	10,795,484 45	19,902 09	37,427 49	3 410 54	60,740 12
Mississippi	12,110,206 23	3,340,124 06	4,8 5,121 58	26,697 68	38,505 63	3,700 00	68,903 31
Louisiana	5,886,185 03	564,757 02	907,713 26	6,507 86	13,545 07	5,055 2	25,108 21
Arkansas	12,475,483 05	177,266 86	221,727 46	5,615 57	575 75	3,300 00	9,491 32
Florida	5,035,673 98	451,984 40	606,075 94	2,401 54	19,885 19	3,895 00	26,181 73
Total*	108,552,070 44	35,214,955 40	55,847,216 29	155,584 05	135,384 89	26,908 97	318,377 91

* *Note*—Exclusive of the Lands in Mississippi and Alabama acquired from the Chickasaws by treaty of 20th October, 1832, and of all expenditures connected with survey of same, which are to be reimbursed to the Government out of the proceeds of sales—the *nett proceeds* accruing to the tribes.

Statement showing the amount of forfeited land stock issued and surrendered at the United States Land Offices to the 30th September, 1834; also the amount of military Land scrip surrendered to the same period.

Forfeited Land Stock—Grand total of stock issued at the Land Offices - - -	$616,371 91	
Add amount of stock issued at the Treasury, under the 4th section of the act of the 23d of May, 1828 for moneys forfeited (on lands sold at New York in 1787) by Edgar and Macomb -	29 782 75	
Total amount issued at the Land Offices to the 30th of September, 1834 - - -		$646,154 66
Total amount surrendered at the Land Offices to the 30th of September, 1834 - - - - -		632,743 85
Military Land Scrip—Total amount surrendered at the Land Offices to the 30th of September, 1834 -		1,008,360 12

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

The principal officer employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, is the Collector, to whom the Naval Officer is at once an aid and a check The Surveyor superintends and directs the inferior officers of the customs, and all three are appointed by the President and Senate. They formerly held their offices for an indefinite period ; but, by an act of 15th May, 1820, their appointment is now limited to four years Weighers, Gaugers, Measurers and Inspectors, are appointed by the Collector, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department. For the duties of these several officers, see the act of Congress, of the 2d of March 1799. Public Appraisers are authorized by an act of the 20th of April, 1818. Their business is to appraise imported goods subject to duty ad valorem, when they are suspected to have been invoiced below the true value. They are appointed by the President and Senate, and hold commissions during the pleasure of the President. Assistant Appraisers are authorized by the act of May 28, 1830.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Name	Where employed.	Date of Commission.
	Maine.	
James W. Ripley.....	Passamaquoddy..	Dec'r 17, 1834
Samuel A. Morse.....	Machias..	Jan'y 28, 1832
Edward S. Jarvis.... .	Frenchman's Bay.	March 3, 1831
Roland H Bridgham ..	Penobscot.....	April 26, 1834
Denny M'Cobb.....	Waldoboro.....	March 3, 1833
Thomas M'Crate..... ..	Wiscasset.....	March 11, 1833
Joseph Sewall.....	Bath.....	April 29, 1834
John Chandler.....	Portland.....	March 11, 1833
John F. Scamman.....	Saco.....	March 11, 1833
Barnabas Palmer.....	Kennebunk.....	March 11, 1833
Mark Dennet.....	York	March 11, 1833
Daniel Lane.....	Belfast.....	Jan'y 2, 1835
	New Hampshire.	
Daniel P. Drown.....	Portsmouth	April 26, 1834
	Vermont.	
Archibald W. Hyde....	Burlington..... ...	Feb'y 15, 1834
	Massachusetts.	
Samuel Phillips..... ..	Newburyport.....	March 24, 1834
William Beach..	Gloucester.....	March 24, 1834
James Miller..	Salem.....	Jan'y 3, 1833
Benjamin Knight.....	Marblehead.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
David Henshaw..	Boston.....	April 12, 1834
Timothy Souther.....	Ipswich.....	April 12, 1834
Scuyler Sampson.....	Plymouth.....	March 11, 1833
Phineas W. Leland....	Fall River.....	June 15, 1834
Isaiah L Green.....	Barnstable.....	March 3, 1833
Lemuel Williams.....	New Bedford.....	March 8, 1834
John P. Norton.....	Edgartown	Feb'y 19, 1834
Martin T. Morton.....	Nantucket..	Jan'y 28, 1834
	Rhode Island.	
Walter R. Danforth....	Providence.....	March 11, 1833
Nathaniel Bullock.....	Bristol.....	Jan'y 2, 1832

William Littlefield.....	Newport	Jan'y 2, 1835
	Connecticut	
Noah A Phelps.....	Middletown.....	March 11, 1833
Ingoldsby W. Crawford	New London.....	Feb'y 1, 1835
William H. Ellis.....	New Haven	March 11, 1833
Samuel Simons.....	Fairfield.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
	New York.	
Thomas Loomis.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	March 3, 1834
Jacob Gould.....	Gennessee.....	March 23, 1834
George H. McWhorter.	Oswego	May 2, 1834
Seymour Scovell.....	Niagara	March 23, 1834
Pierre A. Barker.... ...	Buffalo Creek.....	March 22, 1834
Baron S. Doty....	Oswegatchie.....	March 23, 1834
John P. Osborne.....	Sag Harbor.....	March 10, 1834
Samuel Swartwout.....	New York.....	March 29, 1834
Aaron Ogden, Assist. ..	Jersey City.....	March 23, 1834
David B. McNeil.....	Champlain	May 2, 1834
Jeremiah Carrier.. ...	Cape Vincent.....	March 23, 1834
	New Jersey	
J. W Reckless.....	Perth Amboy.....	June 23, 1834
Daniel Garrison.....	Bridgetown.....	Jan'y 1, 1834
Gershom Mott..... ...	Burlington...	March 28. 1832
Mahlon D. Canfield....	Great Egg Harbor.....	Jan'y 28, 1834
George W Tucker.....	Little Egg Harbor.....	March 11, 1833
Archer Gifford.....	Newark.....	June 30, 1834
	Pennsylvania.	
James N. Barker.....	Philadelphia.....	March 11, 1833
Thomas Forster.....	Presque Isle.....	March 9, 1833
	Delaware	
Henry Whitely.....	Wilmington.....	Feb'y 16, 1834
	Maryland.	
J. H. M'Culloch.....	Baltimore.....	May 1, 1834
Richard Sands.....	Annapolis....	Jan'y 8, 1833
George Hudson.....	Snowhill.....	Jan'y 26, 1833
John Willis..	Oxford..... ..	March 9, 1833
Charles Leary.....	Vienna	March 31, 1834
Thomas R. Johnson....	St. Mary's...	April 14, 1834
	District of Columbia.	
Thomas Turner.....	Georgetown..... ..	March 1, 1834
George Brent.....	Alexandria.....	Feb'y 16, 1834
	Virginia.	
James Gibbon..... ...	Richmond.....	Jan'y 4, 1833
Robert S. Garnett.....	Tappahannock	Jan'y 9, 1834
Conway Whittle.....	Norfolk.....	March 19, 1834
John Dangerfield, jr....	East River.....	Jan'y 13 1832
Nathaniel Holland.....	Cherry Stone.....	March 3, 1833
William Nelson	Yorktown.....	April 3, 1834
Charles D. McIndoe....	Petersburg	March 23, 1834
William P. Custis.. ..	Folly Landing.	Jan'y 10, 1833
	North Carolina.	
Stephen Charles.....	Camden....	June 12, 1834

Duncan McDonald.....	Edenton.....	Feb'y 29, 1832
Levi Fagan	Plymouth.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
Th mas H Blount.....	Washington.....	Feb'y 19, 1834
Thomas S Singleton...	Newbern.....	June 23, 1834
Sylvester Brown.....	Ocracoke	Jan'y 10, 1833
James E Gibble.....	Beaufort	March 23, 1834
James Owen.....	Wilmington..	Jan'y 10, 1833
	South Carolina.	
James R. Pringle.....	Charleston..	Jan'y 29, 1832
Thomas L. Shaw.....	Georgetown.....	Jan'y 3, 1834
David Turner.....	Beaufort	Dec'r 28, 1832
	Georgia.	
A B Fannin.....	Savannah.....	July 10, 1832
Samuel S. Law..	Sunbury.....	March 16, 1834
John N. McIntosh.....	Brunswick....	Jan'y 10, 1833
Archibald Clark.....	St. Mary's.....	May 6, 1834
Thomas J. Charleton...	Hardwick.....	Sept'r 30, 1834
	Ohio	
Charles C. P. Hunt....	Miami.....	Jan'y 13, 1832
William H. Hunter....	Sandusky	March 23, 1834
Samuel Starkweather..	Cuyahoga.....	March 11, 1833
	Michigan.	
Abraham Wendall.....	Michillimackinac.... ..	Feb'y 9, 1833
Andrew Mack.....	Detroit.....	March 23, 1834
	Louisiana.	
James W. Breedlove....	New Orleans	June 14, 1834
Ogden D. Langstaff.....	Teche.....	Jan'y 13, 1832
	West Florida.	
Robert Mitchell.....	Pensacola..... . ..	April 3, 1834
	East Florida.	
John Rodman.....	St. Augustine.....	March 3, 1831
Gabriel J Floyd.....	Appalachicola.	March 23, 1834
Wm A. Whitehead.....	Key West.....	Jan'y 4, 1835
Jesse H Willis.....	St. Marks.....	Feb'y 20, 1833
James Dell	St Johns....	Jan'y 13, 1832
	Mississippi	
P. R R Pray.....	Pearl River..	March 11, 1833
James Stockman.....	Natchez.....	Dec'r 12, 1834
	Alabama.	
George W. Owen.....	Mobile	March 11, 1833

SURVEYORS.

	Maine.	
Charles Peavy.....	Eastport.	Dec'r 8 1832
John W. Smith.....	Portland	Feb'y 15, 1834
	New Hampshire.	
Samuel Hall.....	Portsmouth.....	Jan'y 9, 1834
	Massachusetts.	
Nathaniel Jackson.....	Newburyport	April 30, 1832
Joseph Noble	Salem and Beverly.....	Jan'y 29, 1834
Aaron Forster...	Beverly.....	March 15, 1834

John McNeil, jr.	Boston	Jan'y 29, 1834
Joshua Prentiss.	Marblehead	March 3, 1833
Alphonso Mason.	Gloucester	Jan'y 29, 1834
	Rhode Island.	
J. B. Barton	Providence	March 3. 1833
Joseph Aborn	Pawtucket	Jan'y 4, 1833
Allen Wardwell	Bristol	March 28, 1832
William Turner	Warren and Barrington	June 21, 1832
William G. Hammond	Newport	Dec'r 16, 1834
William Halloway	North Kingston	Feb'y 15, 1832
Charles Durfee	Tiverton	March 11, 1833
John G Mawney	East Greenwich	Jan'y 29, 1834
George Brown	Pawcatuck	March 12, 1833
	Connecticut.	
William Willard	Saybrook	March 12, 1834
William Conner	Hartford	Feb'y 22, 1835
John French	New London	June 21, 1832
Benjamin Pomeroy	Stonington	Dec'r 4, 1835
William Durand jr.	New Haven	Jan'y 16, 1834
Daniel Borrows	Middletown	May 22, 1834
	New York.	
John T. Vernon	Albany	May 6, 1834
Hector Craig	New York	Jan'y 10, 1833
Reuben Moores	Hudson	Jan'y 3, 1834
	New Jersey.	
Henry V. Lowe	New Brunswick	March 23, 1834
Morris Croxall	Camden	June 30, 1834
	Pennsylvania.	
William Duncan	Philadelphia	March 23, 1834
John Clarke	Pittsburg	Jan'y 7, 1835
	Maryland.	
William H Wickes	Chester	Jan'y 5, 1835
John Chew	Havre de Grace	May 10, 1334
James Mosher	Baltimore	March 11, 1833
George W. Briscoe	Nottingham	May 10, 1834
William B. Scott	Town Creek	April 19, 1832
Robert Digges	Nanjemoy	March 3, 1834
Henry G. S. Key	Llewellingsburg	Feb'y 19, 1832
	District of Columbia.	
James M'Guire	Alexandria	March 23, 1834
	Virginia.	
James B. C. Thornton	Dumfries	May 5, 1832
Gordon Forbes	Yeocomico	Jan'y 8, 1833
Henry Muse	Urbanna	Jan'y 29, 1834
William Gray	Port Royal	Jan'y 29, 1834
Adam Cooke	Fredericksburg	Jan'y 4 1833
William Gresham	Carter's Creek	Jan'y 13, 1832
William D. Hodges	South Quay	Dec'r 24. 1834
Arthur Taylor jr.	Norfolk	Dec'r 17, 1834
John S. Westwood	Hampton	March 3, 1835
Josepe Prentiss	Suffolk	March 10, 1833
Robert Butler	Smithfield	March 3, 1833

Francis Armistead.....	East River.....	Jan'y 9, 1832
.....	West Point.....	Oct'r 20, 1830
Edward Pescud.....	City Point	Jan'y 12, 1835
Andrew Elliot.....	Wheeling..	March 3, 1835
	North Carolina.	
John B. Jones.....	Currituck Inlet.....	March 2, 1835
Myles Elliott jr.....	Hartford.....	March 14, 1833
Isaac Pipkin.....	Murfreesborough.....	March 22, 1832
John Haywood.....	Windsor.....	Jan'y 13, 1832
James Wade	Swansborough...	May 2, 1834
Gabriel Holmes....	Wilmington....	April 25, 1834
	South Carolina.	
Thomas H. Jervey.....	Charleston.....	Jan'y 3, 1834
	Georgia.	
John Shelman	Savannah.....	Jan'y 2, 1832
	Kentucky.	
Benjamin J. Harrison...	Louisville..	Feb'y 3, 1835
	Louisiana.	
Henry D. Pierre.....	New Orleans.....	July 12, 1834
Charles B. Lewis.....	Bayou St. John.....	Jan'y 8, 1833
William Batterson.....	Madisonville.....	July 1, 1834
John W. Bingey.....	Ponchartrain.....	March 3, 1835
	West Florida.	
William M. Loftin.....	St. Andrew's Bay	April 3, 1834
	East Florida.	
Jefferson Glenn.....	St. Johns.....	Dec'r 24, 1834
Ambrose Crane.....	St. Marks.....	Jan'y 24, 1834
	Mississippi.	
.....	Natchez.....	.....
	Ohio.	
"	Cincinnati.....	.....
	Tennessee.	
Joel M. Smith.....	Nashville.....	Jan'y 13, 1832
	Missouri.	
John Smith.....	St. Louis	Jan'y 13, 1832

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William Claggett,.....	Portsmouth.....N. H.	Dec'r 17, 1834
Benjamin Stickney.....	Newburyport.....Mass	June 12, 1834
John Swasey.....	Salem..... .....Mass.	April 12, 1834
Leonard M. Parker.....	Boston..... .....Mass	Oct'r 7, 1830
Isaac Burdick.....	Newport.. ..... R. I.	Dec'r 28, 1832
Samuel Brown.....	Providence.....R. I	Jan'y 29, 1834
Enos T. Throop.....	New York.....N. Y.	Jan'y 10, 1833
John Pemberton.....	Philadelphia.....Pa.	March 23, 1834
Dabney S. Carr.....	Baltimore..... ...Md	April 12, 1834
Thomas Gatewood.....	Norfolk.. ....Va.	May 6, 1832
John D. Jones.....	Wilmington.....N. C	May 22, 1834
Charles J. Steedman....	Charleston .. ..S. C	Jan'y 8, 1833
Thos. S. Wayne.....	Savannah.....Geo.	Jan'y 13, 1834
Peter K. Wagner.....	New Orleans.....La	March 23, 1834

APPRAISERS.

Levi R. Lincoln.....	Port of Boston.....	April 5, 1830
John Crowninshield....	do.....do.....	March 19, 1830
Jeromus Johnson.....	do....New York.....	May 26, 1830
William S. Coe.....	do.....do.....	May 22, 1830
Abraham B. Mead.....	do.....do.....	May 29, 1830
Samuel Ross.....	do....Philadelphia.....	Feb'y 19, 1824
Thomas Stewart.....	do.....do.....	Feb'y 19, 1824
William Dukenson.....	do....Baltimore.....	Feb'y 19, 1824
Lynd Goodwyn.....	do.....do.....	March 23, 1830
Jeremiah A Yates.....	do....Charleston.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
Charles L. West.....	do.....do.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
Charles Stephens.....	do....Savannah.....	Dec'r 28, 1832
William Bee.....	do.....do.....	Feb'y 24, 1824
Cyrus Bradley.....	do....New Orleans...	June 12, 1834
Shelon S. Clark.....	do.....do.....	May 13, 1834

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.

Ichabod Prall.....	New York.....	June 15, 1830
Bernard J. Messerole...	....do.....	June 15, 1830
Jeremiah Lounsberry..	....do.....	Dec'r 20, 1834
Benjamin Brewster	....do.....	June 15, 1830
Samuel Eveleth	Boston.....	June 15, 1830
Jonathan P. Robinson..	....do.....	Jan'y 11, 1832
Edward Ewing.....	Philadelphia.....	June 2, 1831
Anthony Groves.....	....do.....	June 9, 1831

REVENUE CUTTERS.

The revenue cutters of the United States are at present nineteen in number They are under the general direction of the Treasury Department, and are employed for securing the collection of the duties imposed upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels. But whenever the President shall so direct they are required to co-operate with the Navy, and they are then under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Each cutter has one captain, not more than three lieutenants, and not more than seventy men, including warrant officers, gunners and seamen. The act of March 2, 1799, provides that the officers of revenue cutters shall, respectively, be deemed officers of the customs, and shall be subject to the direction of such collectors of the revenue, or other officers thereof, as, from time to time, shall be designated for that purpose; they shall have power and authority, and are required and directed, to go on board all ships or vessels which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and to demand, receive and certify, the manifests required to be on board certain ships or vessels, and to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any ship or vessel, and to remain on board the said ships and vessels, until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. It shall, likewise, be the duty of the master, or other person having at any time the command of any of the said revenue cutters, to make a weekly return to the collector, or other officer of the district under whose direction they are placed, of the transactions of the cutter under their command, specifying therein the vessels that have been boarded, their names and descriptions, the names of the

masters, and from what port or place they last sailed, whether laden or in ballast, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and whether they have the necessary manifest or manifests of their cargoes on board, and generally, all such matters as it may be necessary for the collectors, or other officers of the customs, to be made acquainted with; and the officers of the said cutters shall, likewise, execute and perform such other duties, for the collection and security of the revenue, as, from time to time, shall be enjoined and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not contrary to law.

The same act further directs that the cutters and boats, employed in the service of the revenue, shall be distinguished from other vessels by an ensign and pennant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States,* and, in case any ship or vessel, liable to seizure or examination, shall not bring to, on being required, or being chased by any cutter or boat, having displayed the pennant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain, master, or other person having command of such cutter or boat, to fire at or into, such vessel which shall not bring to, after such pennant and ensign shall be hoisted, and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter or boat as a signal; and such captain, master or other person, as aforesaid, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties, or actions for damages, for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain, master, or other person aforesaid, shall be prosecuted, or arrested therefor, such captain, master or other person, shall be forthwith admitted to bail. And if any ship, vessel, or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pennant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master, or commander, of the ship or vessel, so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

The uniform established to distinguish the officers of the revenue cutter service from others, is that prescribed by a circular from the Treasury Department, of July 21, 1834, viz:

CAPTAIN'S DRESS.—Dark grey cloth coat, with rolling collar, double breasted, lined with black silk; nine buttons on each lapel, and one on each side of the collar; four buttons on the cuffs; four on the pocket flaps; one on each hip; two on the middle of the skirt-fold; and one at the extremity of each skirt; a strip of black braid, one inch wide, to be worn around the sleeve immediately above the cuff; two plain gold epaulets; plain cocked hat; small sword, with black glazed leather belt, and gilt mounting; black silk cravat or stock; buff vest, single breasted, with nine buttons in front, and four under the pocket flaps; grey pantaloons, to have a strip of black braid, one inch in breadth, on the outer seams, extending from the hip to the bottom; short boots, worn under pantaloons; or shoes, with stockings to correspond with pantaloons, as the officer may elect.

Undress.—Dark grey cloth frock coat, with standing braided collar, single breasted, with nine buttons in front, and four on each cuff

FIRST LIEUTENANT'S DRESS.—Same as Captain's, with the exception of one button less on each pocket flap; and, also, with the omission of the epaulet on the left shoulder.

Undress.—The same as the Captain's, with the same exceptions.

SECOND LIEUTENANT'S.—Dress and undress, same as First Lieutenant's, with the exception that the epaulet is to be worn on the left shoulder.

THIRD LIEUTENANTS.—Dress and undress, same as Second Lieutenant's, with the omission of braid on coat.

* The flags for the cutters as prescribed by authority of the President, and was communicated to the officers of the Customs, on the 1st of August, 1789, described thus—"An ensign and pennant consisting of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign to be the arms of the United States, in dark blue on a white field.

The button established for the service, will be impressed with the shield of the Treasury arms, surmounted by a foul anchor, according to a pattern furnished from the manufactory of L. Kenrick.

PETTY OFFICERS.—Blue cloth jackets, with five revenue buttons on each lapel, one on each side of the collar, and one on each cuff; white frocks, with collar and breast facing of blue, and worsted star on each side of the collar, and two on each side of the breast; white or blue trowsers, according to the season, with blue belt.

SEAMEN.—Same as Petty Officers, omitting the buttons on collar and cuffs.

OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

Names, rank, and date of commission.				Cutter and station.
CAPTAINS.				
John Cahoon	Jan'y	25,	1812	
John Jackson	April	24,	1818	Jefferson.....Charleston, S. C
John A. Webster	Nov'r	22,	1819	Taney.....Norfolk
Winslow Foster	March	28,	1821	Morris.....Portland.
Henry D. Hunter	Nov'r	15,	1824	Jackson.....On the coast.
William W. Polk	July	25,	1825	Rush.....New York.
Nicholas Bicker	Aug't	29,	1828	Gallatin.....Wilmington.
Daniel Dobbin	April	4,	1829	Erie.....Lake Erie.
Andrew Mather	April	4,	1829	Wolcott.....New Haven.
William Coody	July	6,	1829	Vigilant.....Newport.
Thomas M. Shaw	Sept'r	5,	1829	Madison.....Portsmouth.
William A. Howard	Dec'r	31,	1829	McLane.....New Bedford.
Farnifold Green	May	16,	1831	Dallas.....Newbern.
Uriah Coolidge	June	1,	1832	Swiftsure.....Passamaquoddy
Robert Day	June	2,	1832	Crawford.....Savannah.
Thomas M. Randolph	June	4,	1832	Washington....Key West.
Joseph Gold	June	11,	1832	Alert.....New York.
Ezekiel Jones	Jan'y	4,	1833	Ingham.....New Orleans.
Lewis Girdler	June	2,	1834	Hamilton.....Boston.
Thomas C. Rudolph	June	2,	1834	Dexter.....Mobile.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				
Michael Conner	Sept r	25,	1823	Erie.....Lake Erie.
Caleb Currier	April	13,	1830	Madison.....Portsmouth.
John Besse	July	21,	1830	Rush.....New York.
Green Walden	Dec'r	15,	1830	Morris.....Portland.
Charles B. Childs	May	31,	1831	Jefferson.....Charleston.
Levi C. Harly	July	28,	1831	Ingham.....New Orleans.
Philemon Gatewood	May	31,	1832	Dallas.....Newbern.
Gabriel O'Brien	June	1,	1832	Washington.....Key West.
Henry B. Nones	June	2,	1832	Alert.....New York.
Josiah Sturges	June	4,	1832	McLane.....New Bedford.
Henry Prince, jr	June	5,	1832	Wolcott.....New Haven.
Josiah Murch	Oct'r	23,	1832	Gallatin.....Wilmington.
John Whitcomb	Dec'r	31,	1832	Swiftsure.....Passamaquoddy
Richard Evans	Jan'y	1,	1833	Taney.....Norfolk.
Samuel P. Scott	Jan'y	3,	1833	Hamilton.....Boston.
Napoleon L. Coste	Jan'y	4,	1833	Jackson.....On the coast.

H. N. Tracy	June	2,	1834	Vigilant	Newport.
John Little	July	11,	1834	Dexter	Mobile.
William B. Whitehead	July	11,	1834	Crawford	Savannah.
John C. Jones	April	7,	1834	Campbell	Baltimore.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.					
Stephen Thacher	Jan'y	18,	1831	Wolcott	New Haven.
W. M. A. Moore	May	30,	1832	Washington	Key West.
Gay Moore	June	1,	1832	Taney	Norfolk.
Alexander V. Frazer	June	4,	1832	Alert	New York.
Douglas Ottinger	June	5,	1832	Erie	Lake Erie.
Wm. Russell	Dec'r	17,	1832	Dallas	Newbern.
John J. Nimmo	Dec'r	28,	1832	Vigilant	Newport.
George Hayes	Dec'r	31,	1832	Morris	Portland.
Charles Grover	Jan'y	1,	1833	Gallatin	Wilmington.
James B. Rodgers	Jan'y	2,	1833	Dexter	Mobile.
Thomas Sands	Jan'y	3,	1833	Jackson	On the coast
Thomas Stoddart	Jan'y	5,	1833	Hamilton	Boston.
Charles B. Beaufort	Aug't	7,	1833	Ingham	New Orleans
Francis Martin	Aug't	12,	1833	McLane	New Bedford
Stephen Cornell	Oct'r	10,	1833	Jefferson	Charleston.
Joseph A. Noyes	Dec'r	18,	1833	Swiftsure	Passamaq'y.
Peter Storer	June	2,	1834	Rush	New York.
John McGowen	July	11,	1834	Crawford	Savannah.u
James H. Roach	July	12,	1834	Madison	Portsmoth.
THIRD LIEUTENANTS.					
Blyden Hedge	Jan'y	4,	1833	Rush	New York.
Samuel Winchester	Jan'y	5,	1833	Dexter	Mobile.
George Clarke	Jan'y	9,	1833	Washington	Key West.
William B. McLean	March	22,	1833	Madison	Portsmouth.
John Walker	March	31,	1833	Taney	Norfolk.
David M. Stokes	April	23,	1833	Vigilant	Newport.
Richard Powell	July	6,	1833	Jackson	On the coast.
Osmond Peters	July	14,	1833	Hamilton	Boston.
F. B. Wright	Aug't	23,	1833	McLane	New Bedford
Thomas Osborne	Oct'r	10,	1833	Jefferson	Charleston.
John B. Fulton	Dec'r	18,	1833	Dallas	Newbern.
George Berriman	Dec'r	18,	1833	Gallatin	Wilmington.
Arnold Burroughs	Dec'r	18,	1833	Swiftsure	Passamaq'dy
Richard D. Millen	March	31,	1834	Crawford	Savannah.
James Thompson	April	24,	1834	Wolcott	New Haven
Beverly Digges	June	20,	1834	Campbell	Baltimore.
Charles A. Newton.	July	11,	1834	Alert	New York.
Samuel T. Williams	July	11,	1834	Morris	Portland.
John B. Meigs	Sept'r	1,	1834	Ingham	New Orleans
John W. Hunter, jr	Oct'r	24,	1834	Jackson	On the coast.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF REVENUE CUTTERS

Captains	$892 00 per annum.
1st Lieutenants	712 00 per annum.
2d Lieutenants	652 00 per annum.
3d Lieutenants	542 00 per annum.

LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For every light house or floating light, there is a keeper, who receives a stated salary, per annum; each of the superintendents have, generally, several light houses under their direction, and receive, as a compensation for their services, a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount of their disbursements.

Light Houses.	Superintendents and Keepers.	Compensation.
Maine.	John Chandler.....Superintendent	
Portland.....	Joshua Freeman.....Keeper	350 00
Seguin.....	John Salter.....do..	400 00
Whitehead.....	Joseph Berry.....do..	410 00
Franklin Island.....	Thomas Hanna.....do..	350 00
Wood Island.....	Abraham Norwood.....do..	350 00
Passamaquoddy.....	Peter Godfrey.....do..	410 00
Petit Manan.....	John Simpson.....do..	350 00
Pond Island.....	James Lennan.....do..	350 00
Burnt Island.....	Joseph P. Chandler.....do..	350 00
Libby Island.....	John McKellar.....do..	350 00
Monhegan Island.....	George B. Wormell.....do..	350 00
Owl's Head.....	Isaac Stearns.....do..	350 00
Moose Peak Island.....	Alexander Milliken.....do..	400 00
Martinicus Rock.....	Thomas G. McKellar.....do..	450 00
Permaquid Point.....	Isaac Dunham.....do..	350 00
Baker's Island.....	William Gilley.....do..	350 00
Cape Elizabeth.....	Charles Staples.....do..	450 00
Dices Head.....	Jacob Sherburne.....do..	350 00
Hendrick's Head.....	John Upham.....do..	350 00
Mount Desert Rock.....	Esaias Preble.....do..	600 00
Brown's Head.....	David Wooster.....do..	350 00
Marshall's Point.....	John Watts.....do..	350 00
Goat Island.....	John Lord, 2d.....do..	350 00
New Hampshire.	Daniel P. Drown....Superintendent	
Portsmouth.....	Allen Porter.....Keeper	350 00
White Island.....	Joseph L. Lock.....do..	600 00
Whales' Back.....	Samuel E. Hascall.....do..	550 00
Boon Island.....	Eliphalet Grover.....do..	600 00
Massachusetts.	David Henshaw.....Superintendent	
Boston.....	David Tower.....Keeper	400 00
Thatcher's Island.....	Austin Wheeler.....do..	450 00
Baker's Island.....	Ambrose Martin.....do..	400 00
Plumb Island.....	Phineas George.....do..	350 00
Cape Cod.....	John Grozer.....do..	350 00
Plymouth.....	Joseph Burgiss.....Keeper	400 00
Wigwam Point.....	George Day.....do..	350 00
Scituate.....	Zeba Cushing.....do..	350 00
Race Point.....	Elijah Dyer.....do..	350 00
Long Island Head.....	Charles Beck.....do..	350 00
Ten Pound Island.....	Amos Story.....do..	350 00
Billingsgate Island.....	Abijah Gill.....do..	400 00
Sandy Neck.....	Henry Baxter.....do..	400 00
Long Point.....	Charles Derby.....do..	350 00
Gloucester Point.....	Samuel Wonson.....do..	400 00

	John P. Norton.....Superintendent	
Nantucket.....	Caleb Cushman.....Keeper..	450 00
Nantucket Beacon.....	David Coffin, 2d.....do..	300 00
Nantucket Harbor Light.	Aaron Folger.....do..	300 00
Cape Poge.....	Lot Norton.....do..	350 00
Chatham.....	Samuel Stinson.....do..	400 00
Point Gammon.....	John A. Peak.....do..	350 00
Holmes's Hole.....	James West.....do..	350 00
Tarpaulin Cove.....	John Hayden.....do..	350 00
Bird Island.....	John Clark.....do..	400 00
Monamoy Point.....	David Bearse.....do..	400 00
Nobsque Point.....	Peter Daggett.....do..	350 00
Dumpling Rock.....	Levi Smith.....do..	350 00
Edgartown.....	Jeremiah Pease.....do..	350 00
Gayhead.....	Elias Skiff.....do..	350 00
Clark's Point.....	Edward H. Howland.....do..	350 00
Cutterhunk Island.....	Nickerson Chase.....do	350 00
Vermont.	Archibald W. Hyde..Superintendent	
Juniper Island.....	Malachi Corning.....Keeper	350 00
Rhode Island.	William Littlefield...Superintendent	
Newport.....	Sylvester R. Hazard.....Keeper	350 00
Watch Hill.....	Jonathan Nash.....do..	350 00
Point Judith.....	John P. Whitford.....do..	350 00
Goat Island.....	Samuel Watson.....do..	350 00
Dutch Island.....	William Dennis.....do..	350 00
Warwick Neck.....	Abby Waite.....do..	350 00
Nayat Point.....	Daniel Wightman.....do..	350 00
Block Island.....	Wm. A. Weeden.....do..	400 00
Poplar Point.....	Samuel Thomas, jr. .....do..	350 00
Connecticut.	Ingoldsby W. Crawford Superinten't	
New London.....	John G Munn.....Keeper	350 00
Faulkner's Island.....	Eli Kimberly.....do..	350 00
Lynde Point.....	Daniel Whittlesey.....do..	350 00
Stonington.....	William Potter.....do..	350 00
Morgan's Point.....	Ezra Daboll.....do..	350 00
	William H. Ellis.....Superintendent	
Five Mile Point.....	Elihu Ives .....Keeper	350 00
Stratford Point.....	Samuel Budington.....do..	350 00
Fayerweather Island....	Stephen T. Moore.....do..	350 00
Norwalk Island.....	Gershom B. Smith.....do..	350 00
Great Captain's Island..	James Merrett.. .....do..	350 00
New York.	Samuel Swartwout...Superintendent	
Eaton's Neck.....	John H. Gardiner.....Keeper	350 00
Sand's Point.....	Noah Mason..... do..	350 00
Old Field Point.....	Elizabeth Smith.....do..	350 00
Fire Island Inlet.....	John M Isacks.....do..	500 00
Throg's Neck.....	James Baylis.....do..	350 00
Stoney Point.....	Leonard K. Baker.....do..	350 00
Fort Tompkins.....	Benjamin Church.....do..	350 00
Kinderhook.....	John Carroll.....do..	350 00
Four Mile Point.....	Stephen Winans.....do..	350 00

	John P. Osborne.....Superintendent		
Montauk	Patrick T. Gould.....Keeper	350	00
Little Gull Island.....	Frederick Chase..... .....do..	600	00
Plumb Island.....	Sineus Conkling.....do..	350	00
	Pierre A. Barker.....Superintendent		
Buffalo.....	Sylvanus Russell.....Keeper	350	00
Fort Niagara.....	Ezekiel Jewett. .....do..	350	00
Portland Harbor	Joshua Lane.....do..	350	00
Dunkirk.....	Abraham Day..... do..	350	00
	Jacob Gould.....Superintendent		
Galloo Island.....	Zenas Hastings.....Keeper	400	00
Oswego.....	Orlo Steele.....do..	350	00
Genessee	Giles H. Holden.....do..	350	00
Sodus Bay.....	Bennet C. Fitzhugh.....do..	350	00
Tibbit's Point.....	Nelson B. Williams.... .....do..	350	00
Horse Island.....	John McKnit.... .....do..	350	00
	Baron S. Doty.....Superintendent		
Ogdensburgh....	Amos Wells.....Keeper	500	00
New Jersey.	Joseph W. Reckless..Superintendent		
Sandy Hook...	John Casler .....Keeper	500	00
Highlands of Neversink..	James Wilson.....do..	600	00
Princess Bay.....	Abel Rawson.....do..	350	00
Pennsylvania.	Thomas Forster.....Superintendent		
Presque Isle.....	Robert Kincaid..... ...Keeper	350	00
Presque Beacon.....	Samuel L. Forster.....do..	350	00
Delaware.	Henry Whiteley....Superintendent		
Cape Henlopen.....	Kendal Batson.....Keeper	400	00
Cape Beacon.....	Kendal Batson.....do..	250	00
Cape May.....	Ezekiel Stevens .....do..	400	00
Bombay Hook.....	Duncan Stewart.....do..	450	00
Mahon's Ditch.....	John Smith .....do..	450	00
Mispillion Creek	Thomas Carlisle.....do..	400	00
Maryland.	Robert Lyon Jr. .....Superintendent		
Bodkin Island.....	Philip Marshall.....Keeper	400	00
North Point.....	Elizabeth Riley.....do..	600	00
Thomas' Point.....	Augustine Sappington.....do..	350	00
Pool's Island.....	Sylvester Nugent.....do..	460	00
Smith's Island.....	John M White.....do..	375	00
Concord Point.....	John O'Neil.....do..	350	00
Cove Point.....	Walter Wyville.....do..	350	00
Point Lookout.....	Ann Davis..... .....do..	350	00
Lazaretto Point.....	William Shaw.....do..	350	00
Clay Island.....	James L Waller .....do..	375	00
Turkey Point.....	Robert C Lusby.....do..	350	00
Little Watts Island.....	James W. Twiford.....do..	350	00
Virginia.	Conway Whittle.....Superintendent		
Cape Henry.....	Travy Burroughs.....Keeper	500	00
Old Point Comfort.....	John Luke.....do..	400	00
Smith's Point.....	Yarrett Hughlett.....do..	400	00
New Point Comfort.....	Wm. R. Brownley.... .....do..	400	00
Smith's Island...	Thomas S. Brickhouse.....do..	500	00

Black River Point.....	William Jett .....Keeper	400	00
Assateague Island.....	David Watson..... .....do..	400	00
North Carolina.	James Owen.....Superintendent		
Baldhead....	Sedgwick Springs.....Keeper	400	00
Federal Point.....	Edward Newton... ..... .do..	400	00
	Thomas H.Blount....Superintendent		
Cape Hatteras.....	Isaac Farrar.....Keeper	400	00
Pamptico Point.....	Samuel Fulford.....do..	400	00
	Silvester Brown.....Superintendent		
Ocracoke	Anson Harker.....Keeper	400	00
	James E. Gibble. ....Superintendent		
Cape Lookout.....	William Fulford. .....Keeper	400	00
	Duncan McDonald. .Superintendent		
Roanoke Marshes.....	Littlejohn Pugh..... Keeper	400	00
South Carolina.	James R Pringle....Superintendant		
Charleston.....	St. Leo Mellichamp.....Keeper	400	00
Racoon Key.....	Thomas Skrine.....do..	450	00
	Thomas L. Shaw.....Superintendent		
North Island.....	Samuel N. Marsh.....Keeper	400	00
Georgia.	A. B. Fannin.... ...Superintendent		
Tybee.....	Henry Cragg..... .....Keeper	433	33
Tybee Beacon.....	Henry Cragg..... .....do..	100	00
	John N. McIntosh....Superintendent		
St. Simon's Island.	James Gould.....Keeper	400	00
Sapelo Island.....	William Donelly .....do..	400	00
Beacons on Wolf Island.	Wm. V. Thomason.....do..	400	00
	Archibald Clark.....Superintendent		
Cumberland Island.....	Amos Latham..... ....Keeper	400	00
Louisiana.	James W. Breedlove.Superintendent		
Bayou St. John.....	Com'ding Officer of Fort.....Keeper	250	00
Frank's Island.....	Henry R. Crask.....do..	600	00
S W.Pass of Mississippi..	Wm. Reily Knight .....do..	600	00
South Point.....	Henry Hiestand.. .....do..	600	00
Pleasonton's Island.....	Isaac H. Smith.....do..	600	00
Cat Island.....	George Riolly .....do..	500	00
Pass Christian.....	Robert A Heirn.....do..	500	00
	O. D. Langstaff .....Superintendent		
Point Defer.....	Harley Curtis.....Keeper	600	00
Florida.	John Rodman.....Superintendent		
St. Augustine.....	John Andreo..... .....Keeper	400	00
	James Dell.....Superintendent		
St. John's River.....	.....Keeper	400	00
	Wm. A Whitehead...Superintendent		
Cape Florida.....	John Dubose.....Keeper	600	00
Dry Tortugas.....	Alexander Thompson.....do..	600	00
Sand Key.....	Rebecca T. Flaherty..... ..do..	600	00
Whitehead's Point.....	Barbara Mabrity..... ....do..	500	00
	Gabriel J. Floyd.. ...Superintendent		
St. George's Island.....	.....Keeper		
	Robert Mitchell.. ...Superintendent		
Pensacola.....	Jeremiah Ingraham.....Keeper	500	00

	Jesse H. Willis.....Superintendent		
St Marks..	Samuel Cosby.....Keeper	500	00
Alabama.	George W. Owen... Superintendent		
Mobile	Comm'ng officer of fort....Keeper	250	00
Choctaw Point.....	James Miller.... .....do..	500	00
Round Island.....	Curtis Lewis.....do..	500	00
Mississippi	Andrew Marschalk...Superintendent		
Natchez.....	Joseph Bowman.....Keeper	350	00
Ohio.	Samuel Starkweather. ..Sup'tendent		
Grand River.....	Elijah Dixon.....Keeper	400	00
Cleaveland.....	Stephen Woolverton.....do..	500	00
Turtle Island.....	Benjamin J Woodruff.....do..	400	00
Sandusky	Jeremiah V. Benschooter.....do..	350	00
Port Clinton.....	Austin Smith.....do..	350	00
Michigan.	Andrew Mack.....Superintendent		
Fort Gratiot..	George McDougal.....Keeper	350	00
Otter Creek Point.....	John Whipple.....do..	350	00
	Ab'm Wendell.....Superintendent		
Bois Blanc.....	Eber Ward.....Keeper	400	00
Mouth St. Joseph's River	Thomas Fitzgerald.....do..	350	00
Outer Thunder Bay Isl'd	Jesse Muncey.....do..	400	00
Chicago.....	William Stevens.....do..	350	00
	FLOATING LIGHTS.		
Massachusetts.	John P. Norton.....Superintendent		
Tuckanuc Shoal.....	Henry Barnard.....Keeper	700	00
Delaware.	Henry Whitely.... ..Superintendent		
Five Fathom Bank.....	Humphrey Hughes .....Keeper	700	00
Brandywine Shoal.....	Davis Taylor.....do..	500	00
Upper Middle Shoal.....	George H. Geddes.....do..	500	00
Maryland.	Robert Lyon, Jr.....Superintendent		
Hooper's Straits.....	John Hooper.....Keeper	500	00
Virginia.	Conway Whittle.....Superintendent		
Craney Island.....	William Tee.....Keeper	450	00
Smith's Point..... ...	Archibald Anderson.....do..	500	00
Willoughby's Spit.....	John B Sale..... ...do..	500	00
Wolf Trap Shoals.....	Ralph Johnson.....do..	500	00
	George Brent.....Superintendent		
Narrows of Potomac....	Nathaniel Blackstone.....Keeper	400	00
North Carolina.	Silvester Brown.....Superintendent		
Pamptico Sound.....	James Gaskill.....Keeper	500	00
Royal Shoal.....	James Wallace.. .....do..	500	00
Ocracoke, 9 feet Shoal...	Richard Jones.....do..	500	00
Mouth of Neuse River..	Samuel Whitehurst.....do..	500	00
Brant Island Shoal.....	Taylor H. Walker.. .....do..	500	00
	Stephen Charles.....Superintendent		
Wades Point Shoal.....	Selby Harney. .....Keeper	500	00
Florida.	Wm. A. Whitehead..Superintendent		
Carysfort Reef.....	John Whalton.....Keeper	700	00
Michigan.	Abraham Wendell..Superintendent		
Junction of Lakes Huron and Michigan..	William Keith .....Keeper	500	00

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS

Collectors, Naval Officers, Appraisers, Inspectors, Deputy Collectors, Weighers, Gaugers and Measurers, employed in the several Collection Districts of the United States, with the places of their employment, and the amount of compensation in one year of each officer.

MAINE.

Passamaquoddy.

James W. Ripley, Col. Eastport 3000
J D Weston, dep. do do 1000
John M'Millan, do and c erk do 800
Solomon Thayer, dept col. Lubec. 300
John A. Balkam, clerk Eastport, 100
James W. Lyman, do Lubec, 100
L. Pierce, dep col. & ins Houlton, 850
Horatio G. Balch, insp. Lubec, 1089
James W. Lyman, do do 730
Jery Burgin, do Eastport, 726
John McMillan, do do 730
John A. Balkam, do do 712
Joseph M. Kellogg, do do 730
Joseph H. Claridge, do do 694
Theodore Cutts, tem'ry do do 546
Reuben Knox, do do 18
Robins'n Palmer, insp Robbinston 751
Joshua Veasey, do Calais, 730
Nathaniel P. Page, do Pembroke 258
J. M'Millan, weigher, &c. Eastport 353
B B Leavitt, do do 280
Nath'l P. Page, do Pembroke 189
Charles Peavey, sur Eas port 1435

Machias.

Samuel A Morse, col. Machias, 494
Albert G. Lane, dept. do do
Isaac Ames, insp. revenue boat, 720
Isaac Ames, jr do do 436
James Elliot, do cutter, 200

Penobscot

R H Bridgham, col Castine, 941
Benjamin Hook, jr insp. Castine, 1095
Thos. J Whiting, do do 1095
John Lee, do Bucksport, 1095
Fred. R Jarvis, do Lincoln, 400

Frenchman's Bay.

E.S. Jarvis, col Frenchman's bay 345
H S. Jones, dep. col. in. &c. do 187
Theadore Beane, dep. c. and ins
James Whiting, insp. Union river, 30
N. Thomas, jr do Mount Desert, 18
T. Haskell, master boat, Frenchmans bay 406

Belfast

Daniel Lane, collector Belfast, 1348
B. Shaw, ins. &c. Frankfort, &c 1083
N H. Bradbury, do Belfast, &c. 889
Joseph Carr, do Bangor, 823
J. Dillingham, do Camden, 282
J. Douglass, do revenue boat, 550
Lewis C. Kelley, do Frankfort, 183
Richard Smart, do Prospect, 67
William B. Carr, do Bangor, 57

Waldoboro

Denny McCobb, col Waldoboro, 1000
Parker McCobb, jr. clerk do 100
P McCobb, jr insp. &c. do 390
H. Prince, jr do Thomaston, 660
George Miller, do St George, 468
William R. West, do Nobleboro, 437
Joseph Glidden, do New Castle 681
William Burns, inspector Bristol, 374
Francis Pierce, do do 92
Reuben B. Sevey, do Monheegan, 51
H. Prince, do Thomaston, 225
Cornelius Bradford, do Friendship, 148
Daniel Samson, do in rev. boat, 222

Wiscasset.

Thos. McCrate, col Wiscasset, 717
Henry Clark, dep. do do 50
H. Clark, ins weigher, &c. do 708
William M. Reed, insp. Boothbay, 471
Marshall Smith, do do 447
Joseph Merry, do Edgecomb, 138

Bath.

Jos. Sewall, collector, Bath, 1784
Daniel F. Baker, clerk do 1400
H.B. West, insp do Hallowell &c 987
Peter H. Green, do do 963
Sam'l Swanton, do do 951
L. Fletcher, dept. col. insp. &c. Canada road, 300
A. Reed, inspector Phipsburgh, 237
Wm. H. Page, do Hallowell and Augusta, 400
E. White, do Gardiner, 300
Henry B West, g'r w'r and measurer, Bath, Hallowell, &c. 307
Peter H. Green, do do 406
Samuel Swanton, do do 388
J Ellsworth, ins. Canada road &c 396
Isaiah Crosskey, do do 54
Luke Lambard, do do 54
Simeon Hopkins, do Harpswell, 105
James Lennan, do Phipsburgh, 63
Abner Lowen, do do 21

Saco.

J. F. Scammon, col Saco, Maine, 193
L. Ward, inspec. w'r g'r. &c. do 343
Hiram Woods, inspector do 214

Portland and Falmouth

John Chandler, col. Portland, 3000
Peter Merrill, dept col. do 900
Amos Nichols, clerk do 750
John Williams, inspector do 1095
Lemuel Gooding, do do 1092
Ebenezer Webster, do do 1071
Nathan Nutter, do do 1053

Nathaniel Shaw, insp Portland 477
J Sturdivant, do Cumberland, 1095
A. Drinkwater, do North Yarmouth, 525
John M Eustis, do Rumford, 180
T. Bailey, do Portland, 306
Joel Chandler, do do 285
N Lefavor, do do 288
Eli Hamblen, do do 123
H. H. Boody, do do 1506
W. S. Davis, do do 1587
James Smith, do do 1753
A. M. Small, do do 590
J. W. Smith, surveyor, &c do 1154

Kennebunk.

Barnabas Palmer, col Kennebunk 370
Joshua Herrick, deputy collector and inspector, &c. do 611
Jeremiah Miller, jr. inspector, gauger, &c. do 641
Daniel Wheelwright, do Wells, 267
Aaron Green, insp Cape Porpoise, 353

York

Mark Dennett, collector, York, 271
Solomon Brooks, inspec do
George Weare, do do 150
Alexander Dennett, do do 223

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth.

D. P Drown, col. Portsmouth, 1114
Wm. Walker, dep. do do 300
Joseph M Edmonds, clerk, do 200
John Hodgkins, ins. & mea. do 772
Joseph Walton, do do 772
John Gregory, do do 772
John N. Nutter, do do 772
James Goodrich, inspector, do 360
Peter Wilson, do do 300
Wm. Walker, w'r and g'r, do 513
Benj Hart, boarding inspector New Castle, 500
John L. Laurence, do Kittery, 500
John T. Gibbs, inspector, Dover, 200
John L Rix, do Haverhill, 100
Ephraim Cress, do Lancaster, 200
Wm Claggett, naval officer, 595
S. Hall, surveyor and insp. do 617

VERMONT.

Burlington.

A. W. Hyde, col. Burlington, 1401
J. B. Hollenbeck, deputy col. and inspector, do 500
——— ———, do in s. boat, 500
C Carron, insp. Isle Lamotte, 120
Danford Mott, dept col and ins. Windmill Point, 50
Zoroaster Fisk, do Aburgh, 360
N. L Whittemore, do Swanton, 360
R. L. Paddock, do Highgate, 360
J J. Beardsley, deputy collector and inspector Franklin, 300
Albert G. Tarleton, do St Albans 180
J. Lewis, do Berkshire 240
Frederick Fuller, in p T oy, 120
C. Mahoney, dep col & ins Derby 360
R. G. Hopkinson, insp do 500
A Cuming, d col & ins Canaan, 240
Roger Enos, inspector, Irasburg, 360
G. W Kimball, do Barton, 160
John Beckwith, inspector, Sutton, 360
H. Richardson, do Montpelier, 240
Richard Powers, insp. and master of rev boat, L Champlain, 360

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport

S. Phillips, col &c. Newburyport 1917
John Phillips, inspector, do 1035
John L Morse, do do 729
Charles Titcombe, do do 480
Samuel Walker, do &c. do 1066
Wm Williams, inspector, do 249
John Phillips, d c l & lcerk do 125
Charles Titcomb, clerk, do 100
John Phillips, measurer, do 1148
Nathaniel Jackson, surveyor do 589
Benjamin Stickney, n officer, do

Ipswich.

Timothy Souther, col Ipswich, 301
Ebenezer Pulsifer, insp do 231
Abel Story, do Essex, 39

Gloucester.

William Beach, col Gloucester, 1507
Wm Center, ins and meas do 1138
James Marchant, do do 405
Jabez Tarr, jr. do S Bay, 200
Henry Lee, do Manchester, 150
A Plumer, g'r and w'r Gloucester 91
John Woodbury, do do 480
Alphonso Mason, surveyor do 478
S H Lane, revenue boat

Marblehead.

Benj Knight, col Marblehead, 900
F Knight, dep col and insp do
Asa Hooper, insp and mea do 484
Nath'l Lindsey, do do 407
John G Hooper, do &c do 509
F G Selman, w'r and g'r do 115
Joseph Johnson, inspector. Lynn 275
William Marshall, do do 55
J Prentiss, sur &c. Marblehead, 283

Salem and Beverly

James Miller, collector, Salem 3000
Wm W Oliver, dep collector do 1000
John Holman, clerk, do 550
Zacha Burchmore, jr do do 200
Perley Putnam, w'r and g'r do 602
William Story, do do 816
Jona. Holman, do do 795

Thomas West, weigher and gauger, Salem 817
William Lee, inspector, do 1095
James Chever, do do 294
William Allen, do do 473
Henry Tibbets, do do 423
Henry Prince, do do 431
Stephen Burchmore, do do 472
Devereaux Dennis, do do 503
Joseph Jones, do do 408
Ebenezer Slocum, do do 441
William Webb, do do 415
Christopher Babbidge, do do 344
Cyrus Chase, do do 679
John Ingersoll, do do 390
Roger Dempsey, do Beverly, 195
John Saunders, measurer, Salem, 122
John Swasey, naval officer, do 865
L Burcumore, jr dep do do 150
Joseph Noble, surveyor, do 738
A Foster, do Beverly, 180

Boston and Charlestown.

David Henshaw, collect. Boston, 4000
Adams Bailey, dep col do 1500
John Bingham, bond clerk do 1300
E W Parker, cash clerk, do 1300
Wm. Allnie, deben'r clerk do 1100
W A Wel mam, clear. do do 1000
Wm Rowson, marine do do 1000
John T Prince, bond do do 950
C J F Allen, impost do do 1000
Rufus M Gay, impost do do 800
S Whitcomb jr clear do do 800
E Hathorne, deb'r do do 800
George B Wellman, temporary clearance clerk, do 365
Samuel Draper, tempora y statistical book-keeper, do 810
J D Adams, storage entry do 850

Inspectors at Boston, at 1095 *each*

Darius Boardman, Nahum Ball, John Banchor, E M Cunningham, Benjamin Whipple, John D Dyer, Ebenezer Clapp, jr. R B Howes, Thos Pitts, Joseph Stevens, Josiah Dunham, jr. Lewis Lerow, Ezra Mudge, John Kendall, George Wardwell, John Lewis, Josiah Newhall, Samuel Jones, Ebenezer Stevens, Jos. W Horner, John Muzzey, Loban Souther, N K Seaton, F M cKenna

———, inspector, Hingham, 800
Wm B Duggan, do Weymouth, 400
N Payne, messenger, Boston, 600
Joseph Loring, w'r and g'r, do 3714
John M Fiske, do do 3714
Nathaniel Tracy, do do 3714
Thomas M Vinson, do do 3714
Andrew H Ward, do do 3714
T Dexter, w'r and g'r Boston, 3714
James Easterbrook, do do 3714
Joseph Grafton, measurer of salt, coal, &c. do 2456
Thaddeus Page, do do 2456
Joseph N Howe, do do 2456
Andrew Greene, do do 2456
Wm P Loring, do do 2456
J Crowinshield, appraiser, do 1500
Levi R Lincoln, do do 1500
S Eveleth, assist. apprais'r do 1200
Jonathan P Robinson, do do 1200
Wm H Burbeck, clerk do 1095
George H Halliburton, do do 600
Stephen Locke, messenger do 600
P B Boardman, measurer of square yards, do 900
rederick W Barker, do do 600
Leon'd M Parker, n officer do 3000
Wm Palfrey, deputy do do 1500
James P Treadwell, clerk do 900
John McNiel, surveyor, do 2500
John B Derby, deputy do do 1500

Plymouth.

Schuyler Sampson, col Plymouth, 887
J Jackson, clerk and insp do 600
Benjamin Crandon, insp do 730
R W Leland, boatman, do 260
Salisbury Jackson, weigher do 3
Leander Lovell, measurer, do 23
Nathan Reed, gauger, do 1
Eli Cook, inspector, Kingston, 200
N th'l Winsor, jr. dep col and inspector, Duxbury, 618
George Sampson, insp. &c. do
Bourn Thomas, insp Marshfield, 100
Gedeon W Young, do Scituate, 480

Dighton

P W Leland, collector, Dighton, 275
Benj Anthony, deputy collector and inspector, Fall river,
J B Weaver, insp w'r & mea. do
E A Hathaway, insp Dighton, 123
Joseph Pitts, do do 140
Wm A Waite, do & meas. do 57

New Bedford.

L Williams, collector, &c. New Bedford, 3044
W H Taylor, deputy col &c. do 1337
James Freeman, clerk, do 450
S Kempton, insp w'r and g'r do 2357
James Cannon, occas'l insp't do 60
Z M Allen, ins g'r &c Fairhaven 1119
W Southworth, insp Rochester, 96
Ezra Swift, do Wareham, 147
Jireh Sherman, do Dartmouth, 462
William White, do Westport, 60
Isaac Cory, do do 69
Noble E Bates, do Sippican, 100

Edgartown.

John P Norton, col Edgartown, 750
H P Worth, dep do Holmes' Hole 600
Jeremiah Pease, insp Edgartown, 200
Richard Luce, do Tarpaulin cove 500

Barnstable.

Isaac L Green, col &c. Barnstable 701
Ri h Ainsworth, dep do do 691
Richard S Wood, do Falmouth, 253
Isaiah Nye, do Chatham, 250
Josiah Whitman, do Wellfleet, 229
Thos Lothrop, do Provincetown, 252
Davis Crocker, insp Barnstable, 170
S th F Nye, do Sandwich, 278
Obed Brooks, do Harwich, 198

Nantucket.

M T Morton, col &c. Nantucket, 664
Samuel Cary, inspector, do 540
Samuel Bunnell, do do 63

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.

W R Danforth, collector &c &c Providence, 1686
Thos Peckham, dep col do 1000
Wm E Clarke, inspector, do 624
Francis L Danforth, do do 588
Daniel Petty, do do 396
Nathaniel Pearce, do do 342
Gamaliel Church, do do 318
John Vaughan, do do 351
John S Greene, do do 327
James Bunough, do do 30
James Thurber, gauger. do 1090
J R Waterman, w'r & mea. do 2156
W F Waterman, insp Patuxet, 540
S Brown, n officer, Providence 718
J P Barton, survey r and insp do 1073
Joseph Aborn, do Patuxet 200

Bristol and Warren.

N Bullock, collect &c. Bristol, 1147
Saml S Allen, dep col do 500
A Wardwell, sur and insp do 435
Wm Reynolds, inspector do 840
Hezek'h C Wardwell, do do 210
Nathaniel T Paine, do do 171
John Manchester, do do 216
J Diman, g'r and w'r do 352
James B Pierce, gauger, do 264
H P Dimond, w'r & mea do 321
Nathaniel Chur h, w'r do 110
Billing Waldron, mea do 39
Wm Turner, surveyor, Warren, 326
John Haile, insp and mea do 424
Miller Barney, inspector, do 177
John Salisbury, do do 153
Seth Peck, g'r and w'r do 382

Newport.

Wm Littlefield, collec. Newport 900
Abra Thruston, dep do do 1000
Geo W Ellery, inspect'r Newport 609
Joseph W Eddy, do do 84
Geo Howland, do do 12
John Hull, do do 147
Caleb C Mumford, do do 252
Henry Gardner, do do 291
Jeremiah Bliss, do do 45
Theophilus Topham, do do 36
John Hall, inspector N. Kingston, 85
Joshua B Rathburn, do do 294
———— ————, do Block island 500
D Peneger, insp &c. E. Greenwich 156
David M Coggeshall, gauger and weigher, Newport, 536
David Melville, weigher do 781
Isaac Burdick, n. officer, do 505
Jos W Eddy, deputy do do 30
Wm G Hammond, surveyor, do 462
J G Mawney, do E Greenwich, 250
David Penniger, insp Newport, 157
Wm Holloway, do N. Kingston, 252
P T Hammond, dep do do 25
Chas Durfee, sur &c Tiverton, 200
Geo Brown, survey'r Pawcatuck, 150

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown.

Noah A Phelps, col Middletown 1181
Daniel Burrows, sur &c. do 440
Wm Conner, do Hartford, 530
Willam Willard, do Saybrook, 324
Leverett Hubbard, deputy collector, &c. Middletown, 764
Saml R Dickinson, insp Hartford 399
H Stilman, do on board vessels, 396
Joseph Duncan, insp do 399
Joseph C Burke, do do 399
Samuel Dickinson, keeper custom house boat, Saybrook, 180

New London.

I W Crawford, col N London, 697
E Ames, dep do &c &c. do 562
Thos Mussey, inspector, do 1095
N Saltonstall, g'r and w'r, do 83
D Tracy, insp & w'r Norwich, 527
Benj Pomeroy, surv Stonington,
Thomas Ash, inspector do 240
Azariah Stanton, do do 219
Simeon Haley, do 144
James Reid, do Waterford, 12
James Denison, do Giant's Neck, 5
J B Jeffrey, boat k'r N. London, 264
John French, surveyor, do 346

New Haven.

Wm H Ellis, col New Haven, 1971
N R Clark, dep do &c. do 874
John H Jacocks, insp &c do 1095
Eli Mix, do do 897
John Graham, do do 910
Wm Durand, jr sur &c. do 629

Wm Myers, insp New Haven, 403
Alex L Munson, do do 129
C Elliot, do Guilford & Madison, 60
Danl B Leete, do Branford, 72
Alfred Mallett, do Milford, 104

Fairfield.

Samuel Simons, col Fairfield, 651
Benj S Smith, clerk, do 300
S S mons, inspector Bridgeport 235
Samuel Gray, do Norwalk, 99
Peter Smith, do Stamford, 261

NEW YORK.

Sackets Harbor.

T Loomis col Sackets Harbor, 717
M K Stow, dep do & insp do 730
Th Loomis, jr do do 730
Geo Turner, insp revenue boat, 648
G H Groveno., do Silver creek
Peter Doxtater, dep and insp Henderson's harbor $2 pr day

Gennessee.

Jacob Gould, col &c. Rochester, 1231
A Hubbard, dep col and insp do
H. Benton, do mouth Gennessee, 1095
Byram Green, do Poultneyville 730
Jas P Gould, temp'y insp on canal at Rochester, 3 per day

Niagara.

Seymour Scovell, collector Port of Lewistown, 1359
O Grace, dep do and insp do 1095
J Porter, do do Youngstown, 730
Jona. Bell, insp Dist generally, 534
Christop'r H Smith, dep col and insp Niagara Falls, 240
Ez Jewett, insp Fort Niagara, 300
Alexander Butterfield, dep col and insp 18 mile Creek, 240

Buffalo Creek.

Pierre A Barker, col &c. Buffalo, 2063
Joy Handy, jr dep do & insp do 800
Elisha Kimberly, insp do 600
R G Livingston, dp col B Rock, 730
J Jennings, do Black Rock dam, 500
Joseph T Bush, do Tonewanta, 250
Ernest Mullett, do Dunkirk, 250
C W Henderson, do Portl'd har. 250

Oswegatchie

B S Doty, col &c. Ogdensburgh, 1460
S Stilwell, dp do and insp do 1065
J Crawford, do Waddington, 504
Hor Hurlbert, do Morristown, 1053
Lewis Lyon, do Louisville, 750
Mamri Victroy, do Massena, 624
S Hoard, do steamboat, U.S $3 p day

Sag Harbor.

John P Osborn, col Sag Harbor, 642
Noah Washburn, insp do 120
David Hand, do &c. do 129

Champlain.

D B Neil, col Plattsburg, 1050
S T Buel, dp do on b'rd steamb't 500
Ezra Thurber, do Champ. Lowe Village, Clinton county, 500
Nich Haynes, insp Champlain, 360
A K Williams, dp col Hagersh'h 360
Saml H Payne, do F. Covington, 360
John McCrea, insp do 240
H Paddock, dep col Chataugay, 360
Moses Eggleston, insp do 100
Wash Wooster, dp col Westville, 360
John Nichols, insp Plattsburg, 300
Wm H Brackway, Chazy, 300
Zetus Newell, do Mover, 240
Benj Graves, dep col Champlain, 180
Melancton W Hicks, insp do 360
S Couch, do Chazy, turnpike gate 72
D Delance, dep col Whitehall, 360

Cape Vincent.

Jere Carrier, col Cape Vincent, 1014
A Walton, dp do & ins Alexand'a 730
Hiram Davis, do French Creek 730
S S Robinson, do Cape Vincent, 730
A B Carrier, do do 730
Wm Johnson, ins Grindstone isl'd 365
W Noble, do French creek, 100
Luther Davis, do do 89
Robert G Angel, do steam boat Black Hawk, 730
G Haisenburg, insp Miller's bay 36
Wm Estis, do Cape Vincent, 36

Oswego.

G H McWhorter, col Oswego, 961
E Reed, dep col and insp do 750
G S Ferris, do Big Sodus, 1095
S Closson, ins 1 50 per day
J W Turner, dep col and inspec Salmon river, 1095
John Howe, do Big Sandy, 500
Philo Stephens, insp thro' the Dist 432
Darius S Cole, do Little Sodus, 300

New York City.

Saml Swartwout, col New York, 4400
David S Lyon, dep col do 1500
Melancton S Swartwout, do do 1500
Daniel Strobel, do do 1500
Henry Ogden, cashier, do 2300
Nathaniel Shultz, auditor, do 1700
J Phillips, assist. cashier, do 1450
And'w Martine, do auditor, do 1250
C Duryee, liquidating clerk do 950
Ebenr Platt, export clerk, do 950
Wm B Byron, bond clerk, do 900
Isaac Bluxome, do do 900
John W Oakley, do do 900
Nathl Olcott, accountant, do 1050
S H Eakin, do do 1050
Leonard A Bleecker, do do 1050

D. Sullivan, accountant,	N York		1050
William Long,	do	do	1050
John R Hinchman,	do	do	900
John W Hunter,	do	do	960
Henry Bull,	do	do	900
Henry K Frost,	do	do	900
David Seabury,	do	do	900
Daniel Stansbury,	do	do	950
Arch T Lawrence,	do	do	850
William P Holl,	do	do	964
John A Fleming,	do	do	850
Richard C Overton,	do	do	655
Leonard Wyant,	do	do	655
Samuel Cadle,	do	do	700
William Peck,	do	do	600
G M Trotman, cashier's clk		do	600
R S Newby, sq y'd calculator		do	900
Wm Dempsey. assistant		do	900
J Sebring, bond register		do	850
T McCready, jr register		do	850
J Leonard, enrol. & license clk			850
J H Ball, clearance clerk		do	850
James B Thurston, orders to public stores,		do	800
J Campbell, entry clerk		do	800
Aaron N Phillips,	do	do	800
William Wier,	do	do	800
Daniel Bonnett,	do	do	800
Elias D Ogden,	do	do	530
Alex Campbell,	do	do	500
Joseph Gutman,	do	do	500
William A Spies,	do	do	500
George L Pride, assistant liquidating clerk,		do	800
Th M Rogers, debenture calculator,		do	775
Wm J McMasters, debenture clerk,		do	800
R M Mitchell, export clerk,		do	800
Tobias V Mumford,	do	do	800
Chas A Gardiner,	do	do	800
C Oakley, protection clerk,		do	800
John A Bogart, assistant enrol. and license clerk,		do	750
Wm C Dayton, genl clerk		do	750
Jacob B Wood, assist reg.		do	750
F Holthuysen, accountant		do	500
David Holthuysen,	do	do	500
Wm D Duer, general clerk,		do	530
Timothy Olmsted,	do	do	530
Rich Wiggins, accountant,		do	750
A W Olcott,	do	do	530
T Hyde, square yard clerk,		do	750
Thomas Dennison,	do	do	750
J C Niebuhr, invoice clerk		do	450
R B Adams, jr ast bond cl'k		do	350
Robt V Newby, genl clerk		do	300
Peter K Ogden,	do	do	359
Wm W Morris,	do	do	350
Chr Niebuhr, porter,	N. York		300
J Johnson, public appraiser,		do	2000
Wm S Coe,	do	do	2000
A B Mead,	do	do	2000
B I Messerole, ass't app'r		do	1500
Benjamin Brewster,	do	do	1500
D L Dodge,	do	do	1500
J Prall,	do	do	1500
Frederick W Weiss, clerk,		do	1000
Michael Burnham,	do	do	800
William A Cox,	do	do	800
D B Van Riper,	do	do	800
Thomas Van Riper,	do	do	500
Henry Davis,	do	do	800
Jacob C Cauldwell,	do	do	800
J S Jaycox,	do	do	800
Samuel Lupton,	do	do	800
E Prall,	do	do	800
John Townsend, jr	do	do	800
Thomas Chatterton,	do	do	800
George W Coe,	do	do	600
James H Greenfield,	do	do	600
O Monroe,	do	do	600
A G Beck,	do	do	200
Henry Abell, inspector		do	1095
Abraham Ackerman,	do	do	1095
John Anderson, jr.	do	do	1095
Nath T Arnold,	do	do	1095
Abraham Bokee,	do	do	1095
William Bebee,	do	do	1095
George L Birch,	do	do	1095
James D Bissett,	do	do	1095
Joseph Board,	do	do	1095
James Boardman,	do	do	1095
John R Bowne,	do	do	1095
Elijah Briggs,	do	do	1095
David Brooks,	do	do	1095
William Bruce,	do	do	1095
F VanVechten Bruce,	do	do	1095
Sturges Brewster,	do	do	1095
George G Burras,	do	do	1095
John Byers,	do	do	1095
John L Broom,	do	do	1095
W F Boyle,	do	do	1095
William Cairns,	do	do	1095
Jacob Clinch,	do	do	1095
Alexander Coffin, jr	do	do	1095
Joseph Culler,	do	do	1095
George Davis,	do	do	1095
John De Camp,	do	do	1095
Denyse Denyse,	do	do	1095
Jacob L Dickinson,	do	do	1095
Robert Dumont,	do	do	1095
William Dumont,	do	do	1095
Bertrand Dupoy,	do	do	1095
D J Demarest,	do	do	1095
John Deane,	do	do	1095
Nath Dailing,	do	do	1095
John D Everson,	do	do	1095

Henry Fanning,	insp	N. York,	1095	Edward R Painter,	insp	N. York	1095
Donald Fraser,	do	do	1095	James G Reynolds,	do	do	1095
John Fream,	do	do	1095	Humphrey Ricketson,	do	do	1095
Benjamin Fuller,	do	do	1095	S Robinson,	do	do	1095
Job Furman,	do	do	1095	George Sibell,	do	do	1095
David Gardiner, jr	do	do	1095	Barnet Romer,	do	do	1095
Charles Gill,	do	do	1095	Joseph Scofield,	do	do	1095
W H P Graham,	do	do	1095	Elnathan H Sears,	do	do	1095
David Griffing, jr	do	Jersey City	100	Robert H Seely,	do	do	1095
Thomas W Garness,	do	N. York	1095	William Shute,	do	do	1095
Joseph L Hoyt,	do	do	1095	Gold S. Silliman,	do	do	1095
Zadock Hedden,	do	do	1095	William Smith,	do	do	1095
David Henderson, jr	do	do	1095	Peter R Sprainger,	do	do	1095
Edward Hitchcock,	do	do	1095	Stephen Stillwell,	do	do	1095
William Honay,	do	do	1095	Dennis Striker,	do	do	1095
Ward B Howard,	do	do	1095	Sylvester Sullivan,	do	do	1095
Robert Hunter,	do	do	1095	Jacob Stoutenburgh,	do	do	1095
Daniel Hazard,	do	do	1095	Peter Tappan,	do	do	1095
Joseph Hopkins,	do	do	1095	Peter Taylor,	do	do	1095
George Howard,	do	do	1095	Philip Thomas,	do	do	1095
George Hodgson,	do	do	1095	Andrew Tombs,	do	do	1095
George T Hopkins,	do	do	1095	W W Tompkins,	do	do	1095
George Innes,	do	do	1095	Samuel Terry,	do	do	1095
William Ironside,	do	do	1095	Griffin Tomkins,	do	do	1095
Andrew Jackson,	do	do	1095	Thomas Tripler,	do	do	1095
Oliver Jaques,	do	do	1095	Stephen W Titus,	do	do	1095
Thomas Jenkins,	do	do	1095	John Thorn,	do	do	1095
Eliphalet Kingsbury,	do	do	1095	Samuel Udell,	do	do	1095
Thomas Ketcham,	do	do	1095	Samuel Otter,	do	do	1095
Peter Kurnan,	do	do	1095	B M Van Buren,	do	do	1095
Henry Keyser,	do	do	1095	John L Van Bosirc,	do	do	1095
James Ludd,	do	do	1095	Abraham Vanderpool,	do	do	1095
Girard Lathrop,	do	do	1095	John Van Dyke,	do	do	1095
J M Lester,	do	do	1095	Jacob Van Winkle,	do	do	1095
H G Lewis,	do	do	1095	C Van Antwerp,	do	do	1095
William Lupton,	do	do	1095	Thomas B Vermilye,	do	do	1095
Samuel Lloyd,	do	do	1095	Caleb T Ward,	do	do	1095
Donald McLean,	do	do	1095	George A Wasson,	do	do	1095
Samuel Marvin,	do	do	1095	William Welling,	do	do	1095
Abraham Messerole,	do	do	1095	Alexander Whaley, jr	do	do	1095
Alexander Ming, jr.	do	do	1095	Sidney Wetmore,	do	do	1095
James Mitchell,	do	do	1095	E Warner,	do	do	1095
John Morris,	do	do	1095	H Willett,	do	do	1095
John Morris, jr.	do	do	1095	Benjamin Wood,	do	do	1095
Daniel Morgan,	do	do	1095	James Westervelt,	do	do	1095
Charles Mills,	do	do	1095	Daniel Wishart,	do	do	1095
Montgomery Moses,	do	do	1095	Henry Whiting,	do	do	1095
John Marston,	do	do	1095	William L Young,	do	do	1095
Richard Nixon,	do	do	1095	Griffin Tompkins,	do	do	1095
John W Oakley,	do	do	1095	Thomas Tripler,	do	do	1095
John M Paterson,	do	do	1095	John Marston,	do	do	1095
Robert Phillips,	do	do	1095	Nathaniel T Arnold,	do	do	1095
Naph Phillips,	do	do	1095	J D Emerson,	do	do	1095
William Phoenix,	do	do	1095	E Kingsbury,	do	do	1095
Elijah Pinkney,	do	do	1095	H Fanning,	do	do	1095
Lemuel Pittman,	do	do	1095	N Darling,	do	do	1095
James Porter,	do	do	1095	T Jenkins,	do	do	1095
Thomas Power,	do	do	1095	William Bruce,	do	do	1095
Elijah F Purdy,	do	do	1095	T VanVechton Breese,	do	do	1095

S W Titus, inspector, N. York 1095
S Brewster, do do 1095
John Thorn, do do 1095
Alexan Bleecker, weigher, do 1171
Jeremiah Brower, do do 2067
Edward Cooper, do do 2690
Elihu H De Camp, do do 2271
Arent S De Peyster, do do 939
John Franklin, do do 2387
J W Hallett, do do 3422
Thomas Hazard. do do 973
Stephen B Hoffman, do do 2649
Lewis Loutrel, do do 1462
David Poore, do do 2593
Joseph Stephens, do do 1564
Jacob Tallman, do do 2404
Thomas C Kirk, do do 380
Abra'm Baudouine, gauger, do 1660
J S Hassler, do do 1860
Thomas Morris, do do
Elias Nexsin, jr do do 2292
Archibald Somerville, do do 2272
Harmanus C Tallman, do do 2029
William R Thompson, do do 1790
John Toumy, do do 2558
Eben. Belknap, measurer, do 807
Ezekiel Dodge, do do
Daniel Dodge, do do 2131
William Durell, do do 2223
J W Forbes, do do 2762
John Gould, do do 1407
Wm M Hitchcock, do do 1909
Henry Levely, do do 210
Peter Sebring, do do 1241
Andrew Seymour, do do 2420
H A Vedder, do do 2030
J D Phillips, do do 1317
Oliver Dunning, do do
J J Cohen, marker, do 4331
Ebenezer Cole, do do 2346
James J Craig, do do
G H Richards, do do 2563
Peter Smith, do do 3879
H Fanning, assist. marker, do 1095
John Marston, do do 1095
Thomas Tripler, do do 1095
James R Waldron, do do 1095

Night Watches at N. York at 547 each

W Wasson, William H Fisher, Frederick Tarr, Richard Firming, John McPherson, Edward Little, Thos Standerwick, A G Dixon, Joseph Ludlow, Samuel Wood, John Mc Mahon, James Archer, Samuel H Rogers, Sabin Lewis, Samuel Pray, William Woodhull, John H Trimler, Timothy F Cook, H W Peckwell, T J Foote, G West, W D Hughes, S E Benson, J S Magnes, J Morrison, Jerry Waterbury, John Le Fort, William W Wells, James Kelly, Parker Muren, John E Wood

E T Throop, n. officer, N. York 3000
J T Ferguson, dep do do 1000
B T Ferguson, ch. clerk, do 800
W I Vreedenburgh, clerk and private secretary do 79
Elias B. Dayton, clerk, do 466
Joseph R Bleecker, do do 466
Gerard D Smith, do do 466
Lewis D'Ozeville, do do 466
John Cockle, do do 466
Duncan Ferguson, do do 466
Henry Reed, do do 400
Charles Holt, do do 424
Samuel Van Wyck, do do 400
Michael Roth, do do 400
Robert Church do do 400
Pierre E F M'Donald, do do 266
George Bailey, porter, do 70
Hector Craig, Surveyor, do 2900
A Haff, dep sur add insp do 1500
Peter A Young, clerk, do 1150
Andrew A Jones, do do 1150
Augustus Pitcher, do do 850
Jonas B Phillips, do do 850
Daniel McF Smith, do do 700
Jacob C Delmar, do do 650
James W Carpenter, do do 300
Henry Ogden, collector, do 170
J Magarth, porter & mes'ger, do 300
William Seymour, insp Albany 700
John T Vernon, surveyor do 162

NEW JERSEY.

Perth Amboy

Joseph W Reckless, collector and inspector, Perth Amboy, 600
J W Reckless, jr. dp col & ins do 162
F W Brinley, inspector, do 964
John Arnold, do do 357
John Young do do 351
H B Lowe, surv N. Brunswick,
Aaron Hussert, inspector do 681
John S Farmer, do Manasquan, 48
Henry Wardell, do Shrewsbury, 24
John V Conover, do Sandy Hook, 24

Bridgetown

Eb Elmer, collec'r Bridgetown, 397
L Q C Elmer, dep col do 90
Ezekiel Stevens, do Cape May, 25
Morris Croxall, surv Camden 1000

Burlington.

Ger Mott, coll'r & Burlington, 209
J H Sterling, dep do do 16
John R Slack, do Mount Holly, 23

Great Egg Harbor.

M D Canfield, col Gt Egg Harbor 490
Daniel Leeds, inspector, do 75

Little Egg Harbor.

Geo W Tucker, coll'r Tuckerton, 353
J D Kelley, dep do and insp do 96
Nathan Haywood, insp do 48
Courtney Crane, do do 21
Ebe T Deacow, do do 36

Newark.

Archer Gifford, collector,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pesque Isle

T Forster, col & insp Presque Isle 425
Wm E Kingsbury, dep do do 468

Pittsburg.

John Clark, surveyor Pittsburg, 322

Philadelphia.

J N Barker, col Philadelphia, 4400
John Kern, do do 1500
R L Howell, clerk do do 1500
Thomas F Valette, do do 1020
Charles Treichel, do do 1000
Robert Steele, do do 720
Joseph Dunn, do do 720
Thomas Ashmead, do do 720
John C Pechin, do do 660
Abraham Martin, do do 660
Thomas Latimer, do do 660
Francis C Deimling, do do 650
Josep B Howell, do do 650
Sheldon U Hopkins, do do 600
Rich Stotesbury, do do 600
John McAdam, do do 600
R McCarren, messenger, do 477
G Guier, weigh'r, Del. wharves 6097
Robert Milnor, gauger do 1547
John Thompson, do do 1547
Joseph Abbot, measurer, do 1247
Charles Barrington, do do 1247
John Douglass, jr. do do 1247
John Scott, do do 1247

Inspectors at Philadelphia, at 1095 *each*

Charles Anderson, Benjamin Bacue, George W Bartram, John Brown, Thomas Cash, George Clymer, H. Caldwell, Samuel Cameron, John Davis, John W. Dickson, George Dannacker. Samuel Edwards, Jacob H Fisher, Chambers Gaw, Wm P. Gaw, Custis Grubb, H Huber, John Hyneman, Joseph P. Hamelin, Andrew Jackson Joseph L. Key, Henry Kenyon, Fred. F Knabass, Robinson R. Moore, Robert P. McCalla. B. A. Meredith, T. Maxwell, D K Miller, A M. Macpherson, Jos Patterson, Robt A Patton, Robt Rice, Fred. Shull, John Suter, Henry Schell, Jesse Smith, Joseph Worrel, jr Purnell Warrington, B. F. Rogers, E. T. Scott

Herbert McElroy, insp Bristol, 750
Wm Jackson, watch'n, c. house 360
Wm Ludington, do do 360
J. Pemberton, n. officer, Phil'a, 3000
John D George, dep do do 1500
Robert Haysham, clerk, do 660
W Duncan, sur office & wharves, 2500
Athanasius Ford, dep do do 1500
Chas L Jackson, deputy inspectors, Delaw. wharves, 3481
Saml Ross, appraiser, c. house, 1500
Thomas Stewart, do do 1500
Anth Groves, asist. do do 1200
Edward Ewing, do do 1200

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.

Henry Whitely, col Wilmington 1377
Peter B Delany, insp N Castle, 1095
Joseph Dauphin, do Port Penn. 1095
Saml McDowell, do Wilmington, 1095
Lewis West, do Lewes, 250
Levi Boulden, do Del. City, 425
Abraham Allee, do Smyrna, 150
J D Jones, n. officer, Wilmington 647

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.

J H McCulloch, col &c. Balt'e, 3239
J H McCulloch, jr. dep do 1500
T Hamilton, clerk, do 1700
T K Law, do do 800
R Lyon, jr. do do 700
T C Van Wyck, do do 700
T Higginbotham, tem'y do do 700
M Eichelberger, weigher, do 1667
Isaac F Lightner, gauger, do 1317
James Martin, measurer, do 2674

Inspectors at Baltimore at 1095 *each.*

Richard Mackubin, John Lowry, Dixon B Watts, John Nants, Jno Creery, Nicholas N Robinson, James Tilghman, Joseph Branson, James Jenkins, Robert Neilson, Christopher L Gant, Theodore Anderson, Thomas S Wilhams, Geo W Binke, J H Barney, Jas Johnson, H Price.

Jos R Snyder, store keeper, do 1095
John Mortimer, do do 500
William Shaw, do Lazaretto, 150
Peter Geraghty, watch Baltim'r 360
Michael Brown, do do 360
John Clark, do do 360
Charles Williams, do do 360
Elias Brunner, marker, do 360
J Mosher, surv'r and insp do 1555
John K Law, deputy do do 300
Walter Simpson, dep insp. do 256
Wm Dukenson, appraiser, do 1500
L Goodwin, do do 1500
Alex'r Young, clerk, do do 800

James Walker, porter, Baltimore, 350
Dabney S Carr, n. officer, do 2174
John Chew, sur Havre de Grace 150
Wm H Wicks, do Chester 150

Annapolis.

Richard Sands, coll'r Annapolis, 326
John Randall, inspector, do 1095
Michael Carroll, do Nottingham, 240
George W Biscoe, surveyor, do 150
Wm B Scott, do Town creek 180

Snow Hill.

George Hudson, col Snow Hill, 342

Oxford.

John Willis, coll'r &c Oxford, 649
J Willis, jr. dep. do and insp do 100

St Mary's.

T R Johnson, coll'r St. Mary's, 284
H G S Key, sur Llewellingsburg
Robert Digges, do Nanjemoy, 202

Vienna.

Charles Leary, col'r. Vienna, 589

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown

Thomas Turner col Georgetown, 783
Brooke Mackall, insp do 1095
Saml Bootes, temp insp do 522
Isaac O Tinney do 100
Tho. Carbery, insp Washington, 1095
Ed Mattingly, temp insp do 200
Archibald Cheshire, do do 200
John Gozler, gauger Georgetown, 4

Alexandria.

Geo Brent, col &c. Alexandria, 1307
James McGuire, sur &c. do 511
Edw Green, deputy col do 1095
James Carson, inspector, do 1095
Thomas Swann, do do 1095
George McClish, gauger, do 20
Jas Johnson, w'r and meas. do 317

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Con Whittle, col &c. Norfolk, 3281
Jo Murden, dep col &c. do 800
Wm P Underwood, clerk, do 400
Nicholas W Parker, ins &c. do 1095
John S Widgeon, inspector do 1095
Wm Loyall, do do 1095
Alex Funstall, do do 1095
Horatio Moore, do do 498
James R Nimms, do do 335
Sam L Lightfoot, do do 69
Jacob Vickery, w'r and g'r do 618
Wm P Young, ins Portsmouth 500
H Cornick, sen insp Princess Anne 48
Thos M Corby, mea. Norfolk, 860
Thos Gatewood, n. officer, do 1005
Arthur Taylor, jr, surveyor, do 720
Jno S Westwood, do Hampton, 639
Joseph Prentis, do &c. Suffolk, 255
R Butler, surveyor Smithfield, 251
W D Hodges, surv'r South Quay, 200

Petersburg.

C D McIndoe, col Petersburg, 568
A S Lockhead, dep col do 450
Joel Hammon, inspector do 1095
J Poythress, insp &c. City point 1195
Ed Pescud, sur do do 934
Edward Conner, temp insp do 99
John Prentis, do do 150

Richmond.

J Gibbon, collector, Richmond, 2134
G B Reed, inspector, do 1095
J C Haley, do do 1095
C C Richardson, insp Warwick 1095
R Randolph, weigher and measurer, Bermuda Hundred, 856
T H Strobia, gauger, Richmond 15
M Walthall, appraiser, do 130
J Galt, do do 30
B Clopton, tem insp B. Hundred, 90
C Roberts, do Warwick, 186

Tappahannock.

Rob S Garnett, col Tappahannock 579
R L Pitts, dp col and insp do 300
John J Underwood, tem insp do 21
Rob H Tapscott, do Carters Creek 21
W Gresham, sur & in Tapah'ock, 257
Adam Cooke, sur Fredericksburg 308
H Muse, jr. sur & insp Urbanna, 159
Rob C Owen, insp &c. do
Gordon Forbes, sur Yeocomico, 250
Wm Chowning, clerk, do 100
William Gray, sur Port Royal, 289
Wm Gresham, sur &c. C. Creek 396
Robt H Tapscott, dep insp do 21
J B C Thornton, sur &c. Dumfries 150
A Cooke, sur Fredericksburg,

East River

Jno Dangerfield, jr. col E. River, 276
Thomas H Roberts, insp do 51
Francis Armstead, surveyor do 226

Cherry Stone.

N Holland, col &c. &c. C. Stone, 376
Geo Holt, sen. inspector, do 36

Folly Landing.

Wm P Custis, col Folly Landing 233
Wm Gillett, dep do do 158
Henry Bagnell, inspector, do 15

Yorktown.

Wm Nelson, coll'r York Town, 314
J Christian, sur West Point,

Wheeling.

A Elliott, sur & insp Wheeling,

NORTH CAROLINA.

Edenton.

Duncan McDonald, col Edenton, 876
Thos V Hathaway, inspector do 390
James Hoskins, do do 111

Robert H Smith, insp'r Edenton 20
John Popelston, do do 45
Isaac Pipkin, sur Murfreesboro' 204
Miles Elliott, do Hertford 200

Plymouth.

Levi Fagan, collect'r Plymouth, 453
G Nicholls, insp &c. &c. do 126
John Haywood, sur &c. Windsor, 153

Washington.

Thos H Blunt, col Washington, 748
Wm S Holmes, dep do do 250
Welcome Hoell, tem insp &c do 249
R Midyett, tem ins Hatteras banks 45
Benjamin Runyon, gauger, do 49

Newbern

Thos S Singleton, col Newbern, 480
S. Wilkins, dep col & ins &c. do 415
J L Wilkins, meas and w'r do 44
James Wade, sur Swansborough 273

Beaufort.

Jas. E Gibble, col &c. Beaufort, 373
James E Gibble, insp &c do 132

Wilmington.

James Owen, col Wilmington, 1208
David White, insp do 600
Seth Hoard, insp &c. do 207
Wm Harris, insp and meas do 188
Wm H Laspeyre, do do 340
Roger Moore, do do 290
James Brownlow, do do 244
John D. Jones, surv'r &c. do 854

Ocracoke.

Silvester Brown, col Ocracoke, 1000
John Mayo, dep do and insp do 604

Camden

Ste Charles, col Elizabeth City, 1030
J McMorine, tem insp &c. do 350
S Charles, jr. do do 152

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.

J R Pringle, collect'r Charleston, 3448
Charles Boucheneau, clerk do 1000
Edward Kennedy, do do 350
Wm T McCready, do do 1000
Robert Howard, do do 840
C J Steedman, nav. officer, do 1401
Thomas H Jervey, sur do 1369
Robert Wilson, insp &c. do 1095
Samuel Champlain, do do 1095
Isaac Cardoza weigher, do 2808
E Kennedy, m'r for. goods, do 1095
Theodore Gaillard, mea do 3972
Isaac Mc P Lee, inspector do 1095
John B Whit., do do 1095
Thomas J Chiffelle, do do 1095
Francis Lee, do do 1095
John Hoff, do do 1095
William Barnes, do do 1095
James B Campbell, do do 1095
J T Elsworth, g & ins Charleston 1095
Henry Sparnick, inspector, do 1095
Patrick Cantwell, do do 1095
Wm Perreneau, export insp do 1095
Peter Ehney, ins. do 1095
Saml J Wagner, store keep do 1095
Robert Gibbs, inspector, do 1095
Thos Steedman, jr do do 1095
John B Holmes, do do 1095
Yorick Stuley, por app. stores, 320
James Heynes, asst do do 80

Beaufort.

David Turner, col Beaufort, 265

Georgetown.

Thos S Shaw, col Georgetown, 385

GEORGIA.

Savannah.

A. B. Fannin, col Savannah 2119
Thos S. Wayne, nav officer do 1056
John Shellman, surveyor do 765
Inspectors at Savannah. at 1095 *each.*
John Dennis, Samuel C. House, Raymond P. Demese, Jno. W. Stirk, W. Starr, Jno B Davies, J D Lyon, Joseph George, Wm W Wash.
Robert G. Wallace, wr & gr do 600
Wm Bee, appraiser do 1500
Charles Stevens, do do 1500
Wm J. Moore, store keeper do 800

Sunbury.

Samuel S. Law, collr Sunbury 250

St. Mary's.

Arch Clark, collect'r. St. Mary's 530
M H Hebbard, inspector do 506
Andrew Pecetty, do do 375
R C. Smith, do do 300

Hardwick.

T. J. Charlton, col'r Hardwick 200

Brunswick

John N McIntosh, col Brunsw'k 493
J. Rokenbaugh, inspector do 84
J. Rokenbaugh, measurer do 137
J Rokenbaugh, weigher do 8
Woodford Mabry, inspector do 39

OHIO.

Cuyahoga.

S Starkweather, col Cleaveland 525
Solomon W Cochran, insp do 233
Saml Butler, do Fair Port 174
H Hubbard, do Ashtabula 147
Rice Harper, do Madison 250
Alvin Armstrong, do Conneath 250

Sandusky

Wm. H. Hunter, col Sandusky 409
G S Patterson, dp col & inspector, Mouth of Huron 300
H I. Harman, do L Sankusky 200
John L Mumford, do Portland 300
Wm A Remington, do Venice 200

Miami

Chas C. P. Hunt col Miami 325
James Jackson, insp do 200
Wm Wilson, do Pt Lawrence 200

Cincinnati.

——— ———, surv Cincinnati 450

MICHIGAN.

Michilimackinac.

Ab Wendell, col Michi imackinac 835
Saml Abbott, inspector do 400
Jno Agnew, do Sault Ste Marie 600
T A H Edwards, do St Joseph's 500
H Gray, ins & d col Grand river 375

Detroit.

Andrew Mack, collector Detroit 1617
John B Valle, dp col & insp do 700
James Q Adams, do Monroe 360
John Thorn, do Black River 360
John K Smith, do St Clair 360
Wm F. Mosely, do Sagina 500
John A Bucker, do Grosse Isle 240
D C McKinstry, inspec Detroit 480
J E Schwarz, do Spring Wells 480
Henry B Brevort, do do 480
Francis Cicot, do river Rouge 240
Wm B Hunt, do Hamtramck 240
Joseph F Marsac, do do 240
Rob Meldrum, do river Clinton 360
George McDougal, do Ft Gratiot 150
H H Brown, sp insp Detroit $3 p day
B. Chitlenden, do do 400

LOUISIANA.

Mississippi.

J W Breedlove, col N Orleans, 4400
Peter K. Wagner, officer do 3000
H D Peire, surveyor, do 2500
P G Bertrand, weigher, do 6403
J B Trenbart, gauger, do 5822
F R Gravany, meas & mark do 4835
A H Smith, appraiser do 1500
Robert F Canfield, do do 1500
Martin Gordon, jr dep col do 1500
W M'Cullough, impost clk do 1500
Isaac Warbeck, reg clerk do 1500
R L DaCoin debent. do do 1200
G K Lee, ass't impost do do 1200
L A Desforges, ass't reg do do 1000
C Jones, ass't debent do do 800
A R McNair, clerk commercial statements, do 1200
George H Poor, bond clk do 1000
Joseph Menard, col do do 600
Wm Batterson, sur Madisonville 250
C Lenes surv Basin Carondiolet 250
Andrew Marschalk, surv Natchez, 150
C T Gow, storek'pr N.Orleans, 1099
W B G Taylor, board offic Balize, 1095
John Fitzgerald, do S West Pass, 1095
J Taylor, do Basin Carondiolet, 1096
Wm Sheppard, insp N Orleans, 1095
L B Willis, inspector and assistant surveyor. New Orleans, 1495
Inspectors at New Orleans at 1095 *each.*
John Rollins, M Smelser Thomas J Beck, T M Vandergriff, L A Bayon, Thomas S. Easton, P Delauny, T J Jones, J McFarland, Cyrus Bradley, Hugh Kerr.
J W Bingey, surv Ponchartrain, 125
Isaac H Dickenson dep surv do 26

Teche.

O D Langstaff, collector Teche 250

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez.

James Stockman, col Natchez, 128

Pearl River.

P R R Pray, coll'r Pearlington, 250

ALABAMA.

Mobile.

George W. Owen, coll'r Mobile, 2735
F L Owen deputy & clerk, do 1000
Charles A Henry, inspector do 1095
Samuel G Swift, temporary inspector, $3 per day.
Adam C. Hollinger, do do 1095
A C Hollinger, wr mr &gr do 2207
Benj S Smoot, temp insp do $3 p d.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.

B J Harrison, surv Louisville, 350

FLORIDA, WEST.

Pensacola.

Robert Mitchell, col Pensacola, 544
R A Mitchell, inspector, do 1095
Wm M Loftin, surv St Andrews, 300

St Johns.

James Dell, coll'r, Jacksonville, 606
Horatio J Dexter, inspector, do 300

FLORIDA, EAST,

St. Augustine.

John Rodman, col St. Augustine, 513

St Marks.

Jesse H Willis coll'r, Magnolia, 532
Burr H Duvall, insp St Marks, 750
Augustus Steele, do Tampa Bay, 547
Ambrose Crane, surv St Marks 384

Key West.

William A. Whitehead, collector Key West, 2937
A Gordon, dep col & insp do 1095
Stephen R Mallory insp do 1095
Charles Howe, do Indian Key, 730
John Dubase, do Cape Florida, 400
H B Crews, temp do Charlotte har 547

Appalachicola.

G I Floyd, collector, Appalachicola, 775
Wm D Price inspector, do 750

Table of Fees of Officers of the Customs.

Under the act of 31*st December*, 1792, *for Registering and Recording vessels*

1. For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of an hundred tons and under, - - - - - 1 cent per ton.
2. For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above 100 and not exceeding 200 tons, - - - - $1 50
3. For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above 200 tons, 2 00
4. For every certificate of registry or record, - 2 00
5. For every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record, 1 00
6. For taking every bond required by the act, - - 0 25

Note.—At those ports at which there is a *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, the said fees shall be equally divided between them; where there is no *Naval Officer* two thirds to the *Collector* and one third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed; provided, that in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid.

Under the act for enrolling and licensing vessels, passed the 18*th Feb.* 1793.

For admeasuring every ship or vessel in order, to the enrolment, or licensing or recording the same, if of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, $0 50
If of twenty tons and not exceeding seventy tons, 0 75
If above seventy tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, 1 00
If above one hundred tons, 1 50
For every certificate of enrolment, - 0 50
For every endorsement on a certificate of enrolment, 0 20
For every license, and granting the same, including the bond, if not exceeding twenty tons, 0 25
If above twenty and not more than one hundred tons, 0 50
If more than one hundred tons 1 00
For every endorsement on a license, - 0 20
For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if above fifty tons, 0 25
For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if less than fifty tons, - - 0 50
For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival such vessel, if less than fifty tons, - 0 25
For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival of such vessel, if above fifty tons, 0 50
For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a *registered* vessel to proceed from district to district, 1 50
For receiving a certified manifest and granting a permit, on the arrival of such *registered* vessel, - - - 1 50
For granting a permit for a vessel carrying on the fishery, to trade at a foreign port, 0 25
For the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in such vessel, 0 25

Note.—Where a *Surveyor* shall certify a manifest, or grant a permit, or receive a certified manifest, and grant a permit, the fees arising therefrom shall be received by him solely for his use, which regulation applies only to a port of delivery at which there is no other than a *Surveyor*.

All the other fees arising under the act, are to be equally divided between the *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers; where there is no *Naval Officer*, two thirds to the *Collector*, and the other third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive

the whole amount thereof: and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the part for which he is appointed; provided always, that in all cases where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any persons appointed for that purpose, such persons shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof as aforesaid.

Under the act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage passed the 2d March, 1799.

For every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, - -	$2 50	For every permit to land goods (*a*)	0 20
For every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, -	2 50	For every bond taken officially,	0 40
For every clearance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons -	1 50	For every permit to land goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback, -	0 30
For every entrance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons, -	1 50	For every debenture, or other official certificate, -	0 20
For every post entry, -	2 00	For every bill of health (*b*)	0 20
		For every official document (registers excepted) required by any merchant, owner, or master of any vessel, not before enumerated, - - -	0 20

Where a *Naval Officer* is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and the said *Naval Officer*, the latter paying one-third the expense of the necessary stationary, and of the rent of an office, to be provided by the *Collector*, at the place assigned for his residence, &c., except the expense of fuel, office rent, and necessary stationary for the *Collectors* of the Districts of Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, which shall be paid three-fourths by the said *Collectors*, and the other one-fourth by the respective *Naval Officers* in those districts—*Provided* that in all fees arising on the exportations of any goods on which drawbacks are allowed, shall be equally shared among the *Collectors*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers at the port where the fees are paid, &c. and where there is no *Naval Officer*, such fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and *Surveyor*, who may be concerned in attending to such exportation, and the *Surveyor* shall pay their proportion of the expenses of stationary and printing.

To each *Surveyor*, for the admeasurement and certifying the same, of every ship or vessel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for every ship or vessel above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other services by the act in question to be performed by such *Surveyor*, on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons and upwards having on board goods subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods liable to duty, one and a half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods subject to duty, two-thirds of a dollar. All which fees shall be paid by the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the said services shall be performed, to the *Surveyor* by whom they shall be performed if performed by one only for his sole benefit; but if performed by more than one, to him who shall have the first agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the said services shall be performed.

Note—The fees in the preceding act are applicable exclusively to vessels

(*a*) This fee is chargeable for the bond on granting a Mediterranean passport.
(*b*) This fee chargeable on granting a sea letter.

engaged in the foreign trade, and services to be performed under the collection law of the same date.

Compensation of Inspectors of the Customs, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

To each *Inspector* there shall be allowed, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the customs, a sum not exceeding two dollars, and for every other person that the *Collector* may find it necessary and expedient to employ as occasional *Inspectors*, or in any other way in aid of the revenue a like sum, whilst actually so employed, not exceeding two dollars.

Note—By the act of 26th April, 1816, an additional allowance of fifty per cent. is authorized, making the maximum compensation of the *Inspectors* of the *Customs* three dollars per day—but this amount is not allowed to all the *Inspectors*. The rate in the different ports is regulated with reference to the expense of living, the responsibility of the officers, the extent of commerce, &c.

Compensation of Deputy Inspectors of the Revenue, under act of March 2, 1799

Two cents and one half, for every cask, or package, of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them marked and returned to their respective principals.

Compensation of Measurers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

1. For every hundred bushels of grain, . . $0 20
2. For every hundred bushels of salt according to the weight established by law for the payment of the duties thereon—say 56 lbs. per bushel, 0 50
3. For every hundred bushels of coal, . . . 0 60

Compensation of Weighers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

For weighing every hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask, box or package, weighing more than 200 pounds each, except sugar, coffee, pepper, pimento, indigo, in bales, bags, mats, cannisters, or seroons, with the weight in durable characters, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Charlestown, and Baltimore, one cent and a quarter; in the district of Norfolk, one cent and a half; and in other districts two cents.

Compensation of Gaugers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

For gauging and marking every cask, to be marked in durable characters with his own name and the quantity, eight cents; for computing the contents of, and marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry, or porter, contained in any cask, or other package or packages, one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity.

Note—To the compensations of the *Measurers*, *Weighers* and *Gaugers*, as fixed by the act of 2nd March, 1799, the act of 26th April, 1816, authorizes an additional allowance of 50 per cent.

By the act of 6th April, 1802, repealing the internal duties, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate the *Collectors* of the *Customs* who are to prepare and issue the certificates to accompany wines, distilled spirits and teas, previously prepared and issued by the supervisors of the revenue.

For the purpose of carrying said law into effect, a *Collector* of the *Customs* is designated for each State, who is entitled to a fee of 2 cents for every certificate of the kind alluded to—and the *Inspectors* of the revenue, in relation to the same service are entitled to the following fees:

1. For every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits, 1½ cents
2. For every certificate to accompany wines and teas, . 2½ cents

For every certificate of citizenship issued by a *Collector* to a seaman of the United States, under the 4th section of the act of 28th May, 1796, the *Collector* is entitled to a fee of 25 cents; and to a like fee under the 1st section of the act of 28th February, 1803, for certifying the lists of the crews of American vessels.

Statistical view of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of Imports from, and the value of every description of Exports to, each Foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and Foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each Foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1833.

Countries	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports. Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Amer. Tonnage. Entered	Departed.	Foreign Tonnage. Entered.	Departed.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Russia	2,772,550	223,734	480,071	703,805	17,075	6,498	1,138	-
Prussia	124,570	12,812	-	12,812	496	-	-	-
Swed'n & Nor'y	1,168,697	244,587	70,262	314,849	11,573	1,806	9,591	2,898
Swedish W. I.	32,202	100,163	5,057	105,220	2,256	3,395	260	283
Denmark	28,172	180,511	112,453	292,964	853	2,907	-	791
Danish W. I.	1,138,700	1,279,670	267,200	1,546,870	22,657	33,642	2,418	3,512
Netherlands	1,166,853	1,634,353	722,409	2,356,762	18,590	22,483	4,864	6,938
Dutch E. Indies	750,290	93,852	680,389	774,841	3,934	7,497	1,740	1,488
Dutch W. Indies	380,871	288,205	54,038	342,243	15,939	11,478	290	80
Dutch Guiana	49,326	92,515	-	92,515	-	-	-	-
Belgium	139,628	644,112	361,499	1,005,611	5,815	4,463	371	4,993
England	36,668,315	29,582,673	1,452,768	31,035,441	199,177	183,928	111,595	87,602
Scotland	1,025,229	1,186,467	21,058	1,207,527	2,876	2,523	16,565	9,860
Ireland	152,280	120,482	-	120,482	1,529	1,406	15,232	1,343
Gibraltar	182,508	573,076	164,570	737,646	4,206	18,311	403	1,370
Malta	31,073	50,838	-	50,828	-	-	-	-
British E. Indies	1,832,059	136,156	188,843	324,999	5,955	6,735	-	-
British W. Indies	1,358,239	1,754,305	59,760	1,814,065	53,537	64,659	26,638	21,775
British Guiana	7,448	4,752	-	4,752	-	-	-	-
Brit'h A. Coto's	1,793,303	4,390,081	81,003	4,471,084	211,919	221,972	210,287	249,486
Cape of G. Hope	13,700	7,562	-	7,562	-	207	-	-
Other Brit. Col.	-	7,854	-	7,854	646	152	407	97
Mauritius	21,621	-	-	-	222	-	-	313
Hanse Towns	2,227,726	2,108,110	795,186	2,903,296	14,421	9,296	22,895	27,163
France on Atl'c	12,351,626	9,749,685	2,196,812	11,966,497	70,264	77,127	9,585	14,797
France on Med.	1,030,052	1,036,898	768,326	1,805,724	10,452	14,976	3,574	3,922
French East I.	19,993	6,586	2,968	9,554	-	371	-	-
French West I.	511,242	613,719	24,346	638,065	22,095	27,367	8,825	6,716
French Guiana	-	4,693	-	4,693	-	-	-	-
Spain on Atlan.	337,794	201,619	24,571	226,190	9,144	5,723	665	1,537
Spain on Med'n	806,714	136,150	546	136,696	10,076	4,845	422	2,059
Teneriffe, &c.	143,090	24,313	15,355	39,668	3,236	2,342	-	97
Manilla, &c.	504,498	1,021	8,376	9,397	3,334	994	-	-
Cuba	9,754,787	3,966,113	1,706,587	5,672,700	132,694	133,698	34,053	31,081
Other Sp. W. I.	1,879,324	393,992	27,398	421,390	28,762	13,869	1,824	219
Portugal	170,189	73,313	5,330	78,643	9,345	2,138	1,671	1,026
Madeira	319,340	119,341	15,642	134,983	2,157	3,801	369	369
Fayal, &c.	26,281	18,387	3,528	21,915	1,404	910	-	-
Cape de Verde I.	39,318	162,033	44,987	207,020	4,124	6,014	-	816
Italy	999,134	70,364	301,822	372,186	10,676	6,055	747	832
Sicily	165,714	6,123	2,940	9,063	2,491	-	376	376
Trieste	314,611	146,517	408,447	554,964	4,654	3,304	1,724	1,701
Turkey	786,044	167,203	518,471	685,679	3,876	4,514	-	203
Hayti	1,740,053	1,147,809	280,154	1,427,963	30,424	28,425	655	656
Mexico	5,452,818	1,649,314	3,753,777	5,403,091	30,002	30,548	5,122	4,359
Central Amer'a	267,740	267,760	307,256	575,016	2,626	2,933	-	170
Honduras	101,615	70,522	28,724	99,246	2,176	1,527	96	-
Colombia	1,521,622	439,934	517,559	957,543	10,574	9,467	1,117	1,014
Brazil	5,087,603	2,474,555	797,546	3,272,101	35,024	49,735	209	1,017
Argentine Rep.	1,377,117	494,391	205,337	699,728	11,522	7,696	269	385
Cisplatine Rep.	-	-	-	-	1,982	1,129	-	-
Chili	334,130	730,140	733,800	1,463,940	2,030	8,500	-	-
Peru	654,630	-	-	-	192	73	-	-
S. A. generally	18,409	121,050	-	121,050	1,088	324	485	-
China	7,541,570	537,774	895,985	1,433,759	15,334	9,538	-	-
Europe, gene'y	-	45,430	520	45,950	2,493	533	-	270
Asia, generally	269,425	60,152	477,042	537,194	2,809	6,599	-	-
Africa, gener'y	441,809	215,222	120,146	335,368	7,675	6,762	222	824
W. I., generally	-	353,061	14,712	367,773	1,061	11,348	-	2,601
E. I., generally	-	-	-	-	314	780	-	-
South Seas	22,651	53,305	79,793	133,098	41,605	55,406	-	-
N. W. coast of A.	-	22,292	11,266	33,558	-	341	-	-
Uncertain ports	1,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	108,118,311	70,317,698	19,822,735	90,140,433	1,111,441	1,142,160	496,705	497,039

Value of Merchandise imported from each country, during the year ending September 30, 1833; distinguishing the amount free of duty; the amount paying duties ad valorem; the amount paying specific duties; the amount imported in American vessels; and the amount imported in Foreign vessels.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
Russia	74,587	1,045,530	1,652,433	2,772,550	2,708,406	64,144
Prussia	8,114	99,556	16,900	124,570	124,570	- -
Sweden and Norway	2,536	5,730	1,160,431	1,168,697	748,358	420,339
Swedish West Indies	14,849	1,053	16,300	32,202	21,879	10,323
Denmark	18	3,545	24,609	28,172	28,172	- -
Danish West Indies	309,541	57,449	771,710	1,138,700	1,039,805	98,895
Holland	278,276	345,844	542,736	1,166,856	1,144,515	22,341
Dutch East Indies	453,868	9,037	287,385	750,290	748,655	1,635
Dutch West Indies	215,142	5,316	160,413	380,871	380,521	350
Dutch Guiana	11,900	27	37,399	49,326	47,940	1,386
Belgium	26,971	70,424	42,233	139,628	139,628	- -
England	2,459,836	29,368,604	4,839,875	36,668,315	33,809,692	2,858,623
Scotland	17,547	737,553	270,129	1,025,229	142,733	882,496
Ireland	3,426	96,407	52,447	152,280	17,109	135,171
Gibraltar	41,347	9,468	131,693	182,508	182,508	- -
Malta	10,887	2,431	17,755	31,073	20,019	11,054
British East Indies	692,919	1,000,821	138,319	1,832,059	1,832,059	- -
Mauritius	200	- -	21,421	21,621	21,621	- -
Cape of Good Hope	9,652	251	3,797	13,700	13,700	- -
British West Indies	733,173	26,370	598,696	1,358,239	1,063,051	295,188
British Ameri'n Colonies	1,354,116	90,265	349,012	1,793,393	1,282,790	510,603
British Guiana	1,801	3	5,644	7,448	7,448	- -
Hanse Towns, &c.	162,275	1,941,761	123,690	2,227,726	979,220	1,248,506
France on the Atlantic	252,088	10,498,075	1,601,463	12,351,626	11,915,348	436,278
France on the Mediter'n	367,779	251,744	460,529	1,080,052	857,182	222,870
French East Indies	4,093	230	15,670	19,993	19,993	- -
French West Indies	121,855	1,218	388,169	511,242	479,007	32,235
Hayti	1,197,812	39,857	502,389	1,740,058	1,704,394	35,664
Spain on the Atlantic	69,969	48,198	219,627	337,794	273,886	63,908
Spain on the Mediter'n	144,860	70,578	591,276	806,714	769,007	37,707
Teneriffe &other Cana's	54,019	190	93,881	148,090	148,090	- -
Manilla & Philip'e Islds	300,788	102,949	100,761	504,498	504,498	- -
Cuba	3,308,453	381,636	6,064,698	9,754,787	7,878,860	1,875,927
Other Spanish W. Indies	381,502	1,821	1,496,001	1,879,324	1,739,020	140,304
Portugal	7,089	20,998	142,102	170,189	153,187	17,002
Madeira	5,454	484	313,411	319,349	285,621	33,728
Fayal and other Azores	11,055	1,586	13,640	26,281	26,281	- -
Cape de Verde Islands	27,756	148	11,414	39,318	39,318	- -
Italy	374,348	516,593	108,193	999,134	967,397	31,737
Sicily	120,910	24,901	19,903	165,714	148,134	17,580
Trieste, &c.	200,585	77,674	36,352	314,611	224,355	90,256
Turkey, Levant, Egypt	560,983	134,995	90,066	786,044	786,044	- -
China	5,153,685	1,651,265	736,620	7,541,570	7,541,570	- -
Mexico	5,215,936	177,893	58,989	5,452,818	5,248,087	204,731
Honduras	87,548	14,051	16	101,615	100,721	894
Central Rep'c of America	227,996	32,966	6,778	267,740	267,740	-
Colombia	1,091,050	209,953	223,619	1,524,622	1,355,388	169,234
Brazil	3,377,693	118,659	1,593,341	5,089,693	5,089,624	69
Argentine Republic	1,290,766	27,392	58,959	1,377,117	1,317,049	60,068
Chile	330,951	143	3,036	334,130	334,130	- -
Peru	649,728	4,591	311	654,630	654,630	- -
South America, generally	7,233	15	11,161	18,409	12,470	5,939
Asia, generally	188,621	370	80,434	269,425	269,425	- -
Africa, generally	409,867	24,719	7,223	441,809	421,455	20,354
Sandwich Islands	1,094	- -	- -	1,094	1,094	- -
South Seas	21,403	- -	154	21,557	21,557	- -
Uncertain Ports	- -	1,012	799	1,811	1,811	- -
Total value, 1833 $	32,447,950	47,354,349	26,316,012	108,118,311	98,060,772	10,057,539
Total value, 1832 $	14,249,453	52,777,381	34,002,432	101,029,266	90,298,229	10,731,037

Value of Merchandise exported to each country, during the year ending September 30, 1833; distinguishing the amount of free duty; the amount paying duties ad valorem; the amount paying specific duties; the amount exported in American vessels; and the amount exported in Foreign vessels.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.
Russia	181,181	32,224	266,666	480,071	480,071	- -
Sweden and Norway	34,762	- -	35,500	70,262	46,764	23,498
Swedish West Indies	164	25	4,868	5,057	4,838	219
Denmark	70,118	32,510	9,825	112,453	108,625	3,828
Danish West Indies	48,848	135,541	84,811	267,200	256,747	10,453
Belgium	304,951	27,789	28,759	361,499	173,023	188,476
Netherlands	408,238	103,042	211,129	722,409	665,274	57,135
Dutch East Indies	597,414	45,425	38,150	680,989	680,989	- -
Dutch West Indies	4,730	29,395	19,913	54,038	53,846	192
England	710,489	571,330	170,949	1,452,768	407,285	1,045,483
Scotland	540	20,518	- -	21,058	18,239	2,819
Gibraltar	110,647	32,731	21,192	164,570	164,570	- -
British East Indies	113,089	42,892	32,862	188,843	188,843	- -
British West Indies	10,998	23,926	24,836	59,760	16,895	42,865
British American Colonies	36,357	15,041	29,605	81,003	28,814	52,189
Hanse Towns	394,229	110,551	290,406	795,186	177,922	617,264
France on the Atlantic	859,532	514,481	822,799	2,196,812	832,060	1,364,752
France on the Mediterranean	441,680	23,265	303,881	768,826	619,374	149,452
French West Indies	7,344	5,969	11,033	24,346	24,346	- -
Bourbon	- -	- -	2,968	2,968	2,968	- -
Spain on the Atlantic	22,441	1,374	756	24,571	14,935	9,636
Spain on the Mediterranean	252	- -	294	546	463	83
Teneriffe and other Canaries	11,825	2,515	915	15,355	9,217	6,138
Manilla and Philippine Islands	790	7,586	- -	8,376	8,376	- -
Cuba	544,149	912,487	249,951	1,706,587	1,065,857	640,730
Other Spanish West Indies	9,941	13,918	3,539	27,398	26,648	750
Portugal	5,330	- -	- -	5,330	5,330	- -
Madeira	6,071	3,655	5,916	15,642	13,940	1,702
Fayal and other Azores	778	613	2,137	3,528	3,528	- -
Cape de Verde Islands	2,632	34,554	7,801	44,987	25,265	19,272
Italy	113,412	25,133	163,277	301,822	290,864	10,958
Sicily	2,883	10	47	2,940	- -	2,940
Trieste	336,931	39,392	32,124	408,447	349,766	58,681
Turkey	200,050	26,537	231,284	518,471	518,471	- -
Hayti	13,961	242,327	23,866	280,154	266,128	14,026
Mexico	250,501	3,122,279	385,897	3,758,777	3,395,064	363,718
Central America	53,420	225,902	27,934	307,256	300,479	777
Honduras	1,264	26,045	1,415	28,724	28,724	- -
Colombia	99,803	378,072	39,594	517,559	457,719	59,840
Brazil	234,401	353,710	209,345	797,546	796,570	976
Argentine Republic	66,703	97,088	41,546	205,337	205,337	- -
Chile	165,283	448,248	120,269	733,800	733,800	- -
China	460,673	339,541	95,771	895,985	895,985	- -
West Indies, generally	11,454	2,409	849	14,712	14,712	- -
Europe, generally	520	- -	- -	520	520	- -
Asia, generally	395,731	49,863	31,448	477,042	477,042	- -
Africa, generally	2,732	66,986	50,428	120,146	119,493	653
South Seas	124	68,022	11,647	79,793	79,793	- -
North West Coast of America	520	7,360	3,386	11,266	11,266	- -
Total value, 1833 $	7,410,766	8,260,381	4,151,588	19,822,735	15,072,785	4,749,950
Exported, entitled to drawback	- -	7,645,941	3,878,387	11,524,328	8,933,189	2,591,140
Do. not entitled to drawback	7,410,766	614,440	273,201	8,298,407	6,139,597	2,158,810
Entitled to drawback, 1832	- -	7,057,292	1067-4601	17,731,893	13,667,021	4,064,872
Not entitled to drawback, 1832	5,590,616	592,513	124,451	6,307,580	5,547,849	759,731
Total Foreign Exports, 1832 $	5,590,616	7,649,805	10709052	24,039,473	19,214,870	4,824,603
Entitled to drawback. 1831	- -	7,610,780	4,110,001	11,720,781	7,866,408	3,854,373
Not entitled to drawback, 1831	7,599,043	623,166	90,536	8,312,745	8,008,534	304,211
Total Foreign Exports, 1831 $	7,599,043	8,233,946	4,200,537	20,033,526	15,874,942	4,158,584

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the United States, and the value of Foreign Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, exported from the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1832, and ending on the 30th September, 1833.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY				
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	$1,885	-	-
Articles specially imported for incorporated philosophical societies.				
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, &c.	-	1,215	-	-
Books, maps, and charts	-	19,729		
Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture	-	405	-	-
Paintings, drawings, &c.	-	1,222	-	-
Cabinets of coins and gems	-	30	-	
Medals and collections of antiquity - - -	-	-	-	-
Specimens of botany - -	-	16,644	-	-
Models of invention and machinery - - - -	-	20	-	-
Anatomical preparations -	-	109	-	-
Antimony, regulus of - -	-	16,984	-	-
Lapis calaminaris, teutenegue, speiter or zinc - - -	-	68,899	-	135
Burr stones, unwrought -	-	22,783	-	52
Brimstone and sulphur - -	-	21,160	-	5,690
Bark of the cork tree - -	-	2,694	-	-
Clay, unwrought - - -	-	14,221	-	-
Rags of any kind of cloth	-	411,785	-	672
Furs, undressed - - -	-	233,329	-	27,306
Hides and skins, undressed -	-	3,588,819	-	572,413
Plaster of Paris - - -	-	205,698	-	180
Barilla - - - - -	-	49,177	-	1,405
Dye wood - - - - -	-	489,911	-	553,144
Unmanufactured mahogany -	-	275,636	-	95,891
Animals for breed - -	-	15,283	-	-
all other - - -	-	54,819	-	-
Pewter, old - - - -	-	2,156	-	-
Tin, in pigs and bars - -	-	235,036	-	9,325
Brass, in pigs and bars - -	-	72	-	-
old - - - -	-	2,346	-	-
Copper, in pigs and bars -	-	575,103	-	38,699
in plates suited to the sheathing of ships	-	324,405	-	50,089
for use of the mint -	-	5,685	-	-
old, fit only to be re-manufactured -	-	144,931	-	1,480
Bullion—gold - - -	-	48,267	-	26,773
silver - - -	-	297,840	-	-
Specie—gold - - -	-	563,585	-	495,890
silver - - -	-	6,160,676	-	1,722,196
Teas, from China, India, &c. lbs	12,588,640	4,779,649	964,482	391,913
Coffee - - - - - lbs	66,628,900	6,997,051	14,696,152	1,806,503

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa . . . . lbs	2,333,804	157,504	1,813,017	132,029
Fruits—almonds . . lbs	1,162,917	82,862	36,143	4,889
currants . . lbs	503,496	21,683	9,962	552
prunes . . lbs	279,196	25,230	794	126
figs . . . lbs	663,760	23,413	57,673	2,954
raisins, in jars lbs	2,203,871	151,925	75,407	7,270
all other lbs	2,835,953	62,811	15,846	1,205
Camphor . . . lbs	-	86,821	1,248	725
Spices—mace . . lbs	6,678	7,979	-	-
nutmegs . . lbs	106,538	92,185	857	1,082
cinnamon . . lbs	31,960	45,253	7,302	12,035
cloves . . lbs	206,646	46,337	22,307	6,077
pepper . . lbs	6,042,064	255,764	1,290,780	98,595
pimento . . lbs	2,194,176	166,827	572,126	49,071
cassia . . lbs	961,945	88,946	407,362	64,960
ginger . . lbs	246,958	20,368	26,821	2,709
All other free articles . .	-	4,963,065	-	1,2[illegible]6,051
Total, free,	-	32,447,950	-	7,410,766
MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO DUTIES AD VALOREM.				
Manufactures of wool—				
Cloths and cassimeres .	-	6,128,194	-	329,666
Merino shawls . . .	-	5,249	-	-
Blankets	-	1,165,260	-	49,723
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings . . .	-	463,348	-	3,070
Yarn	-	4,640	-	4,128
Other manufactures of .	-	510,539	-	45,789
Worsted stuff goods . .	-	4,281,309	-	88,643
Worsted yarn . . .	-	98,079	-	-
Manufactures of cotton—				
Printed and colored .	-	5,181,647	-	1,352,286
White	-	1,181,512	-	710,193
Hosiery, gloves, mits, and bindings . . .	-	623,369	-	45,937
Twist yarn and thread .	-	343,059	-	134,229
Nankeens	-	37,001	-	112,718
Other manufactures of .	-	293,861	-	149,155
Silk and worsted goods .	-	339,824	-	1,891
Camlets of goats' hair, &c. .	-	110,780	-	-
Silks from India—				
piece goods . . .	-	1,562,263	-	580,142
hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	-	825	-	5,577
sewing silk . . .	-	42,504	-	7,376
other manufactures of .	-	3,828	-	58,602
Silk from other places—				
piece goods . . .	-	6,195,930	-	435,500
hosiery, &c. . . .	-	168,557	-	31,949
sewing silk . . .	-	251,796	-	20,407
other manufactures of .	-	948,446	-	121,580
Lace—				
thread and cotton . .	-	1,099,402	-	40,332
silk, silk veils, &c. .	-	126,657	-	5,283
Flax—linens, bleached and unbleached . .	-	2,352,085	-	1,161,270

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flax—checks, stripes, and dyed linens	-	259,755	-	10,994
other manufactures of	-	520,717	-	24,343
Hemp—				
ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	-	648,891	-	77,393
Russia sheeting	-	327 518	-	309,283
sail duck	-	527,632	-	59,471
other manufactures of	-	40,622	-	21,468
Hats and caps—				
leghorn, chip, &c	-	169,354	-	57,835
fur, wool, leather, &c.	-	20,492	-	15,830
Side arms and fire arms	-	231,903	-	22,884
Drawing knives, axes, adzes, and socket chisels	-	40,126	-	610
Steelyards, scale-beams, and vices	-	47,560	-	-
Cutting knives, sickles, scythes spades and shovels	-	97,071	-	571
Squares, of iron and steel	-	2,864	-	-
Wood screws	-	110,343	-	14
Other manufactures—				
Of iron and steel	-	2,831,715	-	125,242
Of copper	-	33,244	-	1,800
Of brass	-	370,764	-	1,588
Of tin	-	11.887	-	360
Of pewter	-	11,945	-	-
Of lead, except shot	-	40	-	-
Of wood, including cabinet wares	-	154,506	-	20,609
Of leather	-	828,297	-	5,975
Of marble, except busts	-	21,416	-	1,499
Of gold and silver—				
articles composed, &c.	-	151,566	-	17,105
watches, and parts of	-	571,189	-	2,813
lace	-	2,175	-	-
Glass ware—				
cut and not specified	52,245	17.533	1.519	304
plain and other glass	788,748	106,122	41,557	12,796
all other articles of	-	210,227	-	14,013
Wares—china	-	148,651	-	6,043
earthen and stone	-	1,669,336	-	62,513
japanned		9,069	-	240
plated	-	16[illegible],780	-	506
gilt	-	50,084	-	-
Copper vessels	-	-	-	653
Saddlery—				
common tin'd and japanned	-	62,360	-	-
plated, brass, and polished steel	-	111,880	-	-
Bridle-bits, previous to 4th March, 1833	-	15.268	-	-
Coach and harness furniture	-	19,124	-	-
Carriages, and parts of	-	1,972	-	-
Slates of all kinds	-	76 36[illegible]	-	256
Prepared quills	-	19,339	-	5,244

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported. Quantity.	Imported. Value.	Exported. Quantity.	Exported. Value.
Blacklead pencils	-	3,001	-	41
Paper hangings	-	74,271	-	260
Bolting cloths	-	62,162	-	-
Hair cloth and hair seating	-	25,323	-	999
Brushes of all kinds	-	15,594	-	786
Copper bottoms	-	11,807	-	-
Braziers' copper	-	3,596	-	-
Sheet and rolled brass	-	45,615	-	-
Silvered or plated wire	-	1,778	-	20
Opium	-	87,638	-	53,679
Crude saltpetre	-	100,104	-	6,430
Tin in plates and sheets	-	86,855	-	14,359
Raw silk	-	135,348	-	66,456
Quicksilver	-	31,205	-	75,788
Indigo	968,600	839,717	345,686	410,514
Wool, exceeding 8 cents per pound lbs.	950,205	240,892	676,574	146.935
Articles not specially enumerated, 5 per cent		44,328	-	898
10 per cent	-	382	-	-
12 do.	-	33,936	-	1,924
12½ do.	-	311,957	-	128,960
15 do.	-	1,933,307	-	696,122
20 do	-	27,732	-	51,188
25 do.	-	642,600	-	95,038
30 do.	-	181,534	-	70,669
33⅓ do.	-	10	-	-
35 do.	-	1,875	-	3,477
40 do.	-	30	-	475
50 do.		174.909	-	59,852
Total, ad valorem	-	49,354,349	-	8 260.381
MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.				
Woolens, not ex. 33⅓ cts. per square yard sq. yds	479,417	139,829	-	-
Flannels do	288 788	118,151	-	-
Baizes do	89,427	28,319	4,448	1,419
Carpeting—				
brussels, wilton, and treble ingraind do	104,108	147,820	-	-
ingrained and venetian do	240,668	171,606	1,300	1,295
all other do	337	166	625	439
Floor cloths, patent, painted, or stained do	23,592	23,995	-	-
Oil cloth do	62,563	17,402	3,213	1,655
Floor matting do	2,745	480	2,578	351
Sail duck do	1,267,040	332,691	202,329	53,201
Cotton bagging do	1,421,185	158,681	65,833	7,345
Felts or hat bodies No. of	12	28	-	-
Wines—Madeira galls	209,970	391,382	17,892	23,233
Sherry do	82,725	121,382	730	536
Sicily do	155,202	76,614	9,674	5,815
French, in bottles do	258,137	429,381	17,587	17,900
Red, of France, Spain, and Austria, in casks do	1,497,379	449,878	159,492	48,725

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wines—other of France, Spain, Germany, and Mediterranean galls	1,326,927	464,073	141,418	56,989
of other countries, in casks . . do	429,712	307,391	85 328	39,645
Ditto in bottles . do	11,188	29,396	24,037	25,964
Foreign distilled spirits,—				
from grain . . . do	709,041	331,958	20,681	12,331
from other materials . do	2,245,247	1,205 268	707,925	43[illegible],112
Molasses . . . do	15,693,050	2,867,986	18,730	5 450
Beer, ale, and porter . do	88.244	94.325	13,676	7,347
Vinegar . . . . do	46,323	14,712	5,347	1,539
Oil—Spermaceti . . do	7		2,170	
Whale, and other fish do	6 571		102,436	
Olive, in casks . . do	182,737	529,922	6,359	56,743
Castor . . . do	14		-	
Linseed . . . do	738,751		20,997	
Teas—Bohea . . lbs	267,723		103,610	
Souchong . . do	496,594		390,315	
Hyson skin, and other green . . . do	215,992	704,954	7,651	317,609
Hyson and young hyson do	845,390		100,315	
Imperial . . . do	225.483		146.406	
Coffee . . . . do	33 326,120	3,570,248	10,200,962	1,325.106
Cocoa . . . . do	955 260	43,948	1,157,264	91,562
Chocolate . . . do	2,291	647	700	83
Sugar—Brown . . do	85,689,044	3,952,877	2,001,424	115 220
White clayed . do	11,999,083	769 466	4,475,896	294.446
Candy and loaf . do	46.035	3,480	11,131	1,121
Other refined . do	271	33	130,730	15,595
Fruits—Almonds . . do	119,193		40,549	
Currants . . do	263.677		1,204	
Prunes . . do	89,397	437,382	448	37,547
Figs . . . do	1,167.631		88,207	
Raisins, in jars . do	3,027.794		259,577	
All other . . do	2,773.461		8,208	
Spice—Mace . . do	7,711		-	
Nutmegs . . d	19.482		219	
Cloves . . do	211.861		7,506	
Pepper . . do	1,583,807		383,341	
Pimento . . do	740,465	196,114	635,679	142,760
Cinnamon . . do	8,114		13,871	
Cassia . . do	90 245		50,279	
Ginger . . do	2,576		9,032	
Cayenne pepper . do	1,089		-	
Candles—Wax & sperm'ti do	5,107	1,912	2,098	848
Tallow . . do	47 239	3 225	31,890	3,740
Cheese . . . do	237,315	23,932	111,021	15,945
Soap . . . do	118,440	7 997	24,367	1,592
Tallow . . . do	1,346 238	83.209	65,959	5,699
Beef and pork . do	379.270	11,748	161,081	6,453
Bacon . . . do	14.881	1,691	5,559	650
Butter . . . do	2.758	381	-	-
Vitriol, oil of . . do	3,659	155	-	-
Camphor—Crude . . do	9,413	9,797	199	281
Refined . . do	11,106		200	

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE		Imported.		Exported.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Salts, epsom	lbs	565	15	-	-
Snuff	do	913	507	296	1,391
Cigars	M	45,699	484,456	7,671	8,776
Tobacco, other than snuff and cigars	lbs	307	54	12,000	1,600
Indigo	do	171,854	146,685	186,736	218,855
Salt petre	do	336	28	670,247	53,006
Cotton	do	471,748	46,850	438,617	48,450
Gunpowder	do	9,470	5 249	24,592	4,827
Bristles	do	273.769	101,293	1,250	1,007
Glue	do	126,019	17,644	1,240	578
Ochre, dry	do	1,732,509	27,550	14,078	259
in oil	do	-	-	779	25
White and read lead	do	625,069	36,049	55,555	4,292
Whiting and Paris white	do	604,438	3,694	-	-
Orange mineral	do	332	21	-	-
Sugar of lead	do	123,039	11,213	2,417	461
Lead—					
Bar, sheet, and pig	do	2,282,068	60,660	2.221,000	74.883
Shot	do	2 086	85	4,800	292
Pipes	do	22,201	765	11,642	865
Old and scrap	do	985,701	27,509	516,361	14,386
Cordage—					
Cables and tarred	do	3,012,738	142,538	2,148,063	148,667
Untarred, and yarn	do	148,509	10,543	11,859	623
Twine and packthread	do	655,029	118,739	57,967	12,190
Corks	do	201,704	54,117	20,266	6,826
Copper—					
Rods and bolts	do	17,414	2,444	-	-
Nails and spikes	do	4,202	687	1,286	275
Fire arms—Muskets	No	11,160	34,421	9,534	34,871
Rifles	do	41	663	-	-
Iron and steel wire—					
not above No. 14	lbs	328,445	52,643	1,697	349
above No. 14	do	191,131			
Cap and bonnet	do	8,293	2,284	-	-
Tacks brads, and sprigs—					
not ex. 16 oz. per M	M of	4,979	1,435	1,060	265
exceeding 16 oz.	lbs	3,291			
Iron—Nails	do	686,228	48,399	16,949	1,458
Mill cranks	do	-	-	923	189
Spikes	do	108.263	4,134	-	-
Cables and chains	do	4,216,261	192,022	-	-
Mill saws	No.	2,540	7,865	-	-
Anchors	lbs	322,904	17,891	-	-
Anvils	do	943,203	56,545	9,632	770
Hammers and sledges	do	63,418	2,648	-	-
Castings	do	6,080,186	123,148	2,900,773	83,161
Braziers' rods	do	506,447	12,834	-	-
Nail and spike rods	do	214,240	6,080	500	30
Sheet and hoop	do	7,505.246	245.848	265,085	11,241
Band and scroll	do	26,556	2,063	-	-
Pig	cwt	186.601	217,663	740	1,396
Old and scrap	do	19,963	24,035	564	13
Bar and boli, rolled	do	560,566	1,002,750	14,341	44,805
other	do	722,486	1,837,473	6,432	23,786

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Imported.		Exported.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Steel	cwt	42,625	523,116	2,777	21,014
Alum	do	11	42	1	8
Hemp	do	94,024	470,973	288	3,117
Flax, unmanufactured	do	956	8,656	116	1,400
Copperas	do	316	416	206	4,200
Wheat flour	do	37	110	-	-
Salt	bshls	6,822,672	996,418	44,570	14,501
Coal	do	2,588,102	261,575	8,784	1,716
Wheat	do	1,600	1,606		
Oats	do	348	110		
Potatoes	do	51,395	18,356	926	408
Paper—					
Folio and 4to post	lbs	15,814		2,378	
Foolscap	do	255,696		189,376	
Printing	do	3,202	63,083	14,500	67,541
Sheathing	do	1,892		7,074	
All other	do	42,584		144,118	
Books—Printed previous to 1775	vols	3,503	-		
In other languages than English, &c.	do	78,341	163,881	1,480	18,276
Latin and Greek	lbs	11,497			
All other	do	110,599		14,343	
Vials—Apothecaries'	groce	846	3,655	8	26
Perfumery and fancy	do	88	725		
Bottles—Not above 1 quart	do	26,024	118,820	894	5,678
Above 1 quart	do	22		94	
Demijohns	No. of	54,997	15,390	22,146	10,816
Window glass—Not above 8 by 10 inches	100 sq ft	1,195	-	30	
10 by 12 inches	do	1,392	78,151	30	470
Above 10 by 12 inches	do	5,952	-	4	
Fish—Foreign caught	qnts	6,068	-	244	
Salmon	bls	1,652	45,649	10	4,552
Mackerel	do	20		660	
All other	do	840	-	439	
Shoes—Silk	pairs	3,899			
Pfunella	do	911	25,810	3,162	2,204
Leather	do	32,328		1,680	
Children's	do	4,844		337	
Boots and bootees	do	2,895	6,688		480
Playing cards	packs	289	87		
Roofing slates—Not exceeding 12 by 6 inches	tons	14			
12 by 14 do	do	116			
14 by 16 do	do	553			
16 by 18 do	do	367	14,219	3	1,984
18 by 20 do	do	613			
20 by 24 do	do	280			
above 20 by 24 do	do	-			
Value of merchandise—					
Paying specific duties		-	26,316,012	-	4,151,588
Paying ad valorem duties		-	49,354,349	-	8,260,381
Free of duty		-	32,447 959	-	7,410,766
Total value,		Imported	108,118,311	Exported	19,822,735

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of certain articles of foreign growth and manufacture, imported during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1833, which were free of duty upon importation after the 3d of March, in that year; and of sail duck and indigo which are subject to duty on their values, instead of their respective quantities, under the provisions of the act of the 14th of July, 1832.

ARTICLES.	Prior to 4th of March, 1833.		After the 4th of March, 1833.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Teas.....lbs..	2,051,182	$704,954	12,588,640	$4,779,649	14,639,822	$5,484,603
Coffee.....do..	33,326,120	3,570,348	66,628,900	6,997,051	99,955,020	10,567,299
Cocoa.....do..	955,260	43,948	2,333,804	157,504	3,289,064	201,452
Almonds.....do..	119,193	-	1,162,917	82,862	1,282,110	805,304
Currants.....do..	263,657	-	503,496	21,683	767,153	
Prunes.....do..	89,397	437,382	279,196	25,230	368,593	
Figs.....do..	1,167,631	-	663,760	23,413	1,831,391	
Raisins, muscatel, &c.....do..	3,027,794	-	2,203,871	151,923	5,231,665	
other.....do..	2,773,461	-	2,335,953	62,811	5,609,414	
Mace.....do..	7,711	-	6,678	7,979	14,389	919,493
Nutmegs.....do..	19,481	-	106,538	92,185	126,026	
Cinnamon.....do..	8,114	-	31,960	45,253	40,074	
Cloves.....do..	211,861	196,114	206,646	46,357	418,507	
Pepper.....do..	1,583,807	-	6,042,064	255,764	7,625,871	
Pimento.....do..	740,405	-	2,194,176	166,827	2,934,581	
Cassia.....do..	90,245	-	961,945	88,646	1,052,190	
Ginger.....do..	2,576	-	246,958	20,368	249,534	
Camphor.....do..	-	9,797	-	86,821	-	96,618
Indigo.....do..	171,854	146,685	968,600	839,717	1,140,454	986,402
Sail duck.....sq. yds.	1,267,040	332,691	-	527,732	-	860,323

Statement exhibiting the quantity and value of certain articles of foreign growth and manufacture, exported during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1833, which were free of duty upon importation after the 3d of March, in that year; and of sail duck and indigo which are subject to duty on their values, instead of their respective quantities, under the provisions of the act of the 14th of July, 1832.

ARTICLES.	Of importations prior to the 4th of March, 1833.		Of importations after the 4th of March, 1833.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Teas.....pounds	748,297	317,609	964.482	391,913	1,712,779	709,522
Coffee.....do..	10,200,962	1,235,106	14,696,152	1,806,583	24,897.114	3,041,689
Cocoa.....do..	1,157,264	91,562	1,813,017	132,029	2,970,281	223,591
Almonds.....do..	40,549		36,143		76,692	
Currants.....do..	1,204		9,962		11,166	
Prunes.....do..	448		794		1,242	
Figs.....do..	38,207	37,547	57,673	16,996	145,880	54,543
Raisins, Muscatel, &c.....do..	259,577		75,407		334,984	
Do. all other.....do..	8,008		15,486		23,494	
Nutmegs.....do..	219		857		1,076	
Cinnamon.....do..	13,371		7,302		19.673	
Cloves.....do..	7,506		22,307		29 813	
Pepper.....do..	383,341	142,760	1,290,780	235,129	1,674,121	377,889
Pimento.....do..	635,679		572,126		1,207,805	
Cassia.....do..	50,279		407,362		457,641	
Ginger.....do..	9,032		26,821		35,853	
Sail duck.....sq. yds.	202,329	53,201	-	59,471	-	112,672
Indigo.....lbs.	186,736	213,855	345,686	410,514	532,422	629,369

Statement of the value of the Exports of the Growth, Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, during the years ending on the 30th day of September 1833, and on the 30th day of September 1832: distinguishing the value of such Produce, exported to each Foreign Country.

Whither Exported.	*Value Exported in 1833.*			*Value Exported in 1832.*		
	In American vess'ls	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	In American vess'ls	In foreign vessels.	To each country.
Russia	223,734	- -	223,734	112,299	8,815	121,114
Prussia	2,282	10 530	12,812	11,116	- -	11,116
Sweden and Norway	71,978	172,609	244,587	64,905	149,143	214,048
Swedish West Indies	94,838	5,325	100,163	132,555	8,694	141,249
Denmark	148,106	32,405	180,511	157,166	24,439	181,605
Danish West Indies	1,223,413	56,257	1,279,670	1,273,784	119,706	1,393,490
Holland	1,451,317	183,036	1,634,353	1,795,279	437,513	2,232,792
Dutch East Indies	93,852	- -	93,852	24,516	- -	24,516
Dutch West Indies	288,205	- -	288,205	854,910	2,610	357,520
Dutch Guiana	90,558	1,957	92,515	- -	- -	- -
Belgium	308,671	335,441	644,112	- -	- -	- -
England	20,197,802	9,384,871	29,582,673	17,814,946	8,817,122	26,632,068
Scotland	172,086	1,014,383	1,186,469	217,310	908,588	1,125,898
Ireland	97,995	22,487	120,482	152,913	- -	152,913
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	- -	- -	- -	3,700	- -	3,700
Gibraltar	543,410	29,666	573,076	417,729	11,104	428,833
British East Indies	136,156	- -	136,156	189,218	- -	189,218
Cape of Good Hope	7,562	- -	7,562	- -	- -	- -
St. Helena	7,854	- -	7,854	- -	- -	- -
British Guiana	572	4,180	4,752	- -	- -	- -
British West Indies	1,357,380	396,925	1,754,305	1,259,848	395,600	1,655,448
British American Colonies	3,012,731	1,377,350	4,390,081	2,424,158	1,145,144	3,569,302
Other British possessions	- -	- -	- -	7,840	- -	7,840
Hanse Towns, &c	725,620	1,382,490	2,108,110	1,022,423	1,413,119	2,435,542
France on the Atlantic	8,954,813	814,872	9,769,685	8,281 875	746,610	9,028,485
France on Mediterranean	906,903	129,995	1,036,898	836,905	77,186	914,091
Bourbon, &c	1,036	5,500	6,586	- -	- -	- -
French West Indies	540,309	73,410	613,719	541,347	64,446	605,793
French Guiana	- -	4,693	4,693	- -	- -	- -
Hayti	1,119,441	28,368	1,147,809	1,194,458	49,052	1,243,510
Spain on the Atlantic	161,187	39,832	201,619	215,236	87,347	302,584
Spain on the Mediterranean	40,644	95,506	136,150	105,447	81,417	186,864
Teneriffe & other Canaries	22,069	2,244	24,313	14,567	- -	14,567
Manilla & Philippine Isles	1,021	- -	1,021	20,906	- -	20,906
Cuba	2,573,292	1,392,821	1,966,113	2,453,639	1,227,758	3,681,397
Other Spanish West Indies	348,043	5,949	393,992	303,347	19,212	322.559
Portugal	65,017	8,296	73,313	21,627	6,635	28,262
Madeira	110,844	8,497	119,341	141,716	3,951	145,667
Fayal and other Azores	18,387	- -	18,337	23,402	- -	23,402
Cape de Verde Islands	161,043	990	162,033	64,188	2,400	66,588
Italy	62,930	7,434	70,364	167,120	11,387	178,507
Malta	43,856	6,972	50,828	- -	- -	- -
Sicily	- -	6,123	6,123	- -	3,088	3,088
Trieste, &c	103,437	43,080	146,517	160,099	39,812	199,911
Turkey, Levant, &c.	154,976	12,232	167,208	64,722	- -	64,722
China	537,774	- -	537,774	336,162	- -	336,162
Mexico	1,523,768	125,546	1,649,314	666,610	179,167	845,777
Honduras	70,522	- -	70,522	61,472	3,987	65,459
Central Repu'c of America	960,357	7,403	267,760	139,206	- -	139,206
Colombia	417,168	22,816	439,984	400,223	6,634	406,857
Brazil	2,450,237	14,318	2,474,555	1,231,626	451	1,232,077
Argentine Republic	494,391	- -	494,391	464,632	- -	464,632
Cisplatine Republic	- -	- -	- -	3,325	- -	3,325
Chili	730,140	- -	730,140	579,370	- -	579,370
Peru	- -	- -	- -	7,126	- -	7,126
South America, generally	121,050	- -	121,050	41,302	- -	41,302
West Indies, generally	302,366	50,695	353,061	448,845	107,601	556,446
Europe, generally,	35,891	9,839	45,430	143,171	31,011	174,182
Asia, generally	60,152	- -	60,152	42,838	- -	42,838
Africa, generally	210,313	4,909	215,222	236,592	20,830	257,422
South Seas, generally	53,305	- -	53,305	30,096	- -	30,096
Northwest Coast of Amer'a	22,292	- -	22,292	46,078	- -	46,078
Total	52,985,145	17,332,252	70,317,698	46,925,890	16,211,580	63,137,470

Summary statement of the value of the Exports of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, during the year commencing on the 1st day of October, 1832, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1833.

THE SEA.		
Fisheries—		
Dried, or cod fisheries		$712,317
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, herring, shad, salmon, mackerel		277,973
Whale, and other fish oil		924,810
Spermaceti oil		42,589
Whalebone		185,329
Spermaceti candles		259,451
Total, the Sea		$2,402,469
THE FOREST.		
Skins and furs		$841.933
Ginseng		183,194
Products of wood—		
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber	$1,969,191	
Other lumber	249,036	
Masts and spars	32,625	
Oak bark, and other dye	93,609	
All manufactures of wood	318,641	
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine.	483,712	
Ashes, pot and pearl	814,398	3,961,212
Total, the Forest		$4,986,339
AGRICULTURE.		
Product of animals—		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle	$958,076	
Butter and cheese	258,452	
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs	2,151,558	
Horses and mules	167,330	
Sheep	21,464	3,556,880
Vegetable food—		
Wheat	29,592	
Flour	5,613,010	
Indian corn	337,505	
Indian meal	534,309	
Rye meal	140,017	
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	102,568	
Biscuit, or ship bread	252,555	
Potatoes	52,052	
Apples	33,262	
Rice	2,744,418	
Indigo	180	9,839,468
Tobacco		5.755,968
Cotton		36.191,105

All other agricultural products—		
Flaxseed	$228,300	
Hops	92,963	
Brown sugar	7,635	328,898
Total, Agriculture		$55,672,319
MANUFACTURES.		
Soap and tallow candles	$673,076	
Leather, boots, and shoes	213,510	
Household furniture	200,635	
Coaches and other carriages	28,330	
Hats	243,271	
Saddlery	33,051	
Wax	178,748	
Spirits from grain, beer, ale, and porter	144,069	
Snuff and tobacco	283,973	
Lead	5,685	
Linseed oil, and spirits of turpentine	30,293	
Cordage	23,140	
Iron—pig, bar, and nails	72,177	
Castings	48,009	
Manufactures of	113,626	
Spirits, from molasses	28,463	
Sugar, refined	40,327	
Chocolate	2,148	
Gunpowder	139,164	
Copper and brass	203,880	
Medicinal drugs	126,355	2,837,430
Cotton, piece goods—		
Printed or colored	421,721	
White	1,802,116	
Nankeens	2,054	
Twist yarn and thread	104,335	
All other manufactures of	202,291	2,532,517
Flax and hemp—		
Cloth and thread	5,964	
Bags, and all manufactures of	18,985	
Wearing apparel	43,943	
Combs and buttons	142,970	
Brushes	3,157	
Umbrellas and parasols	21,330	
Leather and morocco skins, not sold, per pound	38,267	
Printing presses and type	16,599	
Fire engines and apparatus	9,791	
Musical instruments	5,400	
Books and maps	48,946	
Paper and other stationery	46,484	
Paints and varnish	22,552	
Vinegar	3,347	
Earthen and stone ware	12,159	

Manufactures—of glass	$93,494	
Tin	2,928	
Pewter and lead	2,010	
Marble and stone	5,087	
Gold and silver and gold leaf	381	
Gold and silver coin	366,842	
Artificial flowers and jewelry	10,433	
Molasses	2,279	
Trunks	7,603	
Brick and lime	3,866	
Domestic salt	18,211	3,485,600
Manufactured articles not enumerated		600,892
Total, Manufactures		6,932,922
All articles not enumerated, other than Manufactures		332,649
Total value of Domestic Exports		$70,317,698

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS.

Classification and value of the Domestic Exports of the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1834.

I. The SEA.—Fish, Oil, &c			$2,402,469
II. The FOREST.—Skins and Furs	$841,933		
Ginseng	183,194		
All Products of Wood	3,961,212		4,986,339
III. AGRICULTURE.—Product of Animals	3,556,880		
Vegetable Food	9,839,468		
Tobacco	5,755,968		
Cotton	36,191,105		
All other Agric'al Products	328,898		55,672,319
IV. MANUFACTURES.—All Manufactured articles			6,923,922
V. All articles, not enumerated, other than Manufactures			332,649
Total value of Domestic Exports for the year			$70 317,698

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TONNAGE.

Quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage, entered into and departed from the United States during the year ending September 30, 1833.

	Entered.	Departed.		Entered.	Depa rted.
American	1,111,441	1,142,160	Portuguese	509	369
British	383,487	377,250	Italian	72	144
French	20,917	25,620	Sicilian	708	1,081
Spanish	33,560	33,067	Haytien	444	444
Swedish	12,169	11,974	Mexican	3,976	3,359
Danish	4,669	4,310	Guatamalian.	96	-
Dutch	1,309	6,519	Colombian	1,117	1,159
Hanseatic	29,235	27,208	Brazilian	209	216
Russian	1,591	841	Total Foreign	496,705	497,039
Prussian	574	1,804	American and		
Austrian	2,013	1,701	Foreign *tons*	1,608,146	1,639,199

Value of all Manufactures of—I. *Wool, worsted*; II. *Cotton*; III. *Silk*; IV. *Flax*; V. *Hemp*; VI. *Iron and Steel*; VII. *Brass*; *and* VIII. *Leather*; *imported into the United States, during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign Country*

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF MANUFACTURES OF—							
	I. Wool Worsted.	II. Cotton	III. Silk.	IV. Flax.	V. Hemp.	VI. Iron, &c	VII. Brass.	VIII. Leathr
Russia -	-	-	569	152,759	1,054,946	90,569	146	654
Prussia -	-	-	-	8,348	-	-	-	-
Sweden & Nor'y	431	275	-	672	1,899	3,073	-	-
Swedish W. Inds	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Denmark - -	608	-	-	1,072	1,104	329	-	-
Danish W. Indies	1,795	2,273	7,294	96	2,660	645	51	1,236
Holland - -	7,176	15,032	10,167	5,035	41,957	24,796	31,130	186
Dutch E. Indies	-	27	31	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch W. Indies	-	-	-	-	562	49	96	-
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium -	29,052	431	-	2,593	-	35,967	1,004	-
England - -	11,750,502	6,081,905	780,770	1,913,140	285,059	3,799,565	279,006	186,748
Scotland -	13,206	196,637	1,080	91,753	406,054	6,109	130	36
Ireland - -	13,586	23,623	-	49,381	2,076	273	-	-
Gibraltar - -	-	1,630	2,281	-	-	-	-	-
Malta - -	-	-	901	-	-	-	-	-
British E. Indies	5	47,157	253,057	-	949	-	-	-
Mauritius -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of G. Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	135	1,997	26	13	59	4,185	158	-
British A. Colo'n	13,875	990	243	663	324	13,834	156	873
British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns, &c	174,000	410,864	45,432	717,780	78,126	70,114	13,915	3,095
France on Atla'c	832,417	794,938	6,311,885	181,305	-	56,922	43,192	633,596
France on Medi'n	83,084	946	27,177	14	-	8,859	132	57
French E. Indies	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-
French W. Indi's	49	-	-	-	-	186	15	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti - -	2,717	3,252	637	897	-	387	-	702
Spain on Atlantic	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-
Spain on Medit'n	-	4,641	21,913	-	-	1,120	-	2
Teneriffe, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla, &c.	2	310	1,080	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba - -	8,784	17,588	36,810	4,899	488	781	643	37
Other Spa'h W.I.	-	-	874	-	-	-	45	-
Portugal - -	-	-	286	-	-	73	-	
Madeira - -	-	-	-	22	-	2	-	5
Fayal, &c -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verde I.	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Italy - -	102	5,743	373,799	75	-	4	520	162
Sicily - -	-	10	16,377	-	-	-	22	-
Trieste, &c. -	-	5,608	6,684	58	-	11,179	290	302
Turkey, Levant	95	-	-	-	545	4	-	-
China - -	4,851	39 089	1,263,082	1,036	-	4,704	-	528
Mexico -	-	257	517	18	37	388	-	-
Honduras, &c. -	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-
Guatemala -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Colombia -	-	509	318	215	-	418	4	62
Brazil - -	1,459	62	685	24	-	95	-	-
Argentine Rep'c	273	352	8,587	355	230	59	45	-
Chile - -	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	-
Peru - - -	-	723	956	-	-	-	-	-
S. A. generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	245	3,266	9	-	-	772	59	-
Sandwich Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain ports	-	250	436	-	-	5	-	16
N. W. Coast of A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Dollars,	12,942,917	7,660,449	9,174,199	3,130,557	1,877,454	4,137,721	370,764	828,297

Value of—I. *Iron in Pigs*; *Bar Iron*, II, *Rolled, and* III. *Hammered*; IV. *Steel*; V. *Hemp, unmanufactured*; VI. *Wool, unmanufactured*; VII. *Paper*; *and* VIII. *Printed Books*; *imported into the United States during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing, the value imported from each Foreign Country*,

COUNTRIES.	I. Iron in Pigs.	II. Bar Iron. Rolled.	III. Bar Iron. Hammered.	IV. Steel.	V. Hemp.	VI. Wool.	VII. Paper.	VIII. Books.
Russia	-	-	573,280	-	441,087	3,027	-	60
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	168,884	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	818	1,133,677	19,778	-	2,072	-	30
Swedish West Indies	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	24,240	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	79	80	-	-	1,596	1		133
Holland	-	-	108	45,913	-	-	354	1,064
Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies	208	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	384
England	142,002	994,419	76,108	436,252	10,496	54,969	22,638	114,366
Scotland	63,634	-	-	89	1,431	-	210	788
Ireland,	7,510	-	-	-	-	-	12	5
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,083	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	221	-	-
British East Indies	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	36
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies	1,190	40	-	-	-	48	-	27
British Amer'n Colonies	2,534	4,648	820	93	40	5,948	18	147
British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse towns, &c.	-	-	10,210	11,886	-	23,561	1,280	11,479
France on the Atlantic	20	2,549	-	43	-	5	5,626	29,414
France on Mediterran'n	435	-	-	-	-	-	6,311	126
French East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	46	45	-	-	-	-	-	50
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	5,910	-	-	18,804	-	77
Spain on Mediterrane'n	-	-	-	-	6	-	2,654	335
Teneriffe and Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manilla & Phil. Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	3	-	3,635	1,385
Other Span'h W. Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Portugal	-	-	12,220	-	-	19,906	-	-
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape de Verde Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	5	13,352	721
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste, &c.	-	-	-	7,982	16,020	-	261	30
Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	22,228	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	649	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Colombia	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	6
Brazil	-	-	-	1,080	-	2,378	-	-
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	248	1,481	-	-
South America, gener'y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandwich Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Dollars,	217,668	1,002,750	1,837,473	523,116	470,973	240,892	63,083	163,881

Value of—I. *Rags*; II. *Furs of all kinds*; III. *Hides and Skins, Raw*; IV. *Dye Woods*; V. *Indigo*; VI. *Copper in Pigs, Bars, Plates, &c.*; VII. *Tin in Pigs, Bars, Plates, and Sheets*; *and* VIII. *Crude Salt Petre*; *imported into the United States, during the year ending Sept.* 30, 1833 : *distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign Country.*

COUNTRIES.	I. Rags.	II. Furs.	III. Hides.	IV. Dye Wood.	V. Indigo	VI. Copper.	VII. Tin.	VIII. Saltpetre.
Russia	-	-	13,759	-	-	2,235	-	-
Prussia	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies	-	-	97	-	-	775	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	-	-	64,767	13,342	18,245	15,242	-	-
Holland	-	113	3,970	-	-	3,879	-	-
Dutch East Indies	-	-	3,258	-	-	40	21,348	-
Dutch West Indies	-	-	77,591	34,231	2	6,589	-	-
Dutch Guiana	-	-	15	9	-	952	-	-
Belgium	-	4,688	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	3,865	102,490	43,815	5,024	187,916	840,863	256,654	62
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	16,686	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies	-	-	179,020	208	504,072	-	2,665	100,029
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	2,338	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies	35	-	17,234	18,291	168	74,499	-	13
British American Colonies	11,933	58,208	78,251	1,621	1,399	21,077	489	-
British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	720	-	-
Hanse Towns, &c.	9,338	13,104	21,385	53	-	200	-	-
France on the Atlantic	-	24,561	482	-	13,068	-	-	-
France on the Mediterra'n	3,989	-	-	-	6,010	-	-	-
French East Indies	-	-	417	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	-	-	11,512	60	-	546	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	2,232	-	56,350	154,115	-	2,417	-	-
Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain on the Mediterra'n	1,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe & other Canari's	-	-	-	3,000	-	90	-	-
Manilla & Phillip'e Islands	-	-	50,090	480	23,834	170	-	-
Cuba	148	-	13,982	18,212	248	7,803	-	-
Other Spanish W. Indies	-	-	24,468	962	-	1,380	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	3	-	-	1,206	-	-
Cape de Verde Islands	-	-	15,110	-	-	465	-	-
Italy	181,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily	31,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste, &c.	165,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, Levant, Egypt,	-	986	9,811	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	3,500	500	77	-	79,953	32,212	-
Mexico	-	1,395	180,324	139,620	20,760	1,281	-	-
Honduras	-	-	4,523	1,310	9,320	653	-	-
Guatamala	-	-	58,822	3,200	26,815	458	-	-
Colombia	-	-	164,727	67,947	174,545	1,571	-	-
Brazil	-	272	1,080,929	579	-	786	-	-
Argentine Republic	575	17,584	1,075,651	-	-	363	-	-
Chile	-	1,779	88,022	-	-	143,393	-	-
Peru	-	1,073	98,666	-	-	335,819	8,523	-
South America, generally	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,625	-	-
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
Africa, generally	-	2,492	109,416	27,570	-	244	-	-
Sandwich Islands	-	1,084	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas	-	-	19,756	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Dollars,	411,785	233,329	3,588,819	489,911	986,402	1,550,124	321,891	100,104

Value of—I. *Molasses*; II. *Coffee*; III. *Sugar, Brown and White*; IV. *Salt*; V. *Wines of all kinds*; VI. *Spirits*; VII. *Fruits*; *and* VIII. *Spices*; *imported into the United States during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing the value imported from each Foreign Country.*

COUNTRIES.	I. Molasses.	II. Coffee.	III. Sugar.	IV. Salt.	V. Wines.	VI. Spirits.	VII. Fruits.	VIII. Spices.
Russia	-	-	-	-	37	36	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Sweden&Norw'y	-	-	-	-	153	387	-	-
Swedish W. Inds.	6,180	1,920	3.438	3,489	862	2,049	-	61
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish W. Indies	47,379	79,680	554,031	3,581	2,611	126,415	594	3,334
Holland	-	28	-	-	15,913	301,376	-	29,519
Dutch E. Indies	-	595,836	300	-	8	470	-	92,370
Dutch W. Indies	103,923	50,239	5,078	30,618	121	693	-	-
Dutch Guiana	32,787	8,496	458	218	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	20	-	-	729	36	-	617
England	7	137	4,156	568,088	172,524	54,423	23,566	203,491
Scotland	-	-	-	935	25	4,360	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	18,056	-	6,718	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	-	5,820	81,651	4,777	20,428	2,077
Malta	-	-	-	-	10,422	-	-	-
British E. Indies	-	56,779	122	-	45,428	169	-	35,183
Mauritius	-	-	21,421	-	-	-	-	200
Cape of G. Hope	-	-	-	-	3,643	-	972	1,440
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British W. Indies	159,163	23,424	56,519	218,014	2,077	89,028	-	208,003
British A. Colon's	16,857	903	9,206	41,775	52,045	19,000	15,105	6,315
British Guiana	4,397	-	390	200	-	587	-	-
Hanse Towns &c	-	11,963	-	217	10,518	8,391	-	250
France on Atla'c	-	-	-	2,160	402,113	837,675	40,563	3,898
France on Medi'n	-	-	-	11,237	345,379	12,908	99,803	8,835
French E. Indies	-	-	15,114	-	556	-	-	3,522
French W. Indies	343,491	33	3,215	1,324	2,771	738	-	36,066
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	674	1,239,300	243	-	276	-	-	535
Spain on Atlantic	-	-	-	17,026	155,511	16,194	4,829	-
Spain on Medit'n	-	-	-	4,980	194,126	36,393	433,985	-
Teneriffe, &c	-	-	-	-	93,853	-	127	-
Manilla&Phil'el.	4	36,806	82,098	-	-	-	-	5,088
Cuba	1,887,438	4,080,649	2,438,245	343	4,697	9,995	85	1,163
Other Spa'h W I.	251,931	375,870	1,175,675	352	6,053	488	-	60
Portugal	-	-	-	39,481	88,271	70	3	-
Madeira	-	-	-	1,592	310,716	182	-	-
Fayal&otherAz's	214	-	-	56	12,563	-	-	-
Cape de Verd Isls	-	247	-	11,287	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	5,774	65,148	347	4,614	-
Sicily	-	-	-	820	10,302	1,250	1,282	-
Trieste, &c	-	-	-	-	1,032	1,081	17,479	-
Turkey, Levant	-	33,004	-	2,763	1,092	-	151,816	-
China	-	147	14,799	766	717	-	3	92,521
Mexico	-	32,161	-	-	691	-	-	949
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	578
Colombia	16	753,825	1,113	929	1,815	82	-	154
Brazil	2,718	3,137,542	361,614	233	2,927	-	30	138
Argentine Rep'c	-	10	-	150	91	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
S. America, gen'y	10,807	-	14	-	60	280	-	299
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	45,125	5,094	-	-	-	-	191,893
Africa, generally	-	7,353	-	4,134	230	346	-	940
Sandwich Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Seas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain Ports	-	-	-	-	75	235	-	-
Northwest Coast	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
Total, Dollars,	2,867,986	10,567,299	4,752,343	996,418	2,069,397	1,537,226	805,304	1,019,433

Value of—I. *Fish, dried or smoked*; II. *Pickled Fish*; III. *Whale and other Fish Oil*; IV. *Whale bone*; V. *Spermaceti Candles*; VI. *Tallow Candles and Soap*; VII. *Beef, Tallow, Hides, and Horned Cattle*; and VIII. *Butter and Cheese*; *the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the United States, exported during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.*

COUNTRIES.	I. Dried Fish.	II. Pickl'd Fish.	III. Fish Oil.	IV. Whale Bone.	V. Sperm Candls	VI. Cand's &Soap	VII. Beef, &c.	VIII. Butter. Cheese
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	11,530	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	-	19,974	-	-	255	-	-
Swedish West Indies	6,901	6,966	253	-	1,280	3,318	2,615	3,143
Denmark	-	-	18,306	1,875	145	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	56,692	48,253	3,631	-	13,176	58,437	24,979	16,887
Holland	-	-	264,576	669	86	-	1,461	-
Dutch East Indies	-	6,373	23	-	1,096	4,232	8,789	1,507
Dutch West Indies	28,292	11,333	4,588	-	6,040	17,058	21,217	7,233
Dutch Guiana	21,491	5,182	1,070	-	2,136	7,796	9,120	859
Belgium	-	-	53,798	2,051	-	-	1,751	-
England	-	-	54,959	6,597	-	171	149,848	322
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,585	65
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	114	-	16,099	982	5,376	298	6,481	-
British East Indies	560	581	1,028	-	400	2,140	1,890	642
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope	325	101	-	-	442	357	-	608
St Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bri ish West Indies	2,050	9,604	12,947	-	7,566	19,176	43,658	28,569
British American Colonies	376	735	254	-	2,678	9,466	321,192	66,608
Hanse Towns, &c	-	-	340,912	23,169	-	20	-	-
France on the Atlantic	-	689	-	115,823	-	-	13,685	-
France on the Mediterra's	-	-	-	34,163	696	-	4,013	90
Bourbon, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	92,637	24,362	1,686	-	958	1,821	41,445	1,938
French Guiana	394	-	-	-	338	829	1,475	337
Hayti	151,027	86,955	1,309	-	10,292	103,900	22,833	24,371
Spain on the Atlantic	-	45	27,166	-	1,300	-	2,577	1,621
Spain on the Mediterran'n	-	-	2,015	-	353	-	150	-
Teneriffe & other Cana's	492	113	303	-	35	293	65	284
Manilla& Phillippine Isi's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	228,739	20,097	26,117	-	66,142	185,485	208,535	36,730
Other Spanish W. Indies	46,476	30,549	536	-	3,942	14,114	6,487	10,490
Portugal	-	-	19,390	-	700	-	1,149	-
Madeira	2,538	-	6,043	-	1,163	354	1,939	2,738
Fayal and other Azores	100	50	6,370	-	100	189	216	-
Cape de Verdes	696	1,609	-	-	937	1,181	2,863	1,031
Italy	-	3,049	-	-	-	200	456	-
Malta	874	1,149	-	-	975	-	556	742
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trieste, &c	973	-	766	-	-	-	1,832	-
Turkey,Levant,Egypt&c	1,055	211	-	-	805	-	2,541	152
China	-	96	-	-	1,444	-	-	791
Mexico	6,311	1,176	152	-	18,883	5,752	850	5,180
Honduras	726	1,004	130	-	1,701	2,501	1,205	308
Guatemala	2,537	1,922	107	-	3,737	9,165	2,912	1,957
Colombia	1,964	325	483	-	11,233	102,077	12,884	5,835
Brazil	36,446	6,015	27,137	-	54,475	83,863	14,432	19,718
Argentine Republic	1,208	33	-	-	5,184	16,722	1,306	4,082
Chile	2,946	58	-	-	21,968	11,028	2,942	7,106
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America, generally		-	-	-	2,150	-	-	-
West Indies, generally	16,831	7,244	1,087	-	3,389	6,206	7,934	3,953
Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	50	861	-	-	-	2,050	500	200
Africa, generally	464	1,191	65	-	684	2,410	3,655	2,118
South Seas	32	12	-	-	1,446	165	2,080	142
Northwest Coast	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	95
Total, Dollars,	712,317	277,973	924,810	185,329	259,451	673,076	958,076	258,452

Value of—I. *Staves and Heading, Shingles, Boards, Planks, and Scantling, and Hewn Timber*; II. *Other Lumber*; III. *Masts and Spars*; IV. *Oak Bark and Dye Wood*; V. *All Manufactures of Wood*; VI. *Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine*; VII. *Pot and Pearl Ashes*: and VIII. *Skins and Furs*; *the Produce, &c. of the United States, exported during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.*

COUNTRIES.	I. Staves, Heading	II. Other Lum'r	III. Masts, Spars.	IV. Oak Bark.	V. Manu'f. wood.	VI. Naval Stores.	VII. Pot a. h &c	VIII. Skins & Furs
Russia	-	-	-	1,340	-	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	608	-
Swedish West Indies	5,851	3,057	-	-	150	95	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	680
Danish West Indies	60,105	5,22	579	-	32,76?	1,257	-	570
Holland	3,784	1,479		744	20	3,923	67,815	-
Dutch East Indies	582	-	513	-	60	1,238	-	300
Dutch West Indies	13,116	673	-	-	9,188	1,000	-	-
Dutch Guiana	1,043	2,001	-	-	5,526	347	-	-
Belgium	1,299	1 121	-	960	-	1,367	190,298	400
England	6, 70	2,909	36,082	46,340	1,96!	391,452	42,972	579,297
Scotland	404	62		1,953	750	3,972	162	-
Ireland	36	-	-	-	-	7,826	-	-
Gibraltar	144,705	5	-	-	413	2,092	-	1,054
British East Indies	6,594	-	2,262	-	2,534	3,718	-	504
Cape of Good Hope	50	128		-	-	80	-	-
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana	678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies	335,533	10,968	1,049	-	10 401	3,407	-	547
British American Colonies	274,511	8,367	7,026	1,030	21,470	18,061	211,086	10,986
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	4,209	-	7,275	761	2,382	5,778	77,366
France on the Atlantic	62,315	7,353	616	16,273	1,830	612	284 051	18,783
France on the Mediterra'n	34,564	180	-	15,186	-	81	845	1,165
Bourbon, &c	652	-	-	-	-	434	-	-
French West Indies	167,428	21,668	1,155	-	17,372	2,783	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	63,567	2,904	30	-	4,567	642	70	2,129
Spain on the Atlantic	87,614	200	-	-	-	749	-	-
Spain on the Mediterranean	42,826	-	200	-	-	427	-	-
Teneriffe & other Canaries	17,580	314	-	-	-		-	108
Manilla & Phillippine Isl's	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
Cuba	355,954	99,403	779	1,660	142,633	5,134	192	18,310
Other Spanish West Indies	53,610	8,102	-	-	18,597	840	-	-
Portugal	14,154	-	-	-	-	2,045	-	-
Madeira	21,076	-	-	-	1,442	685	-	
Fayal and other Azores	4,829	89	-	-	27	78	-	-
Cape de Verdes	4,279	134	-	-	2,277	269	-	569
Italy	21,360	-	-	-	-	4,001	-	-
Malta	11,900	-	-	-	362	2,196		
Sicily	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Trieste, &c	-	-	-	462	-	1,744	-	400
Turkey, Levant, Egypt&c	1,520	40,000	-	-	1,292	558	-	-
China	1,482	-	-	46	-	-	-	109,695
Mexico	19,261	19,188	-	-	8,172	2,988	-	8,313
Honduras	1,585	-	-	-	282	19	-	-
Guatemala	7,137	410	77	-	1,306	1,067	-	986
Colombia	2,538	235	74	-	3,591	2,425	-	5,080
Brazil	23,663	1,324	1,076	-	7,678	7,913	9,921	476
Argentine Republic	14,718	3,585	-	-	3,260	833	-	2,985
Chile	1,516	1,402	-	-	1,331	1,416	-	1,039
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally	67,889	1,221	-	-	3,346	483	-	-
Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	1,800	-	575	-	371	642	600	-
Africa, generally	5,009	-	60	-	2,467	222	-	-
South Seas	191	1,346	-	-	9,542	34	-	-
Nothwest Coast	1,013	-	249	-	910	-	-	-
Total, Dollars,	1,969,191	249,036	32,625	93,609	318,641	483,712	814,398	841,933

Value of—I. *Hats*; II. *Leather, and Boots, and Shoes*; III. *Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco*; IV. *Medicinial Drugs*; V. *Copper and Brass, and Copper Manufactured*; VI. *Combs and Buttons*; VII *Iron, in Pigs, Bars, Castings, and of all Manufactures of Iron, and of Iron and Steel*; and VIII. *all Manufactures of Cotton*; *the Produce, &c. of the United States, exported during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country.*

COUNTRIES.	I. Hats.	II. Leat'r Boots.	III. Snuff, &c.	IV. Copp'r & c.	V. Medi'l Drugs.	VI. Combs &c.	VII. Iron.	VIII. Cotton Manuf'd
Russia	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden and Norway	-	-	1,989	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish West Indies	-	747	106	-	438	630	148	-
Denmark	-	-	7,812	-	-	-	-	-
Danish West Indies	3,282	22,929	7,604	131,607	5,895	8,424	14,879	12,251
Holland	-	-	3,973	-	64	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies	676	189	1,120	-	-	-	442	32,604
Dutch West Indies	2,517	1,093	5,394	270	2,228	2,404	547	2,394
Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-
Belgium	-	-	784	-	205	-	-	11,291
England	2,076	380	8,985	-	23,666	-	70	2,720
Scotland	-	-	-	-	607	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar	-	-	33,057	219	143	-	1,425	3,328
British East Indies	-	-	6,629	-	465	1,000	581	36,161
Cape of Good Hope	971	-	164	-	-	-	-	865
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,507
British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies	4,111	2,469	11,208	124	6,716	828	1,934	3,218
British Ameri'n Colonies	6,385	62,801	108,679	1,095	7,328	6,115	36,874	25,431
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	-	10,596	200	1,378	-	-	-
France on the Atlantic	-	155	126	2,994	3,602	-	218	-
France on the Mediter'n	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	450
Bourbon, &c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Indies	108	-	3,778	20,369	2,000	23	703	2,440
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	47,253	14,784	1,393	4,534	3,624	3,094	12,697	20,719
Spain on the Atlantic	-	1,850	-	-	135	-	-	-
Spain on the Mediter'n	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teneriffe & other Cana's	403	-	-	-	-	56	-	-
Manilla & Philip'e Islands	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Cuba	104,272	32,609	6,414	10,919	24,186	21,123	80,431	42,871
Other Spanish W. Indies	441	9,454	85	578	1,956	7,271	5,372	2,083
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madeira	686	279	-	-	600	10	12	6,487
Fayal and other Azores	-	-	71	-	100	-	598	1,329
Cape de Verde Islands	1,294	2,462	888	-	479	2,461	2,523	26,660
Italy	-	-	4,052	-	-	-	439	-
Malta	560	-	7,459	-	-	-	866	4,567
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	-
Trieste, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554
Turkey, Levant, Egypt	-	2,496	4,071	-	-	-	3,513	78,399
China	-	-	4,161	822	400	-	-	215,495
Mexico	34,828	10,185	1,990	8,673	11,365	13,404	29,145	931,151
Honduras	125	991	461	-	440	352	647	15,600
Guatemala	3,139	2,025	1,470	515	576	1,124	2,386	128,776
Colombia	6,929	3,693	95	4,844	11,360	14,545	5,248	63,328
Brazil	9,321	31,874	15,338	7,340	2,334	42,353	2,686	261,640
Argentine Republic	2,821	3,303	10,244	-	6,541	5,173	4,833	160,888
Chile	7,369	3,540	4,385	8,513	6,600	11,447	8,656	369,074
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America, generally	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, generally	433	484	2,006	-	23	-	106	147
Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia, generally	115	-	9,277	-	-	-	-	13,370
Africa, generally	2,230	2,447	2,106	158	757	888	7,558	35,038
South Seas	763	148	371	-	-	245	5,535	16,098
Northwest Coast	163	123	365	-	144	-	1,677	8,239
Total, Dollars	243,271	213,510	228,973	203,880	126,355	142,970	233,812	2,532,967

Value of—I. *Pork, Hams and Bacon, Lard, and Hogs*; II. *Wheat Flour*; III. *Indian Corn*; IV. *Indian Meal*; V. *Biscuit or Ship Bread*; VI. *Rice*; VII. *Sea Island, and other Cotton*; and VIII. *Tobacco*;—*the Growth, &c. of the United States, exported during the year ending September* 30, 1833: *distinguishing the value exported to each Foreign Country*.

COUNTRIES.	I. Pork, Lard, &c	II. Wheat Flour.	III. Corn.	IV. Indian Meal.	V. Biscuit	VI. Rice.	VII. Cotton.	VIII. Tobacco
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	44,872	175,178	1,164
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	815	467	-
Sweden & Norway	-	-	-	-	-	13,455	77,998	126,888
Swedish W. Indies	13,637	38,183	836	1,837	865	2,359	-	630
Denmark	-	13	-	-	-	107,041	25,960	16,698
Danish W. Indies	106,186	301,383	8,167	182,413	14,473	27,316	-	16,833
Holland	-	2,470	-	-	-	243,304	148,146	883,625
Dutch East Indies	4,080	19,763	-	-	3,258	-	-	-
Dutch West Indies	23,120	68,176	4,936	10,514	3,104	5,719	-	9,584
Dutch Guiana	6,943	20,390	95	1,290	443	2,942	-	2,308
Belgium	1,329	-	-	-	7	21,507	172,779	181,080
England	10,957	118,290	2,174	2,312	334	569,882	25,094,964	2,245 733
Scotland	40	2,879	-	-	-	690	1,158,241	12,159
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,765	1,305
Gibraltar	2,275	141,029	-	-	1,895	10,044	40,651	153,012
British East Indies	550	4,457	140	-	882	697	27,903	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope	55	2,400	-	-	575	-	-	-
St. Helena	-	2,104	-	-	502	-	-	-
British Guiana	-	327	-	1,413	-	2,107	-	-
British West Indies	60,533	591,824	52,913	174,169	72,924	90,297	-	30,360
Brit'h A. Colonies	906,016	938,500	89,994	106,136	71,219	63,812	2,208	34,563
Hanse Towns, &c.	-	1,517	-	-	-	305,973	196,400	1,091,436
France on Atlantic	856	3,755	300	-	-	392,409	8,004,313	682,766
France on Medit n	5,915	1,470	-	-	-	61,219	841,046	9,650
Bourbon, &c.	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Inds	7,859	51,593	44,979	948	673	34,054	-	25,324
French Guiana	670	650	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayti	203,180	220,673	279	-	2,173	38,214	-	26,040
Spain on Atlantic	4,286	1,430	-	-	4,402	8,470	7,178	32,077
Spain on Medter'n	182	1,763	-	-	2,747	2,155	79,845	3,202
Teneriffe, &c.	100	33	-	-	10	415	-	-
Manilla, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	620,909	666,295	26,697	12,853	13,659	462,730	-	13,072
Other Sp. W. Inds	51,114	62,448	112	6,181	6,450	9,032	-	-
Portugal	700	18,656	-	-	-	3,404		13,115
Madeira	1,572	29,141	34,470	240	1,177	2,186	-	-
Fayal and Azores	-	125	-	-	23	69	-	-
Cape de Verde Isls	3,026	27,415	20,980	12,006	11,838	4,792	-	15,405
Italy	-	388	-	-	-	384	-	24,040
Malta	536	600	-	-	57	634	-	10,991
Sicily	-	2,107	-	-	11	929	-	-
Trieste, &c	550	-	-	-	-	-	115,402	980
Turkey, &c	243	431	-	-	136	-	-	8,030
China	498	3,045	-	21	243	359	-	-
Mexico	16,879	101,380	36,547	92	823	6,215	17,317	14,354
Honduras	9,679	14,392	393	-	783	1,444	-	312
Guatemala	8,739	43,625	182	34	1,224	1,049	-	1,360
Colombia	9,076	104,031	1,880	4	785	1,112	-	1,079
Brazil	30,606	1,572,033	2,650	2,21	18,927	10,728	-	8 893
Argentine Repu'c	3,836	129,064	2,436	988	2,425	21,027	-	6,947
Chili	6,365	110,541	-	-	2,570	1,736	-	3,511
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. A. generally	715	115,727	-	-	-	-	-	773
W. Ind's generally	20,362	37,892	5,077	17,934	3,101	123,856	-	3,910
Europe, generally	-	-	-	-	-	42,108	3,322	
Asia, generally	295	12,937	-	-	532	110	-	-
Africa, generally	6,010	19 246	1,280	683	5,498	206	22	41,791
South Seas	1,652	385	76	30	1,807	143	-	68
Northwest Coast	-	604	-	-	-	297	-	-
Total	2,151,558	5,613,010	337,505	534,309	252,555	2,744,418	36,191,105	5,755,968

Statement of the Commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1832, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1833.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.						
				DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total of domestic and foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine - -	1,170,156	210,152	1 380,308	815,797	173,390	989,187	29,653	991	30,64	1,019,831
New Hampshire	167,754	–	167,754	145,355	–	145.355	9,903	-	9,903	155,258
Vermont - -	523,260	–	523,260	377,399	–	377,399	-	-	-	377,399
Massachusetts	19,447,297	493,644	19,940,911	4,779,492	371,092	5,150,584	4.301,004	231,534	4,532,538	9,683,122
Rhode Island -	1,041,336	45	1,042.286	330,869	–	330,869	154,612	-	154,612	485,481
Connecticut -	347,053	4,9	352,014	390,723	36,880	427,603	-	-	-	427.603
New York -	51,832,033	4,086,416	55,918,449	13.158,943	2,252,353	15,411.296	6,457,521	3,526,300	9,983,821	25,395,117
New Jersey -	170	–	170	30,853	–	30,853	1,900	-	1,900	32,753
Pennsylvania -	9,730,254	720.996	10,451,250	2,228.552	442,748	2 671,300	1,210,209	197,442	1,407,651	4,078,951
Delaware -	–	9,043	9,043	45,911	–	45 911	-	-	-	45,911
Maryland - -	4.904,009	533,048	5,437,057	2,377.949	923,065	3,301,014	589,891	171,562	761,453	4,062,467
Dist. of Columbia	128,577	21.469	150,046	839.384	91,982	981 366	21,450	-	21,450	1.002,816
Virginia - -	551,805	138,586	690,391	3,577,867	881.667	4,459,534	5,029	3,024	8,053	4.467,587
North Carolina	188.927	9,831	198,758	383,666	49,320	432,986	49	-	49	433,035
South Carolina -	919,087	598 618	1,517,705	5,260,010	3,077.502	8,337,512	43,277	53,536	96,813	8,434,325
Georgia - -	132,113	186.877	318,990	4,032,866	2,237,174	6,270,040	-	-	-	6,270,040
Alabama - -	197.608	68,310	265,918	3,238,849	1,283,372	4;522,221	5,740	-	5,740	4,527,961
Missouri -	5,881	-	5,881	–	–	–	-	-	-	-
Louisiana - -	6,658,916	2,931.589	9.590,505	10.739 876	5.393.581	16,133,457	2,242,355	565,561	2,807,916	18,941.373
Ohia - -	4.980	3.373	8,353	117.636	107,908	225.544	-	-	-	225,544
Florida Territory	45.205	40,181	85.386	54 395	10,218	64 613	192	-	192	64 805
Michigan Territory	63.876	–	63,876	9 054	–	9,054	-	-	-	9,054
Total Dollars	98 060.772	10.057,539	108,118,311	52,985,466	17,332,252	70,317.698	15,072,785	4,749,950	19,822,735	90,140,433

Statement of the American and Foreign Tonnage entered into, and departed from, each State and Territory, during the two years, ending on the 30th of September, 1832, and on the 30th of September, 1833.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year ending the 30th of September, 1832.					
	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.		American & Foreign.	
	Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Depart'd	Entered.	Departed.
Maine . *tons*	58,576	67,128	64,414	64,720	122,990	131,848
New Hampshire do	7,744	4,777	250	250	7,994	5,027
Vermont . do	14,430	14,680	.	.	14,430	14,680
Massachusetts . do	213,608	204.239	22,906	25,676	236.514	229.915
Rhode Island do	27,398	26.672	354	80	27,753	26,752
Connecticut . do	17,281	20,944	521	367	17,802	21,311
New York . do	329.842	242,749	116,481	101,967	446,323	344,716
New Jersey . do	1,732	782	572	800	2,304	1,582
Pennsylvania do	64,268	46,726	17,671	14,131	81,939	60,857
Delaware . do	213	699	2,525	333	2.738	1,032
Maryland . do	51,360	49.380	20,957	15,648	72,317	65,028
Dist. of Columbia do	7,482	14,74	2 239	3,089	9,721	17,837
Virginia . do	19,925	50,783	16,968	19,383	36,893	70,166
North Carolina do	18,126	26,272	4.536	3 412	22,662	29 684
South Carolina do	19 995	47,893	32 974	41,836	52,969	89,729
Georgia . . do	10,897	42 780	18,856	21,567	29.753	64,347
Alabama . do	10,700	18,764	11,915	12,384	22,615	31,148
Mississippi . do	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana . do	68,637	88,236	56,942	59 620	125 579	147,856
Ohio . do	277	269	1,341	1,341	1,618	1.610
Florida Territory do	7,131	6,344	615	901	7,746	7,245
Michigan Ter'tory do	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, tons	949.622	974,865	393,038	387,505	1,342.660	1,362 370

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Year ending the 30th of September, 1833.					
	American Tonnage.		Foreign Tonnage.		American & Foreign.	
	Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Depart'd	Entered.	Departed.
Maine . *tons*	59,197	65,488	98,441	98,735	157,638	164,223
New Hampshire do	10,347	6,002	.	.	10.347	6,002
Vermont . do	35,482	35,106	.	.	35,482	35,106
Massachusetts . do	225,551	201,097	30,801	31,785	256,352	232,882
Rhode Island do	24,710	26,032	189	189	24,899	26 221
Connecticut . do	19,773	18.458	340	606	20,113	19,064
New York . do	454,218	384,175	161,949	153,566	616,167	537,741
New Jersey . do	.	1,424	.	.	.	1,424
Pennsylvania do	67,714	49,109	24,336	22,378	92,050	71,487
Delaware . do	.	186	3,469	.	3,469	186
Maryland . do	58,507	47,181	24,136	25,499	32,643	72,680
Dist. of Columbia do	4,740	12,962	2,032	2,140	6,772	15 102
Virginia . do	15,393	46,527	14.884	21,960	30,277	68,487
North Carolina do	20,030	37,604	5,291	4 925	25,321	42,529
South Carolina do	17,831	49,099	32,012	37,478	49,843	86.577
Georgia . . do	11,101	40,022	21,420	23,232	32,521	63.254
Alabama . do	11,238	29,067	9,918	9,286	21,156	38,353
Mississippi . do	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana . do	71,476	86,021	62,346	60.580	133,822	146,601
Ohio . do	624	2,041	4,231	4,125	4,855	6,166
Florida Territory do	2,823	3,915	386	345	3,214	4,260
Michigan Ter'tory do	631	644	524	210	1,205	854
Total, tons	1,111,441	1,142,160	496,705	497,039	1,608,146	1,639,199

Statement exhibiting the Total Tonnage of the several Districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1832; *and the Quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage entered into, and departed from, each District, during the year ending on the 30th day of September*, 1833

DISTRICTS.	Total Tonnage of each District.	American.		Foreign.	
		Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.
	Tons 95ths.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Passamaquoddy, *Me.*	13,370 74	3,899	3,438	97,669	97,669
Machias . . do	5,147 08	433	96	61	273
Frenchman's Bay do	7,108 39	386	-	323	323
Penobscot . do	22,115 74	4,517	2,400	-	-
Belfast . . do	18,576 69	1,298	3,546	-	-
Waldoborough do	24,948 23	353	168	-	-
Wiscasset . . do	7,088 55	628	227	-	-
Bath . . do	33,480 49	8,640	10,694	233	233
Portland . . do	47,942 33	37,761	42,823	155	237
Saco . . do	4,879 29	184	283	-	-
Kennebunk . . do	6,979 67	1,158	1,813	-	-
York . . do	1,077 18	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth *N. Hamp.*	17,126 54	10,347	6,002	-	-
Newburyport *Mass*	20,131 90	6,884	7,181	-	-
Ipswich . . do	1,762 90	-	88	-	-
Gloucester . do	13,266 14	3,028	3,262	160	160
Salem . . do	30,293 04	16,435	17,918	-	-
Marblehead . do	7,199 08	1,252	1,749	-	-
Boston . . do	171,045 84	149,550	130,012	29,013	27,813
Plymouth . do	17,669 82	1,276	603	-	-
Dighton . . do	4,637 48	4,115	882	1,079	1,349
New Bedford . do	70,550 11	28,547	34,459	350	2,414
Barnstable . . do	28,153 34	577	-	-	-
Edgartown . do	2,633 39	13,179	4,943	150	-
Nantucket . . do	28,580 89	708	-	49	49
Providence *R Island*	19,136 46	11,734	9,543	189	189
Bristol . . do	12,879 45	7,740	10,374	-	-
Newport . . do	8,591 26	5,236	6,115	-	-
Middletown *Conn*	9,730 59	2,020	919	271	271
New London . do	24,225 29	8,815	9,280	-	335
New Haven . do	8 030 49	8,204	7,797	69	-
Fairfield . . do	10,892 37	734	462	-	-
Vermont *Vermont*	1,531 04	35,482	35,106	-	-
Champlain *New York*	2,417 33	31,940	31,940	55	55
Sackett's Harbour do	1,660 17	13,846	14 930	-	-
Oswego . . do	1,249 47	6,480	7,177	10,043	9,955
Niagara . . do	-	9,018	1,329	31,211	27.257
Gennessee . . do	601 84	4,838	14,195	3,688	3,339
Oswegatchie . do	678 02	7,172	15,694	3,920	3,023
Buffalo Creek . do	3,736 71	57,107	57,107	2,074	2,074
Sag Harbour . do	9,471 39	-	-	-	-
New York . . do	298,832 59	314,409	232,395	106,099	101,007
Cape Vincent . do	561 53	9,408	9,408	4 856	4,856
Perth Amboy *N. Jersey*	7.09 20	-	1,424	-	-
Bridgetown . . do	12 690 67	-	-	-	-
Burlington do	2,563 08	-	-	-	-
Little Egg Harbour do	1,545 55	-	-	-	-

DISTRICTS.	Total Tonnage of each District	American.		Foreign.	
		Entered.	Departed.	Entered.	Departed.
	Tons 59ths.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Great Egg Harbour *N J*	9,248 93	-	-	-	-
Philadelphia *Penn*	77,103 37	67,714	49,109	24,336	22,378
Presque Isle . do	966 86	-	-	-	-
Pittsburg . do	10,091 78	-	-	-	-
Wilmington *Delaware*	13,265 64	-	186	3,469	-
Baltimore *Maryland*	47,129 19	58,170	46,804	24,136	25,499
Oxford . . do	9,911 46	-	-	-	-
Vienna . . do	13,129 49	-	87	-	-
Snow Hill . . do	4,870 80	337	290	-	-
Annapolis . . do	3,523 69	-	-	-	-
St. Mary's . do	2,137 92	-	-	-	-
Georgetown *Columbia*	6,625 34	408	3,031	-	-
Alexandria do	10,599 64	4,332	9,931	2,032	2,140
Norfolk *Virginia*	15,790 38	8,341	23,144	13,314	17,199
Petersburgh . do	4,631 38	3,231	3,988	291	561
Richmond . . do	4,944 75	2,198	17,020	1,279	4,103
Yorktown . do	1,681 52	-	-	-	-
Tappahannock . do	7,148 70	596	1,121	-	97
Folly Landing . do	3,342 76	206	427	-	-
Cherry Stone . do	2,119 16	648	827	-	-
East River . do	4,118 70	123	-	-	-
Wilmington *N Carolina*	9,155 29	11,664	22,493	5,070	4,704
New Berne . do	3,139 20	2,555	2,653	39	39
Washington . . do	2,943 60	1,311	2,332	94	94
Edenton . . do	5,561 43	1,118	2,731	-	-
Camden . . do	6,755 10	1,961	3,045	88	88
Beaufort . . do	1,587 79	451	316	-	-
Plymouth . . do	1,113 27	635	2,166	-	-
Ocracocke . do	1,385 34	335	1,368	-	-
Charleston *S. Carolina*	13,244 15	17,831	49,059	32,012	37,478
Georgetown . do	2,316 57	-	-	-	-
Beaufort . . do	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah *Georgia*	6,754 69	10,780	39,662	20,780	22,592
Sunbury . . do	-	-	-	-	-
Hardwick . . do	-	-	-	-	-
Brunswick . do	823 09	321	360	640	340
St. Mary's . . do	1,073 63	-	-	-	-
Miami *Ohio*	-	-	-	-	-
Cuyahoga . do	1,967 21	607	2,041	4,086	4,045
Cincinnati . . do	7,589 26	-	-		-
Sandusky . do	127 25	17	-	145	80
Nashville *Tennessee*	3,047 01	-	-	-	-
Detroit *Michigan*	1,753 74	681	644	524	210
Michilimackinack do	-	-	-		-
Mobile *Alabama*	7,240 31	-	-		-
Blakely . . do	-	-	-	-	-
Pearl River *Mississippi*	926 43	-	-	-	-
New Orleans *Louisiana*	61,171 74	71,476	86,021	62,346	60,580
Teche . . do	-	-	-	-	-
Pensacola *Florida*	1,464 91	930	2,310	96	96
Appalachicola . do	-	77	-	-	-
St. Augustine . do	446 32	-	-	-	-
Key West . . do	1,991 72	1,821	1,605	290	249
Total,	1,439,450 21	1,111,441	1,142,160	496,705	497,039

Statement exhibiting—I. *The Gross Amount of Duties on Imports*; II. *the Gross Amount of Revenue*; III. *the Expenses of Collection of Duties on Imports, Tonnage, &c.*; IV. *the Nett Amount of Revenue*; V. *and the Payments into the Treasury from the several Districts of the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1833.*

DISTRICTS.	Gross Amount of Duties on Merchandise.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Nett Amount of Revenue.	Payments into the Treasury.
Passamaquody	17,382 15	17,831 54	22,843 90	-	390
Machias	1,533 99	1,780 60	2,424 27	-	85 64
Frenchman's Bay	117 00	381 48	1,411 74	-	-
Penobscot	25,628 55	25,875 83	8,058 55	-	-
Belfast	6,538 75	7,136 70	5,120 05	-	8,962 61
Waldoboro'gh	317 30	978 37	5,892 54	-	225 38
Wiscasset	4,557 20	4,735 11	2,419 09	-	63 24
Bath	23,815 06	24,345 31	7,078 63	10,151 85	20,719 61
Portland	249,127 93	250,532 73	28,164 96	210,182 76	264,682 37
Kennebunk	7,363 07	7,431 64	2,256 50	1,694 32	2,021 97
Saco	-	64 04	1,398 06	-	-
York	-	31 83	623 50	-	-
Portsmouth	62,454 58	63,960 21	14,697 10	25,803 85	50,663 33
Vermont	8,214 82	8,600 03	8,083 99	-	386 99
Newburyport	47,249 71	47,770 04	6,909 71	19,930 10	47,082 74
Ipswich	-	33 37	701 94	-	-
Gloucester	23,470 48	23,973 26	4,265 66	-	17,024 00
Salem	166,045 66	167,214 93	12,511 24	-	216,800 00
Boston	3,895,649 01	3,908,356 97	121,977 32	1,780,079 52	4,759,613 46
Marblehead	3,336 26	3,449 02	2,292 61	-	3,000 00
Plymouth	1,170 25	1,514 03	3,521 19	-	3,276 25
Dighton	19,866 59	20,125 08	3,456 44	16,842 56	16,947 71
New Bedford	65,151 56	68,492 61	16,273 27	44,616 01	88,358 19
Barnstable	1,807 72	2,772 21	2,515 08	-	3,925 91
Edgartown	-	502 24	1,887 03	-	-
Nantucket	104 76	341 12	883 54	-	222 37
Providence	84,899 87	85,716 14	9,798 19	18,650 38	132,067 54
Bristol	66,938 10	67,170 02	6,097 19	60,633 74	68,741 82
Newport	51,837 77	52,305 69	17,033 78	9,133 93	24,375 48
Middletown	10,432 59	10,886 36	4,198 26	6,598 10	20,553 86
New London	2,981 43	3,394 63	3,673 36	-	311 39
New Haven	69,624 88	70,315 11	15,563 11	50,810 83	80,366 21
Fairfield	4,083 39	4,586 59	989 71	3,222 53	5,961 56
Champlain	16,089 03	16,494 81	7,015 34	9,479 47	11,528 00
Oswegatchie	3,299 99	3,814 07	7,335 37	-	28 78
Sackett's har.	797 31	835 04	4,350 54	-	14 69
Oswego	679 74	862 10	6 409 00	-	57 39
Niagara	1,202 37	1,202 37	6,311 02	-	-
Gennessee	829 61	848 48	4,254 50	-	-
Buffalo creek	2,275 37	2,373 40	6,681 12	-	430 93
Sag Harbor		197 36	680 68	-	1,539 71
New York	13,047,238 43	13,081,548 92	429 501 29	9,236,091 67	16,583,092 61
Cape Vincent	986 16	1,031 15	4,807 61	-	-
Perth Amboy	-	617 68	3,454 89	-	-
Burlington	-	162 59	150 00	12 59	43 00
LittleEgg har.	-	216 21	675 83	-	18 24
GreatEgg har	26 50	455 63	558 57	-	280 83
Bridgetown	-	653 11	268 75	384 36	340 00
Presque Isle	-	87 78	8,985 80	-	6 97
Pittsburg	-	411 20	12 76	398 44	56 50
Philadelphia	2,985,277 68	2,905,663 35	99,877 62	2,074,101 07	3,514,040 20
Carried for'd	20,980,398 67	21,060,559 99	936,852 00	13,678,818 07	25,943,286 31

STATEMENT—*Continued*

DISTRICTS.	Gross Amount of Duties on Merchandise.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Nett Amount of Revenue.	Payments into the Treasury.
Brought forward	20,980,398 67	21,060,559 99	9 6.852 00	13,578,818 07	25,943,286 31
Delaware	8,470 43	9,070 24	17,320 09	-	-
Baltimore	870,085 01	8,75,699 97	61,225 28	630,376 90	1,104,409 85
Annapolis	-	172 95	1,889 51	-	144 08
Oxford	-	181 00	520 25	-	-
St. Mary's	-	73 14	1,252 00	-	-
Snow Hill	823 36	1,040 08	189 22	850 86	835 00
Vienna	-	448 42	249 53	198 89	1,850 00
Town Creek	-	105 94	586 00	-	-
Geo'town D.C	948 08	1,133 51	4,771 76	-	43 42
Alexandria	37,597 80	38,097 02	8,445 27	28,445 04	28,594 35
Norfolk	87,999 39	91,996 79	25,964 32	52,737 33	68,422 38
Petersburg	31,479 79	31,628 66	4,103 90	-	39,079 08
Richmond	75,112 78	75,346 80	7,252 20	66,734 84	93,215 65
Yorktown	2,128 55	2,272 26	414 78	1,610 46	-
Yeocomico	-	129 86	391 13	-	-
East River	-	111 18	909 05	-	-
Tappahanno'k	1,553 53	1,701 02	2,232 10	-	10 10
Folly Landing	101 65	281 33	252 78	28 55	460 00
Cherry Stone	1,084 09	1,316 76	278 09	1,038 67	-
Wilmington	22,580 69	23,074 08	4,682 87	17,674 02	17,751 90
New Berne	6,859 91	7,040 62	7,042 18	-	216 92
Edenton	4,238 28	5,183 30	1,306 39	3,876 91	1,823 31
Beaufort, N.C	773 44	835 49	462 70	340 42	8 84
Camden	5,077 96	5,417 62	1,009 29	4 348 07	5,521 13
Washington	3,486 59	3,715 74	793 36	2,922 38	6,161 86
Plymouth	885 48	995 34	591 04	381 49	2,720 15
Ocracoke	280 35	360 95	2,470 71	-	1,440 12
Charleston	401,634 09	414,317 57	76,816 22	278,238 42	444,230 63
Beaufort, S C	-	6 99	260 50	-	-
Georgetown	-	26 51	250 00	-	129 70
Savannah	110,589 92	112,130 52	29,840 01	74,985 49	129,296 66
Hardwick	-	-	488 00	-	-
Sunbury	-	-	760 00	-	-
St. Mary's	-	31 02	2,372 37	-	796 14
Brunswick	1,110 54	1,397 11	457 67	842 78	1,532 41
Key West	5,767 13	6,766 89	9,667 12	-	13,777 19
St. Augustine	-	17 72	1,706 24	-	506 22
Apalachicola	323 99	859 59	3.034 83	-	215 00
St. Marks	700 50	712 98	6,391 67	-	1,353 51
St. Johns	2,069 50	2,070 66	1,900 43	170 23	1,316 50
Pensacola	3.656 39	3,875 89	3,514 52	318 72	61 11
Mobile	46,939 80	48,308 76	28,116 60	17,803 84	17,633 20
Pearl River	-	57 93	250 00	-	28 91
Mississippi	1,472,342 21	1,516,063 97	75,698 42	658 739 00	1,076,532 60
Teche	2,048 06	2,055 33	791 72	1,146 42	662 22
Miami	-	12 55	725 07	-	50 50
Cuyahoga	832 51	954 27	1,647 63	-	87 91
Sandusky	109 34	109 34	1,249 10	-	32 58
Cincinnati	203 09	684 82	355 26	329 56	434 16
Nashville	1,682 00	1,960 41	728 20	1,232 21	-
St. Louis	1,627 79	1,627 79	316 10	1,311 69	-
Detroit	1,704 22	1,751 19	8,041 24	-	65 10
Michilimack'c	207 76	214 55	2,308 70	-	3.576 24
Total,	24,196,103 67	24,353,004 25	1,350,935 42	15,425,501 26	29,008,312 94

Statement exhibiting the Number of Vessels, and the Amount of Tonnage entered into, and cleared from the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1834.

COUNTRIES.	American Entered.		Foreign Enter'd		Total Entered.	
Russia	No 65	Ton 18,787	No. 2	Ton 556	No 67	Ton 19,343
Prussia	1	164	-	-	1	164
Sweden and Norway	43	10,404	33	8,529	76	18,933
Swedish West Indies	11	990	-	-	11	990
Denmark	1	184	6	1,897	7	2,081
Danish West Indies	204	27,065	4	472	208	27,537
Netherlands	66	17,374	6	1,787	75	19,161
Belgium	22	6,210	1	394	23	6,604
Dutch East Indies	11	3,497	-	-	11	3,497
Do. West Indies	97	16,484	1	195	98	16,679
England	481	198,792	323	108,674	804	307,466
Scotland	11	3,757	58	18,108	69	21,865
Ireland	6	2,199	33	10,114	39	12,313
Gibraltar	19	3,573	1	358	20	3,931
Malta	1	205	-	-	1	205
British East Indies	23	7,400	-	-	23	7,400
Do. West Indies	293	36,992	164	18,277	457	55,269
Newfoundland	3	263	8	938	11	1,201
British American Colonies	1,141	166,983	2,727	289,934	3,868	456,967
Honduras	24	2,823	11	1,719	32	4,542
Cape of Good Hope	1	261	-	-	1	261
Hanse Towns	56	14,946	86	26,198	142	41,144
France on the Atlantic	172	62,837	56	14,910	228	77,747
France on Mediterranean	47	10,781	17	4,212	64	14,993
French West Indies	145	19,595	25	5,301	170	24,896
Hayti	273	34,101	1	134	279	34,235
Spain on the Atlantic	37	9,355	-	-	37	9,355
Spain on Mediterranean	69	12,730	8	1,381	77	14,111
Teneriffe & other Canaries	16	2,481	1	135	17	2,616
Manilla & Philippine Isles	8	2,647	-	-	8	2,647
Cuba	851	121,585	211	28,082	1,062	149,667
Other Spanish West Indies	247	33,252	10	1,671	257	34,923
Portugal	73	19,796	9	2,574	82	22,370
Madeira	15	2,420	2	576	17	2,996
Fayal and other Azores	8	1,270	-	-	8	1,270
Cape de Verde Islands	7	1,307	-	-	7	1,307
Italy	40	8,860	1	175	41	9,035
Sicily	30	6,150	4	864	34	7,014
Trieste	20	5,045	4	1,476	24	6,521
Turkey	25	4,768	1	107	26	4,875
Mexico	241	26,691	59	5,727	300	32,418
Central America	14	1,181	-	-	14	1,181
Colombia	137	18,278	6	1,048	143	19,326
Brazil	185	34,900	12	3,089	197	37 989
Argentine Republic	44	9,352	1	288	45	10,140
Cisplatine Republic	17	3,920	-	-	17	3,920
Chile	10	2,535	-	-	10	2,585
Peru	1	493	-	-	1	493
South America, generally	8	952	-	-	8	952
China	43	15,550	-	-	43	15,550
Europe, generally	6	1,367	-	-	6	1,367
Asia, generally	2	479	-	-	2	479
Africa, generally	37	5,850	2	207	39	6,057
West Indies, generally	1	62	2	143	3	205
South Seas	125	39,506	-	-	125	39,506
Uncertain ports	4	387	-	-	4	387
Total,	5,540	1,060,336	3,899	560,300	9,439	1,620,636

COUNTRIES.	American Cleared.		Foreign Cleared		Total Cleared.	
Russia	No 19	Tons 4,979	No. 1	Ton 300	No 20	Tons. 5,279
Prussia	-	-	1	299	1	299
Sweden and Norway	7	1.437	10	2,609	17	4,046
Swedish West Indies	24	2,619	1	236	25	2,855
Denmark	12	2.528	8	2,280	20	4,808
Danish West Indies	272	38,757	9	1,727	281	40,484
Netherlands	101	25,819	29	7,171	130	32,990
Belgium	46	11,321	18	4,716	64	16,037
Dutch East Indies	26	8.323	1	346	27	8.669
Dutch West Indies	76	11,266	2	181	78	11,447
England	508	213,529	255	86,681	763	300,210
Scotland	21	6,655	40	13,278	61	19,933
Ireland	8	2,620	1	245	9	2.865
Gibraltar	64	12,701	3	590	67	13,291
Malta	6	1.091	-	-	6	1,091
British East Indies	17	5,655	-	-	17	5,655
British West Indies	398	51,329	150	18,288	548	69,617
Newfoundland	3	397	30	3.844	33	4 241
British American Colonies	1,243	188,434	2,844	323,120	4,087	511,554
Honduras	32	3,761	6	807	38	4,568
Cape of Good Hope	5	1,500	-	-	5	1,50
Hanse Towns	67	16.719	87	24,972	154	41,691
France on the Atlantic	214	77.954	51	14,296	265	92.250
France on Mediterranean	80	17,601	10	2,450	90	20,053
Bourbon	1	149	-	-	1	149
French West Indies	194	26,909	24	5,214	218	32,223
Hayti	265	32,588	3	517	268	[33,105
Spain on the Atlantic	28	6,136	7	1,524	35	7,660
Spain on Mediterranean	24	4,625	14	2,886	38	7,511
Teneriffe & other Canaries	11	1,592	3	352	14	1.944
Manilla & Philippine Isles	1	222	-	-	1	222
Cuba	850	129,524	198	26,155	1,048	155,679
Other Spanish W. Indies	119	15,769	5	741	124	16,510
Portugal	11	2,928	3	556	14	3,484
Madeira	24	3,909	3	693	27	4,602
Fayal and other Azores	4	760	-	-	4	760
Cape de Verde Islands	16	2,995	-	-	16	2,995
Italy	23	4,270	1	175	24	4,445
Sicily	-	-	2	311	2	311
Trieste	32	7,530	11	3,397	43	10 927
Turkey	14	2,346	-	-	14	2,346
Mexico	224	23,434	45	4,067	269	27,501
Central America	17	1,975	-	-	17	1,975
Colombia	70	8,773	6	866	76	9,639
Brazil	194	37,092	10	1,977	204	39,069
Argentine Republic	27	6,183	1	285	28	6.468
Cisplatine Republic	21	4,774	-	-	21	4,774
Chili	30	8,550	2	641	32	9,191
Peru	3	685	-	-	3	685
South America, generally	6	601	-	-	6	601
China	22	8,123	-	-	22	8,123
Europe, generally	3	968	1	270	4	1.238
Asia, generally	10	2,593	-	-	10	2.593
Africa, generally	32	4,906	4	602	36	5,508
West Indies, generally	105	12,953	26	3,294	132	16 247
N. W. Coast of America	1	280	-	-	1	280
South Seas	153	45,886	-	-	153	45,886
Uncertain ports	4	650	-	-	4	650
Total,	5,789	1,117 673	3 926	563,059	9,715	1,680,732

REVENUE LAWS.

An Act to suspend the operations of certain provisoes of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

[SEC. 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisoes of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two be, and the same are hereby suspended until the third day of March next. And, in the mean time, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inquire, whether it be necessary to except any manufactured articles from the operation and effect of those provisoes by reason of the difficulty of ascertaining the duties chargeable upon such articles, and that he make report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session.

[*Approved, June 30th,* 1834.]

An Act concerning the duty on Lead.

[SEC. 1] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the duty of three cents a pound on lead in pigs, bars, and sheets, shall be considered as extending to all articles manufactured of lead, the value of which does not exceed double that of the raw material of which it is composed, excepting lead manufactured into pipes, and old and scrap lead, which shall pay the same duties as heretofore: *Provided,* That nothing in this section shall extend to or affect the present duties on red and white lead, shot, sugar of lead, and litharge.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the aforesaid section shall be subject to the reductions in duties provided for in the act entitled "An act to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts, imposing duties on imports," passed second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. [*Approved, June 30th,* 1834]

An Act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That from and after the first day of March next, Spanish vessels coming from the Island of Cuba, or Porto Rico, either directly or after touching at any port or place, shall pay in the ports of the United States such further tonnage duty in addition to the tonnage duty which may be payable under any other law as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would have been imposed on the cargoes imported in the said vessels, respectively, if the same had been exported from the port of Havana in American bottoms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That before any such vessel shall be permitted to clear out or depart from a port of the United States, with a cargo which shall be directly or indirectly destined to either of the said islands, the said vessel shall pay such further tonnage duty as shall be equivalent to the amount of discriminating duty that would be

payable for the time being upon the cargo if imported into the port of Havana, in an American bottom.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no Spanish vessel shall be allowed to clear out or depart from a port of the United States, with any goods, wares, or merchandise, except upon a destination to some port or place in the island of Cuba, or Porto Rico, without giving bond with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said cargo or any part thereof shall not be landed in either of the said islands; which bond shall be cancelled on producing of certificate from an American consul that the said cargo has been landed elsewhere, bona fide and without intention to re-ship it for a port in one of the said islands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized from time to time to estimate the said additional tonnage duty, and to give directions to the officers of the customs of the United States, for the collections of such duties so as to conform the same to any variation which may take place in the discriminating duties levied on the cargoes of American vessels in the said port of Havana.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied, that the discriminating duties in favor of Spanish bottoms levied upon cargoes of American vessels in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico have been abolished, or whenever in his opinion a satisfactory arrangement upon the subject of the said duties shall have been made between the United States and Spain, the President is hereby authorized to declare the same by proclamation, and thereupon this act shall cease to have any further force or effect.

[*Approved, June 30th*, 1834.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

It is made the duty of the Secretary of State, by act of 11th May, 1820, to cause all Resolutions and Laws passed by Congress, (expect such as are of a private nature,) to be published in a number of newspapers, not exceeding one in the District of Columbia, and in not more than three in each State and Territory: all public Treaties are to be published in the same manner, except Indian treaties, which are published in one paper only, and that within the State or Territory to which the subject matter of the treaty belongs. For publishing the laws, resolutions, and treaties, the Proprietors of newspapers receive, by the act of 20th April, 1818, at the rate of one dollar per page (estimated according to the act of 1820) of the pamphlet addition, published by the Secretary of State.

The following are the Newspapers authorized to publish the laws passed at the second session of the twenty-third Congress.

Maine.	
The Age	Augusta.
Eastern Argus	Portland.
Eastern Republican	Bangor.
New Hampshire.	
New Hampshire Patriot and State Gazette	Concord.
New Hampshire Gazette	Portsmouth
Democratic Republican	Haverhill
Massachusetts.	
Boston Statesman	Boston.
Pittsfield Sun	Pittsfield.
Worcester County Republican	Worcester

Connecticut.

Norwich Republican.....Norwich.
Hartford Times..... ... Hartford.
Columbian Register....New Haven

Rhode Island.

Newport Mercury.....Newport.
Republican Herald.....Providence.
Rhode Island Republican..Newport

Vermont.

Vermont Gazette.....Bennington.
Patriot & State Gazette..Montpelier.
Vermont Argus... .....Brandon.

New York.

New York Times.....New York.
Albany Argus.....Albany.
Rochester Republican...Rochester.

New Jersey.

West Jersey Observer..Bridgetown.
Emporium & True Amer'n .Trenton.
The Jerseyman.....Morristown.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Reporter and Democratic Herald..... Harrisburg.
American Sentinel....Philadelphia
Alleghany Democrat.....Pittsburg.

Delaware.

Delaware Gazette and American Watchman.....Wilmington,
Delaware State Journal Wilmington

Maryland

Eastern Shore Whig and People's Advocate.....Easton.
Baltimore Republican..,Baltimore.
Republican Citizen..Fredericktown.

Virginia.

Norfolk Beacon.....Norfolk.
Virginia Advocate..Charlottesville.
Democratic Republic'n Morgantown

North Carolina.

The Standard.....Raleigh.
North Carolina Sentinel..Newbern.
North Carolina Journal....Fayetteville.....

South Carolina.

Southern Patriot.....Charleston.
Camden Journal.....Camden
Mountaineer .....Greenville.

Georgia.

Georgian..... Savannah.
Georgia Constitutionalist..Augusta.
Standard of the Union, Milledgeville

Alabama.

Democrat..... Huntsville.
Flag of the Union.....Tuscaloosa.
Mobile Commerc'l Register, Mobile.

Mississippi.

American Standard..... .Natchez.
Southern Argus.....Columbus.
Mississippian.. .....Jackson.

Louisiana.

Louisiana Courier....New Orleans.
Louisiana Democrat.....Clinton.
Attakapas Gazette..St Martinsville.

Tennessee.

Nashville Republican....Nashville.
Truth Teller..... .....Jackson.
Knoxville Register.....Knoxville.

Kentucky

Frankfort Argus.....Frankfort.
Kentucky Gazette.....Lexington.
Kentucky Republican..Greensburg.

Ohio.

Cincinnati Advertiser....Cincinnati.
Ohio Monitor.....Columbus.
Warran News-Letter.....Warran.

Indiana.

The Mercury.....Lafayette.
Indiana Palladium..Lawrenceburg
Indiana Democrat.....Indianapolis

Illinois.

Illinois Journal.....Shawneetown.
Jacksonville News....Jacksonville.
Illinois Advocate.....Vandalia

Missouri.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate, St. Louis.....
Jackson Eagle.....Jackson
Jeffersonian Republican, Jefferson City.....

Arkansas.

Arkansas Gazette.....Little Rock
Helena Herald.....Helena.

Michigan.

Michigan Sentinel.....Monroe.
Michigan Statesman..White Pigeon.
Democratic Free Press.....Detroit.

Florida.

Floridian Advocate....Tallahassee.
East Florida Herald..St Augustine.
Pensacola Gazette.....Pensacola.

District of Columbia.

Globe.....Washington.

General Statement of the amount of Estimates, Appropriations, and Expenditures, for the years 1832, 1833, *and* 1834—(*See p.* 228.)

GENERAL HEADS.	1832.		
	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse.....	2,807,065 65	5,027,375 04	4,577,141 45
Military establishment, including pensions.....	6,149,415 02	8,904,803 25	7,982,877 02
Naval establishment.....	3,907,618 71	4,465,573 53	3,956,370 29
Aggregate of the above..	12,864,099 38	18,397,751 82	16,516,388 77
Public debt.....	10,000,000 00	18,078,938 85	17,840,309 29
Total, dollars.....	22 864,099 38	36,476 690 67	34,356 698 06

GENERAL HEADS.	1833		
	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse.....	3,739,361 70	5,773,753 46	5,716,245 93
Military establishment, including pensions.....	10,878,790 09	13,054,157 18	13,096,152 43
Naval establishment.....	3,377,429 38	3,867,872 01	3,901,356 75
Aggregate of the above...	17,995,581 17	22,695,782 65	22,713,755 11
Public debt.....	7,299,656 00	10,000,000 00	1,543,543 38
Total, dollars.....	25,295,237 17	32.695,782 65	24.257,298 49

GENERAL HEADS.	1834.		
	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	2,793,785 33	4,525,670 30	-
Military establishment, including pensions.....	11,207,630 21	11.929.868 51	-
Naval establishment.....	4 051,073 19	4,562.745 48	-
Aggregate of the above...	18.057,488 73	21 018,284 29*	-
Public debt.....	4,995 082 08	4,995.082 08	-
Total, dollars.....	23.052,570 81	26,013,366 37	-

* Includes the estimated amount of indefinite appropriations that may be drawn for until the close of the year.

LIST OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES.

10,000 shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	$999,000 00
800 shares in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.....	200,000 00
2,335 shares in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company	233,500 00
2,250 shares in Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	450,000 00
	$1,682.500 00
*63,434 shares in the Bank of the United States.....	6,434,000 00

*The balance of the original subscription to the Bank United States, 6,566 shares, was transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of navy and privateer pension funds, under the provision of an act of Congress.

Statement exhibiting the Quarterly Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion, and Specie, during the year ending September 30, 1834

DISTRICTS.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Bullion.		Specie		Bullion.		Specie.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver	Gold.	Silver.
4th Quarter, 1833.								
Boston	2,053	62,466	36,661	36,308	-	-	18,100	242,500
New York	92,434	70,522	38,864	171,764	9,570	963	19,093	23,923
Philadelphia	6,130	45	2,400	257,780	-	-	-	72,156
Baltimore	180	-	-	1,668	-	-	-	86,445
Charleston	-	-	3,600	1,800	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	-	-	-	858,614	-	-	958	1,260
All others	3,161	2,412	35,316	216,916	-	-	8,331	364,775
1st Quarter, 1834.								
Boston	9,640	11,875	4,768	24,282	-	-	500	93,700
New York	2,435	57,364	176,342	639,363	3,111	1,628	6,722	-
Philadelphia	-	-	300	15,511	-	-	11,680	-
Baltimore	1,117	25,251	10	106,159	-	-	-	-
Charleston	-	-	710	-	-	-	-	6,000
New Orleans	-	-	5,372	1,490,127	-	-	-	1,000
All others	-	-	92,246	92,849	-	-	-	800
2d Quarter, 1834.								
Boston	16,039	37,087	26,856	76,254	-	-	70,738	65,842
New York	9,732	20,641	208,163	3,753,353	-	-	37,155	61,008
Philadelphia	-	-	9,466	127,790	-	-	9,169	156,750
Baltimore	3,563	34,093	2,860	41,051	-	-	3,050	-
Charleston	-	-	840	57,961	-	-	-	8,000
New Orleans	24,023	2,416	52,400	2,049,107	-	-	2,400	1,000
All others	-	-	41,989	393,055	-	-	-	84,000
3d Quarter, 1834.								
Boston	-	477	13,785	114,858	-	-	51,080	34,146
New York	156,842	94,615	2,299,299	2,057,662	-	-	7,365	279,930
Philadelphia	2,959	-	5,065	22,459	-	-	1,585	3,760
Baltimore	-	-	8,098	119,953	-	-	250	1,000
Charleston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	-	-	736	1,198,865	-	-	-	-
All others	-	-	81,633	163,985	-	-	-	190,000
Total, $	330,308	419,264	3,147,799	14,088,439	12,681	2,591	248,190	1,727,995
During the Year.								
Boston	27,732	111,905	82,070	251,652	-	-	140,418	436,188
New York	261,443	243,142	2,722,685	6,622,142	12,681	2,591	70,355	864,861
Philadelphia	9,089	45	17,231	423,540	-	-	22,428	232,666
Baltimore	4,860	59,344	10,965	267,826	-	-	3,300	37,445
Charleston	-	-	5,150	59,761	-	-	-	14,000
New Orleans	24,023	2,416	58,508	5,596,713	-	-	3,358	3,260
All others	3,161	2,412	251,184	866,805	-	-	8,331	639,575
Total, $	330,308	419,264	3,147,799	14,088,439	12,681	2,591	248,190	1,727,995
Total Exports, $	12,681	2,591	248,190	1,727,995	-	-	-	-
Ex of Imports, $	317,627	416,673	2,899,609	12,360,444	Aggregate excess, $15,994,353			

Statement exhibiting the total amount of the Public Debt of the United States, on the 1st of January, in each year, from 1791 to 1835, inclusive; with the payments made annually on account of the same, distinguishing the amount paid on account of the principal from that paid for interest.

Years.	Total amount of public debt.	PAYMENTS.				
		Paid of Principal.	For Interest.	Charges on for'n loans.	Loss on exchange.	Total.
1791	75,463,476 52	2,938,512 06	2,090,687 44	258,800 00	-	5,287,949 50
1792	77,227.924 66	4,062,087 76	3,076,628 23	125,000 00	-	7,263,665 99
1793	80,352.634 04	3,047,263 18	2,714,293 83	57,948 28	-	5,819,505 29
1794	78,427,404 77	2,311,285 57	3,413,254 50	54,062 20	22,975 82	5,801,578 09
1795	80,747,587 39	2,895,260 45	3,136,671 16	52,490 00	-	6,084,411 61
1796	83,762,172 07	2,640,791 91	3,183,490 56	-	1,563 97	5,835,846 44
1797	82 064.479 38	2,492,378 76	3,220,043 06	60,000 00	-	5,792,421 82
1798	79,228,529 12	937,012 86	3,053,281 28	-	-	3,990,294 14
1799	78,409,669 77	1,410,589 18	3,186,287 60	-	-	4,596,876 78
1800	82,976,294 35	1,203,665 23	3,374,704 72	-	-	4,578,369 95
1801	83,038,050 80	2,878,794 11	4,396,998 69	4,000 00	11,914 24	7,291,707 04
1802	80,712,632 25	5,413,965 81	4,120,038 95	5,000 00	-	9,539,004 76
1803	77,054,686 30	3,407,831 43	3,790,113 41	6,000 00	52,714 59	7,256,159 43
1804	86,427,120 88	3,905,204 90	4,259,582 55	7,000 00	-	8,171,787 45
1805	82,312,150 50	3,220,890 97	4,140,998 82	8,000 00	-	7,369,889 79
1806	75,723,270 66	5,266,476 73	3,694,407 88	29,000 00	-	8,989,884 61
1807	69,218,398 64	2,938,141 62	3,369,578 43	-	-	6,307,720 10
1808	65.196,317 97	6,832,092 48	3,423,152 97	-	-	10,260,245 35
1809	57,023,192 09	3,586,479 26	2,866,074 90	-	-	6,452,554 16
1810	53,173 217 52	5,163,476 93	2,945,427 53	-	-	8,008,904 46
1811	48,005.587 76	5,543,470 89	2,465,733 16	-	-	8,009,204 05
1812	45.209.737 90	1,998,349 88	2,451,272 57	-	-	4,449,622 45
1813	55.962,827 57	7,508,668 22	3,599,455 22	-	-	11,108,123 44
1814	81,487,846 24	3,387,304 90	4,593,239 04	-	-	7,900,543 94
1815	99.833,660 15	6,874,353 72	5,700,374 91	-	54,193 72	12,628,922 35
1816	127.334,933 74	17,657,504 24	7,157,500 42	-	55,758 27	24,871,062 93
1817	123,491,965 16	19,041,526 31	6,381,209 81	-	-	25,428,036 12
1818	103,466,633 83	15,279,754 88	6,016,314 96	-	131 76	21,296,201 62
1819	95,529,648 28	2,540,388 18	5,163,538 11	-	-	7,703,926 29
1020	91,015.566 15	3,502,897 08	5,126,097 20	-	-	8,628,494 28
1821	89,987,427 66	3,279,821 61	5,087,272 01	-	-	8,367,093 62
1822	93,546,676 98	2,675,987 90	5,172,961 32	-	-	7,848,949 12
1923	90,875,877 22	607,381 81	4,922,634 60	-	-	5,530,016 41
1824	90.269.777 77	11,574,592 29	4,993,861 47	-	-	16,568,393 76
1825	83.788 432 71	7,728,734 88	4,370,309 90	-	-	12,099,044 78
1826	81,054,059 99	7,061,579 95	3,977,864 65	-	-	11,089,444 60
1827	73,987,357 20	6,515,514 47	3,486,071 51	-	-	10,001,585 98
1828	67,475,043 87	9,064,637 47	3,098,967 61	-	-	12,163,505 08
18 9	58.421,413 67	9,541,024 55	2,542,776 22	-	-	12,083,800 77
1830	48.565,406 50	9,443,173 29	1,912,574 93	-	-	11,355,748 22
1831	39.123,191 68	14,790,497 46	1,283,980 76	-	-	16,174,378 22
1832	24.322.235 18	17,303,041 91	775,596 94	-	-	18,078,938 85
1833	7,001.698 83	998,524 90	306,388 92	-	-	1,304,913 82
1834	4,760.082 08	5,674,412 21	502,153 98	-	-	6,176,565 19
1835	37,733 05	-	-	-	-	-

Principal Officers of the Government, since 1789, with the dates of their Commissions.

Presidents.

Geo. Washington, of Va., from 1789 to 1797.
John Adams, of Massa'ts, from 1797 to 1801.
Thos. Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1801 to 1809.
James Madison, of Virginia, from 1809 to 1817.
James Monroe, of Virginia, from 1817 to 1825.
John Q. Adams, of Masss. from 1825 to 1829.
Andrew Jackson, of Tenn. from 1829

Vice Presidents.

John Adams, of Massa'ts., from 1789 to 1797.
Thos Jefferson, of Virginia, from 1797 to 1801.
Aaron Burr, of New York, from 1801 to 1805.
George Clinton, of N. Y. from 1805 to 1813.
Elbridge Gerry, of Mass. from 1813 to 1817.
D. D. Tompkins, of N. Y. from 1817 to 1825
John C. Calhoun, of S. C. from 1825 to 1833.
Martin Van Buren, of N. Y. from 1833 to 1837.

Secretaries of State.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, 26 Sept. 1789.
Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, 2 Jan. 1794.
Timothy Pickering, of Penn'a, 10 Dec. 1795.
John Marshall, of Virginia, 13 May, 1800.
James Madison, of Virginia, 5 March, 1801.
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 6 March, 1809.
James Monroe, of Virginia, 26 Novem. 1811.
James Monroe, re-com'd. 28 February, 1815.
John Quincy Adams, of Mass 5 March, 1817.
Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 7 March, 1825.
Martin Van Buren, of N. Y. 6 March, 1829.
Edw. Livingston, of Louisiana, 24 May, 1831.
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 22 May, 1833.
John Forsyth, of Georgia, 27 June, 1834.

Secretaries of the Treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y. 11 Sept. 1789.
Oliver Wolcott, jr. of Conn. 2 Febru'y, 1795.
Samuel Dexter, of Massa'ts, 1 January, 1801.
Albert Gallatin, of Penn'a. 26 January, 1802.
George W. Campbell, of Tenn. 9 Feb'y, 1814.
Alexander J. Dallas, of Penn'a. 6 Oct'r, 1814
Wm H. Crawford, of Georgia, 5 Mar. 1817.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylv'a, 7 March, 1825.
Samuel D. Ingham, of Penn. 6 March, 1829.
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 8 August, 1831.
William J. Dnane, of Penn'a, 29 May, 1833.
Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 23 Sept. 1833.
Levi Woodbury, of N. Hamp. 27 June, 1834.

Comptrollers of the Treasury.

Nicholas Everleigh, of S Car. 11 Sept. 1789.
Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut, 7 Nov. 1791.
Jonathan Jackson, of Mass. 25 Febru'y, 1795.
John Davis, of Massachusetts, 26 June, 1795.
John Steele, of North Carolina, 22 Dec. 1796.
Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 15 Dec'r, 1802.
Rich'd Rush, of Pennsylvania, 22 Nov. 1811.
Ezekiel Bacon, of Massachs'ts, 11 Feb. 1814
Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, 28 Feb. 1815.

Second Comptrollers.

Richard Cutts, of Massach'ts, 6 March, 1817.
Isaac Hill, of N. Hampshire, 21 March, 1829.
James B. Thornton, of N. H. 7 May, 1830.

Treasurers.

Samuel Meredith, of Penn'a, 11 Sept. 1789.
Thomas Tudor Tucker, S. C. 26 Jan. 1802
John Savage, of New York, 9 May, 1828.
Wm. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, 4 June, 1828.
John Campbell, of Virginia, 26 May, 1829.

Auditors.

Oliver Wolcott, jr. of Conn. 12 Sept'r. 1789.
Richard Harrison, of Virginia. 20 Nov. 1791.

Registers.

Joseph Nourse, of Virginia, 12 Sept'r, 1789.
Thomas L. Smith, of N. York, 30 May, 1829.

Secretaries of War.

Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, 12 Sept. 1789.
Timothy Pickering, of Penn'a. 2 Jan'y, 1795.
James M'Henry, of Maryland, 27 Jan'y, 1796.
Sam. Dexter, of Massachusetts, 13 May, 1800.
Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, 3 Feb. 1801.
Henry Dearborn, of Massa'ts, 5 March, 1801.
Wm. Eustis, of Massachusetts, 7 March, 1809.
John Armstrong, of N York, 13 Jan'y, 1813.
James Monroe, of Virginia, 27 Sept'r, 1814.
Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, 1 Aug. 1815.
Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, 5 March, 1817.
John C. Calhoun, of S Car. 16 Dec'r, 1817.
James Barbour, of Virginia, 7 March, 1825.
Peter B. Porter, of New York, 6 May, 1828.
John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, 9 March, 1829.
Lewis Cass, of Ohio, 1 August, 1831.

Secretaries of the Navy.

George Cabot, of Massachusetts, 3 May, 1798.
Benj. Stoddert, of Maryland, 21 May, 1798.
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 26 Janu'y, 1802.
Paul Hamilton, of S. Caro. 7 March, 1809.
Wm. Jones, of Pennsylvania, 12 Jan'y 1813.
B. W. Crowninshield, of Mass. 19 Dec. 1814.
Smith Thompson, of N. York, 30 Nov. 1818.
Sam'l L. Southard, of N. Jersey, 9 Dec. 1823.
John Branch, of N. Carolina, 9 March, 1829.
Levi Woodbury, of N. Hamp. 23 May, 1831.
Mahlon Dickerson, of N. Jer. 30 June, 1834.

Postmasters General.

Sam. Osgood of Massachusetts, 26 Sep. 1789.
Timothy Pickering, of Penn'a, 7 Nov. 1791.
Jos. Habersham, of Georgia, 25 Feb'y, 1795.
Gideon Granger, of Conn. 26 January, 1802.
Return Jonathan Meigs, Ohio, 17 Mar. 1814.
John M'Lean, of Ohio, 9 December, 1823.
William T. Barry, of Kentucky, 9 Mar. 1831.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justices.

John Jay, of New York, 26 September, 1789.
William Cushing, of Mass. 27 January, 1796.
Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn't, 4 March, 1796.
John Jay, of New York, 19 December, 1800.
John Marshall, of Virginia, 31 January, 1801.

Associate Justices.

John Rutledge, of S. Carolina, 26 Sept. 1789.
William Cushing, of Massac'ts, 27 Sept. 1789.
Robert H. Harrison of Mary'd, 28 Sept. 1789.
James Wilson, of Pennsylv'ia, 29 Sept. 1789.
John Blair, of Virginia, 30 September, 1789.
James Iredell, of N. Carolina, 10 Feb. 1790.
Thomas Johnson, of Maryland, 7 Nov. 1791.
Wm. Patterson, of N. York, 4 March, 1793.
Samuel Chase, of Maryland, 27 Janu'y, 1796.
Bushrod Washington, of Va. 20 Dec'r, 1798.
Wm. Johnson, of S. Caro. 26 March, 1804.
Brockholst Livingston, of N. Y. 16 Jan. 1807.
Thomas Todd, of Virginia, 3 March, 1807.
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 7 Jan. 1811.
John Quincy Adams, of Mass. 22 Feb. 1811.
Gabriel Duvall, of Maryland, 18 Nov. 1811.
Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, 18 Nov. 1811.
Smith Thompson, of N. York, 9 Dec'r. 1823.
Robt. Trimble, of Kentucky, 9 March, 1826.
John M'Lean, of Ohio, 7 March, 1829.
Henry Baldwin, of Penn'a, 6 January, 1830.
James M. Wayne, of Georgia, 9 Janu'y, 1835.

Attorneys General.

Edmund Randolph, of Virg'a, 26 Sept. 1789.
William Bradford, of Penn'a, 27 Jan'y. 1794.
Charles Lee, of Virginia, 10 December, 1795.
Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, 5 Mar. 1801.
Robert Smith, of Maryland, 3 March, 1805.
John Breckenridge, of Kent'y, 16 Jan. 1806.
Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, 20 Jan. 1807.
William Pinkney, of Maryland, 11 Dec. 1811.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylv'a, 10 Feb. 1814.
William Wirt, of Virginia, 16 Decem. 1817.
John M'Pherson Berrien, of Georgia, 9th March, 1829.
Roger Brooke Taney, Mary'd, 20 July, 1831.
Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, 22 Oct. 1833.
Benj. F. Butler, of New York, 15 Nov. 1833.

Public Ministers of the United States, in Foreign Countries, and those appointed for special negotiations, from 1789 *to the present time, with the dates of their Commissions.*

To Great Britain.

Gouverneur Morris, of New Jersey, Commissioner, 13th October, 1789.
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary, 2 January, 1792.
John Jay, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary, 19 April, 1794.
Rufus King, of New York, Minister Plenipotentiary, 21 May, 1796.
James Monroe, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 18 April, 1803.
James Monroe and William Pinkney, jointly and severally, Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys, 12 May, 1806.
William Pinkney, of Maryland, Minister Plenipotentiary, 12 May 1806; renewed 26 February, 1808.
John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 February, 1815.
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 16 December, 1817.
Rufus King, New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 5 May, 1825.
Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 May, 1826.
James Barbour, Va., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotent'y, 23 May, 1828.
Louis M'Lane, Delaware, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plen., 18 April, 1829.
Martin Van Buren, New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1 August, 1831.

To France.

William Short, Virginia, Charge d'Affaires, 16 April, 1790.
Gouverneur Morris, New Jersey, Minister Plenipotentiary, 12 January, 1792.
James Monroe, of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 May, 1794.
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 Sept. 1796.
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall, jointly and severally, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 5 June, 1797.
Oliver Ellsworth, Patrick Henry, and Wm. Vans Murray, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 26 Feb'y 1799.
William Richardson Davie, of North Carolina, in place of Patrick Henry, 10 December, 1799.
James A. Bayard, Delaware, Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 February, 1801.
Robert R. Livingston, New York, Minister Plenipotentiary, 2 October, 1801.
John Armstrong, New York Minister Plenipotentiary, 30 June, 1804.
Joel Barlow, Connecticut, Minister Plenipotentiary 27 February, 1811.
William H. Crawford, Georgia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 April, 1818.
Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 February, 1815.
James Brown, Louisiana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 December, 1823.
William C. Rives, Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1 June, 1829.
William C. Rives, with special powers to negotiate, concerning Claims, and Commerce, generally, 18 March, 1831.
Levitt Harris, Charge d'Affaires, 6 Mar. 1833.
Edward Livingston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 29 May, 1833.

To Spain.

William Carmichael, Maryland, Charge d'Affaires, 11 April, 1790.
William Carmichael and William Short, Commissioners, 18 March, 1792.
William Short, Virginia, Minister Resident, 28 May, 1794.
Thomas Pinckney, South Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary, 24 November, 1794.
David Humphreys, Connecticut, Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 May, 1796.
Charles Pinckney, South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary, 6 June, 1801.
James Monroe, Virginia, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentuary, 14 October, 1804.
James Bowdoin, Massachusetts, Minister Plenipotentiary, 22 November, 1804.
George W. Erving, Massachusetts, Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 August, 1814.
John Forsyth, Georgia, Minister Plenipotentiary, 16 February, 1819.
Hugh Nelson, Va. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 15 Jan. 1823.
Alexander Hill Everett, Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 9 March, 1825.
Charles S. Walsh, Secretary of Legation, 17 June, 1828.
Cornelius P. Van Ness, Vermont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1 June, 1829.

To the Netherlands.

William Short, Virginia, Minister Resident, 16 January, 1792.
John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, Minister Resident, 30 May, 1794.
William Vans Murray, Maryland, Minister Resident, 2 March, 1797.

William Eustis, Massachusetts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 December, 1814.
Alexander H. Everett, Massachusetts, Charge d'Affaires, 30 November, 1818.
Chris. Hughes, Maryland, Charge d'Affaires, 9 March, 1825.
Wm. Pitt Preble, Maine, Envoy Extraord'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1 June, 1829.
Auguste Davezac, Louisiana, Charge d'Affaires, 15 October, 1831.

To Belgium.

Hugh S. Legare, Charge d'Aff. 14 Apr. 1832.

To Portugal.

David Humphreys, Connecticut, Minister Resident, 21 February, 1791.
John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, Minister Plenipotentiary, 30 May, 1796.
William Smith, South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary, 10 July, 1797.
Thomas Sumpter, South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary, (in Brazil,) 7 March 1809.
John Graham, Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary, (in Brazil,) 6 January, 1819.
Henry Dearborn, se . N. H. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenip'y, 7 May, 1822.
Thomas L. L. Brent, Virginia, Charge d'Affaires, 9 March, 1825.

To Prussia.

John Q. Adams, Mass. M. P., 1 June, 1797.
Henry Clay, (Secretary of State,) Special Commissioner, with full power to conclude a Treaty with the Government of Prussia, 18 April, 1828.

To Russia.

Rufus King, New York, Minister Plenipotentiary, 7 February, 1799.
John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, Minister Plenipotentiary, 27 June, 1809.
Jas. A. Bayard, Del. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 Feb. 1815.
Wm. Pinkney, Md. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 26 Apr. 1815.
Geo. W. Campbell, Tenn. Envoy Extraord'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 6 Apr. 1818.
Henry Middleton, S. C., Envoy Extraord'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 6 Apr. 1820.
John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va. Envoy Extraord'y and Min. Plenipot'y, 26 May, 1830.
James Buchanan, Pa., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 4 Jan. 1832.
Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., Envoy Extraord'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 28 May, 1834.
Wm. Wilkins, Pa., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 30 June, 1834.

To the Ottoman Porte.

Wm. Smith, S. C. E.E. and M. P. 11 Feb. 1799.
David Porter. Charge d'Aff., 15 April, 1831.

To Sweden.

John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, Commissioner, 14 March, 1798.
Jonathan Russell, Rhode Island, Minister Plenipotentiary, 18 January, 1814.
Christopher Hughes, jr. Maryland, Charge d'Affaires, 21 January, 1819.
William C. Somerville, Maryland, Charge d'Affaires, 9 March, 1825.
John James Appleton, Massachusetts, Charge d'Affaires, 2 May 1826.
Christopher Hughes, Maryland, Charge d'Affaires, 3 March, 1830.

Negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent.

John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 17 Apr. 1813.
Henry Clay and Jonathan Russell were added to this Commission 18 January, 1814.

To Denmark.

Henry Wheaton, N. Y. C. d'Aff. 3 Mar. 1827.

To the Republic of Colombia

Richard C. Anderson, Va. M. P. 27 Jan. 1823.
Beaufort T. Watts, S. C. C. d'Aff. 3 Mar. 1827.
Wm. H. Harrison, E. E. & M. P. 24 May, 1828.
Thos. P. Moore, Ken. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 13 Mar. 1829.

To New Grenada.

Robert B. M'Afee, Ken. C. d'Aff. 9 Feb. 1833.

To the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Cæsar A. Rodney, De . M. P. 27 Jan. 1823.
John M. Forbes, Florida. C. d'Aff. 9 Mar, 1825.
Francis Baylies, Mass. C. d'Aff. Jan. 1832.

To the Government of Chili.

Heman Allen, Vermont, M. P. 27 Jan. 1823.
Samuel Larned, R. I. C. d'Aff. 9 Feb. 1828.
John Hamm, Ohio, C. d'Affaires. 6 May, 1830.
Richard Pollard, Va. C. d'Aff. 28 June, 1834.

Mexico.

Andrew Jackson, Tenn. Envoy Extraordi'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 27 Jan. 1823.
Ninian Edwards, Illinois, Envoy Extraord'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 4 Mar. 1824.
Joel R. Poinsett, S. Carolina, Envoy Extra'y and Minister Plenipotentiary, 8 Mar. 1825.
Anthony Butler, Charge d'Aff. 12 Oct. 1829.

Brazil.

Condy Raguet, Penn. C. d'Aff. 9 Mar. 1825.
William Tudor, Charge d'Aff. 27 Dec. 1827.
Ethan A. Brown, Ohio, C. d'Aff. 26 May, 1830.
Wm. Hunter, R. I. C. d'Aff. 28 June, 1834.

Guatemala.

Wm. Miller, N. Car. C. d'Aff. 7 Mar. 1825.
John Williams, Tenn. C. d'Aff. 8 Dec. 1825.
Wm. B. Rochester, N. Y. C. d'Aff. 3 Mar. 1826.
Wm. N. Jeffers, N. J. C. d'Aff. 14 June, 1831.
James Shannon, Charge d'Aff. 9 Feb. 1832.
Chas. G. Dewitt, N. Y. C. d'Aff. 9 Jan. 1833.

Peru.

Jas. Cooley, Ohio, Charge d'Aff. 2 May, 1826.
Sam. Larned, R. I. Charge d'Aff. 29 Dec. 1828.
Emanuel J. West, Ohio, C. d'Aff. 22 Oct. 1829.

Assembly of American Nations proposed to be held at Panama.

Samuel Larned, R. I. C. d'Aff. 15 May, 1830.
Richard C. Anderson, Va. and John Sergeant Penn. E. E. and Min. Plen. 14 Mar. 1826.
Joel R. Poinsett, S. C. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten'y, 12 Feb. 1827.

Under the Umpirage of the King of the Netherlands.

Albert Gallatin and Wm. Pitt Preble, Agents in the negotiation and upon the umpirage relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States, 9 March, 1828.

Austria.

Henry Clay, (Secretary of State,) with special authority to negotiate, a treaty of commerce and navigation, 24 Oct. 1828.
Martin Van Buren, (Secretary of State,) with special power to negotiate a treaty of commerce and navigation, 11 August, 1829.

The two Sicilies.

John Nelson, Md. Charge d'Aff. 24 Oct. 1831.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

Bvt. Brig Gen. C. Gratiot, Chief Engineer, (ex-officio) Inspector of Military Academy.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Superintendent and Commandant.

Maj. R. E. De Russy, Bt Lt. Col. (Corps Eng)

Professor of Mathematics.

Charles Davies, A. M.

Assistant Professors.

Lieutenant A. E. Church, (3d Artillery.)
Lieutenant Jacob Ammen, (1st Artillery.)
Lieutenant Sam. C. Ridgely, (4th Artillery.)
Lieutenant Benj. S. Ewell, (4th Artillery.)
Lieutenant W. W. S. Bliss, (4th Infantry.)

Chaplain, and Professor of Rhetoric, Moral and Political Science.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

Assistant Professors.

Lieutenant F. H. Smith, (1st Artillery.)
Lieutenant J. Allen Smith, (3d Artillery.)

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Lieut. W. H. C. Bartlett, (Corps of Eng'rs.)

Assistant Professors.

Lieutenant T. Jefferson Cram, (4th Artil'ry.)
Lieutenant Napoleon B. Buford, (3d Artil'ry.)

Professor of Engineering.

Dennis H. Mahan.

Assistant Professors.

Brevet Lieutenant J. E. Blake, (6th Inf'try.)
Brevet Lieutenant David B. Harris, (1st Art.)

Instructer of Tactics, and Commandant of Cadets.

Major John Fowle, (3d Infantry.)

Assistant Instructers.

Lieutenant James Barnes, (4th Artillery.
Lieutenant R. R. Mudge, (3d Artillery.)
Brevet Lieutenant Edm. Schriver, (2d Art.)
Brevet Lieutenant Jno. A. Thomas, (3d Art.)

Teachers of the French Language.

1st, Claudius Berard.
2d, Julian Monnard.

Assistant Teachers.

Lieutenant Miner Knowlton, (1st Artillery.)
Lieutenant Bradford R. Alden, (4th Inf'try.)

Teacher of Drawing.

Robert W. Weir.

Assistant Teacher.

Lieutenant Seth Eastman, (1st Infantry.)

Instructer of Artillery.

Lieutenant Zebina J. Lusley, (3d Artil'y)

Acting Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Lieut. W. Fenn Hopkins, A. M. (4th Artill'y)

Assistant Professors.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Mather, (7th Infantry.)
Lieutenant Jacob W. Bailey, (1st Artillery.)

Sword Master.

Albert Jumel.

MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant—Lieut. Chas. F. Smith, (2d Art'y.)

Quartermaster—Lieut. Jos. A. Phillips, (7th Infantry.)

Paymaster and Treasurer—Lieut. Thomas J. Leslie, (Corps of Engineers.)

Surgeon—Doctor Walter V. Wheaton.

Assistant Surgeon—Doct. Thos. Henderson.

LIST OF CADETS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY, *Feb* 1, 1835.

Names.	States.
First Class.	
Chas J Whiting,	Maine
J H Martindale,	N Y
George W. Morrell,	N. Y
Chas. H. Bigelow,	Mass.
George M Legate,	
Alfred Herbert,	Mary'd.
Arnoldus B umby,	N C.
Horace Brooks,	Mass.
Henry M Nagiee,	Penn
James N Ellis,	Virginia
Joseph Roberts,	Del.
Rich. Henderson,	Tenn.
Montgomery Blair,	Ky.
William S Brown	N. Y.
Robert M Renick,	V g
John L. Keais,	N C
George Meade,	Penn.
James M. Morgan,	N Y.
Henr Prince,	Maine
Alex S. Macomb,	
G G Waggaman,	D C
Henry L Kendrick,	N.H
A R Johnston,	Ohio
James H. Stokes,	Md.
John Hardy,	Kentucky
Wm H Griffin,	S. C
Peter C Gaillard,	S C.
Herman Haupt,	Penn.
Wm H De Foresi.	N Y
W. K. Hanson,	D C.
Archi'd Campbell,	N. Y
William H. Betts,	Geo.
William S. Henry,	N Y
Alex H Toppen,	Ohio
Sam. M. Plummer,	Me
Philip R. Thompson,	Geo
Larkin Smith,	Virginia
Alex. M Mitchell,	N C
W M. D M'Kissack	N J
James M. Wells,	D. C
Joseph H. Eaton,	
S Theo'e Tibbatts,	Ken.
John M Scott,	Ken.
Benj S Roberts,	Ver
Isaac Reeve,	N Y.
George W Shaw,	Ohio
John W Scott,	Ohio
Thomas B. Alden,	N Y.
Jones M Withers,	Alab.
Lucius Bradbury,	Maine
Jos. H. Whipple,	Mass.
R A Wainwright,	
Hugh M'Leod,	Georgia
Thomas L Brent,	Virg.
M R Patrick,	N. York
William N. Grier.	Penn.
Second Class.	
James L Mason,	
Danville Leadbetter,	Me
Montg'y C. Meigs,	Penn.
Alex. Hamilton,	N. Y.
Barna's Conkling,	N Y.
Fisher A. Lewis,	Virg.
Geo L. Welcker,	Tenn
D P Woodbury	N. H.
Alex P Crittenden	Ken.
Jos R. Anderson,	Virg.
Augustus P. Allen,	N Y.
Sam. J. Bransford,	Virg
William B Wallace,	N J
H H. Lockwood,	Del
David P. Dewitt,	N Y

John P. I. O'Brien, Penn
Roland A. Luther, Penn
Arthur B Lansing, N. Y.
Marl'h Churchill, Mass
Thos. W Sherman, R. I
M. L. Shackelford, Virg
James L. Donaldson, Md
Wm. H Warner, N. Y.
Charles B. Sing, N Y
Christ. A Greene, R I
William B Arvin, N H.
John S. Hathaway, N Y
George C. Thomas, N J
Peter V. Hagner, D C
Randolph Ridgely, Md.
Collinson R Gates,
Martin J Burke, N Y
Robert F Baker, N Y
John W Judson, Conn
John F Roland, Penn
William Frazer, Penn
M C.M. Hammond, S C
William Mock, N C
L. D. Cabanne, Mo
William T. Martin, N J
Robert Allen, Ind
Israel C Woodruff, N J
Christ. Q. Tompkins, Va
Lloyd Tilghman, Md
Thomas M'Curate, Me
Charles B Daniels, N H
John W. Phelps, Ver
H. C. Moorhead, Penn
Rich G Stockton, Ken
Charles Hoskins, N C
Samuel Whitehorne, R I
Samuel D Moore, Alab
Thomas P Chiffelle, S C
Chas. H. E. Sloor, N Y
Wm. H T Walker, Geo
L. M. H Walker, Geo

Third Class.

J. W. Gunnison, N H.
Henry W. Benham, Conn
E. W. Morgan, Penn
Alex. B. Dyer, Mo
John Brady, N Y
W W Chapman, Mass
J. M. Harvie, Virg
W H. French, D C
Bennet H. Hill, D C
Thomas Williams, Mich
Jubal A. Early, Virg
A. G Steece, N. Y
P. Scammon, Me
Wm. W Mackall, Md
Braxton Bragg, N C
Lewis G. Arnold, N J
C. F. Wooster, N Y
C. G. Forshey, Ohio
Edmund Bradford, Penn
Francis Woodbridge, Vt
F. O. Wyse, Md
Jno. C. Pemberton, Penn
A. R tledge, Tenn
W. S. Ward, Florida
George Taylor, Geo
Robert T. Jones, Va
Asa Gregory, Penn
R. S. Jennings, Tenn
Richard Peters, Alab
Wm. F. Beach, N C
E. D. Townsend, Mass
E. J. Steptoe, Va
Joshua H. Bates, Mass
N. S. Lindsley, Tenn
A E Jones, Md
Israel Vogdes, Penn
W. H. Fowler, D C
James B. Tilghman, Md
Wm A. Brown, Conn
H. Bate, N C
Chas. Southgate, Virg
Joseph Hooker, Mass
Wm. Hulbert, N Y
Robert Bland, Va
R. M McLane, Del
Jno. Sedgwick, Conn
Jas. G. Carter, Va
L. P. Davidson, N Y
R. S. Moore, N C
Henry C. Pratt, Mass
George C. Rodney, Del
Justus McKinstry, Mich
H. H. Sibley, Louisiana
Samuel Woods, Indiana
D. A. Thatcher, Conn
F. Saunders, N C
J. L. P Cooke, Ky
James F. Preston, Va
R H Chilton, Virginia
Edward Johnson, Ken
Nevil Hopson, Ky
W. G Grandin, N Y
Jacob Carrier, N H
Walter Sherwood, N J
Wm. Armstrong, Ind
A. W Reynolds, Va
N B Kneass, Penn
James R. Soley, Mass
William Hardin, Va
Jno. H. Watson, Geo
R S Granger, Ohio
J R C Garland, Va
Geo. W. Washington, Va
James H Perry, N Y
Langdon C. Easton, Mo
John J Walker, Alab
Isaac H. Adams, Mass
John B. S. Todd, Illinois

Fourth Class.

Wm. H Wright N C
P G.T. Beauregard, Lou
S H. Campbell Vermont
A. H Dearborne, N Y.
John T. Metcalfe, Miss
Jas. H. Trapier, S C
Isaac S. K. Reeves, S C
Jas. M Kerchum,
Wm. B. Blair, Virginia
Constant Freeman, Md
Thomas Casey, Alab
J. M. Scarritt, Illinois
Owen P Ransom,
Wm. F. Graham, S C
Wm T. Barry, N York
Leslie Chase, N York
Thos. L. Ringgold, D C
Rich. H. Graham, Ken
Henry C Wayne, Geo
Lindsay Hagler, N C
John T. Reguey, Md
John Dickson, N York
Milton A Haynes Geo
Charles J. Hughes. Md
Lucius Pitkin, Vermont
Charles Reed, Mass
John Claiborne, Tenn
Buckner Board, Ken
Wm. A. Nicholls, Penn
John W. Butler, Penn
C. L. Stevenson, Va
Henry Eckford, N York
John W. Percy, Alab
Ferd. S. Mumford, N Y
Egbert M. Clark,
Charles F. Raff, Penn
T M V Kennedy,
Wm. J. Hardee, N C
Robert M. Cochran, Del
Lewis A. Armistead,
Zebulon M.P Ingle, Alab
John C. Fletcher, Penn
Leonidas Johnson, Ken
Irwin McDowell, Ohio
William Boswell, Ken
Ripley A. Arnold, Miss
Rensselaer W Foote, N J
John H. Matthews, N Y
Thomas J Throop, Ind
William H. Shover, Ohio
R W Merrill, New York
George W. Mitchell, Md
Andrew J Smith, Penn

DISTINGUISHED CADETS REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1834.

The following list of Cadets is attached to the Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

FIRST CLASS.

William Smith. Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Engineering, French Language, Drawing, Rhetoric, Moral and Political Science, Artillery, and Tactics.

John Sanders, Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, Engineering, French Language, Rhetoric, Moral and Political Science, Artillery and Tactics.

Harrison Loughborough, Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Engineering, French Language, Rhetoric, Moral and Political Science, Artillery and Tactics.

Thomas A. Morris, Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Engineering, Rhetoric, Moral and Political Science, Artillery and Tactics.

Robert T. P. Allen, Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Engineering, Rhetoric, Moral and Political Science, Artillery and Tactics.

SECOND CLASS.

Chas. J. Whiting, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing.

John H. Martindale, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Drawing.

George W. Morell, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Chas. H. Bigelow, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

George M. Legate, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

THIRD CLASS.

James L. Mason, Mathematics and French.

Danville Leadbetter, Mathematics, French, and Drawing.

Montgomery C. Meigs, Mathematics, French, and Drawing.

Alexander Hamilton, Mathematics, French, and Drawing.

Barnabas Conkling, Mathematics, French and Drawing.

FOURTH CLASS.

John W. Gunnison, Mathematics and French.

Henry W. Benham, Mathematics and French.

Edwin W. Morgan, Mathematics & French.

Alexander B. Dyer, Mathematics.

John Bratt, Mathematics.

RESIGNATIONS, &c. SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF VOL. XII.

RESIGNATIONS.

Captain.

Bvt. Maj. R. B. Hyde, 7th Inf. 31 Dec. 1834.

First Lieutenants.

Daniel Tyler, 1st Artillery, 31 May, 1834.
Bvt. Capt. J. S. Abeel, 2d Art. 31 Dec. 1834.
Bvt. Capt. Wm. Wells, 2d Art. 1 Dec. 1834.
H. A. Wilson, 4th Artillery, 31 Jan'y, 1835.
John Archer, 3d Infantry, 31 March, 1834.
James Engle, 5th Infantry, 31 Decem. 1834.

Second Lieutenants.

James Clyman, Dragoons, 31 May, 1834.
James Allen, 2d Artillery, 31 July, 1834.
Philip St. Cocke, 2d Artillery, 31 Apr 1834.
T. F. J. Wilkinson, 2d A't'y, 28 Feb. 1835.
Thos. J. McKean, 4th Inf'try, 31 Mar. 1834.
Albert S. Johnston, 6th Inf'ty, 31 May, 1834.

Brevet Second Lieutenants.

Curran Pope, 2d Artillery, 31 Decem. 1834.
Henry Du Pont, 3d Artillery, 15 June, 1834.

Staff.

Asher Philips, Paymaster, 17 January, 1834.
J. P. C. Macmahon, Surgeon, 30 Oct. 1834.
Lucius Abbot, Asst. Surgeon, 31 March, 1834.
Richard Wayne, Ast. Surg. 31 Jan'y, 1834.
Charles W. Handy, Ast. Surg. 31 May, 1834.
John M. Gardner, Ast. Surg 30 Nov. 1834.
Edward H. Courtenay, Professor of Natural Philosophy, 31 December, 1834,
C. R. Leslie, T'r of Drawing, 15 Apr. 1834.

DEATHS.

Brevet Brigadier Generals.

James House, 1st Artillery, 17 Novem. 1834.
Henry Leavenworth, 3d Inf'y, 21 July, 1834.

Captains.

Henry W. Griswold, 1st Arty, 23 Oct. 1834.
Mathew A. Patrick, 1st Arty, 6 March, 1834.

First Lieutenants.

Stephen Tuttle, Engineers, 22 Jan'y, 1835.
Bvt Capt. R. Armstrong, 2d Art. 10 Oct. 1834.
Abram C. Fowler, 2d Arty, 30 April, 1834.
George W. Garey, 1st Inf. 10 Decem. 1834.

Second Lieutenants.

William Bradford, Dragoons, 17 Mar. 1834.
George W. McClure, Drag'n, 21 July, 1834.
W. S. Chandler, 2d Artill'y, 31 Jan'y, 1835.
Theop. B. Brown, 3d Arty, 14 Sept. 1834.
E. G. Eastman, 2d Infantry, 6 Oct. 1834.
Samuel R. Cobbs, 3d Infantry, 11 Jan. 1834.
Joseph Ritner, 4th Infantry, 18 Feb. 1834.
James West, 7th Infantry, 28 Sept. 1834.

Brevet Second Lieutenant.

George D. Dimon, 1st Infantry, 16 Sep. 1834.

Staff.

Thomas Wright, Paymaster, 9 Nov. 1834.
William Piatt, Paymaster, 16 August, 1834.
Sam. B. Smith, Ast. Surgeon, 28 Nov. 1834.
James W. Roper, Ast. Surg. 23 March, 1834.
John M. Thomas, Ast Surg. 28 Dec. 1834.
Charles B. Welsh, Ast. Surg. 2d Aug. 1834.
John Anderson, Top. Eng. 14 Septem. 1834.
P. H. Perrault, Top Eng. 28 January, 1834.

DROPPED.

Captain.

B. L. E. Bonneville, 7th Inf 31 May, 1834.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas Johnston, 7th Infantry, 4 Dec. 1834.

ARMY LIST—MARCH, 1835.

Departments of the Army.

The Western Department comprises all West of a line drawn from the Southernmost point of East Florida to the North West extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the Eastern Department all East of such line, including Fort Winnebago

The Head Quarters of the General-in-Chief are in the District of Columbia.
The Head Quarters of the Western Department are at Memphis, Tennessee.
The Head Quarters of the Eastern Department are in the city of New York.

Names and rank.	Date of comiss'n	Brevets, staff appointments, & former comm'ns	Remarks.
GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.			
1 Alexander Macomb, Maj Gen commanding the Army	24 May 28	- - - - - -	[Washington H Qrs of the army.
1 Edmund P. Gaines, Brig Gen command'g Western Dept	9 Mar 14	Major Genl 15 August 14	Memphis, Tenn
2 Winfield Scott, Brig General Command'g Eastern Dept	9 do 14	Major General 25 July 14	New York
Adjt. General's Department.			
1 Roger Jones, Colonel	7 do 25	Adjutant General, Brig. General, 7 June 32	Washington
Insp General's Department.			
1 John E. Wool Colonel	29 April 16	Insp Gl Br Gl 29 April 26	
2 George Croghan do	21 Dcer 25	Inspector General	
Quartermaster General's Department.		[General 8 May 28	
1 Thomas S. Jesup Brig Gen	8 May 18	Quartermaster Genl. Maj	Washington
1 William Linnard Major	12 do 13	Quar'mr Lt Cl 15 June 25	Philadelphia
2 Henry Stanton do	13 do 20	Quar'mr Lt Col 13 May 30	New York
3 Trueman Cross do	22 do 26	Quartermaster	Washington
4 Joshua B. Brant do	28 Dec 32	Quartermaster	St Louis
(20 Ass't Quartermasters to be taken from the line.)			
Subsistence Department.			
1 George Gibson Colonel	18 Apr 18	Com G Sub B G 29 Apr 26	Washington
1 James H. Hook Major	10 Mar 29	Commissary 20 May 23	Washington
2 Joseph P. Taylor Captain	10 do 29	Commissary	Cincinnati
(50 Assistant Commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.)			
Pay Department.			
1 Nathan Towson Paym'r Gen	8 May 22	Brig. General 30 June 34	Washington
1 Benj F. Larned, Paymast r	24 Nov 15	Captain 15 August 14	Detroit, Mich Ter
2 David S. Townsend do	29 April 16	Major 27 July 14	Boston, Mass
3 Daniel Randall do	21 July 18	- - - - -	New York
4 Charles H. Smith do	24 Nov 19	- - - - - -	Norfolk, Virginia
5 A. A. Massias do	12 Dec 20	- - - - - - -	
6 Timothy P. Andrews do	22 May 22	- - - - - -	Washington
7 Edmund Kirby do	5 Aug 24	Captain 1 May 24	Brownville N Y
8 L. G. De Russey do	21 Sept 26	Captain 11 Decem 25	Natchitoches Lou
9 Robert A. Forsyth do	10 Sept 31	- - - -	Detroit
10 Adam D. Stewart do	14 Jan 33	- - - -	Jefferson Barracks
11 William S. Harney do	1 May 33	Captain 4 May, 25	
12 John S. Lytle do	27 Feb 34	- - - - - -	Charleston, S. C.
13 Charles Mapes do	7 Jan 35	- - - - - -	Memphis, Tenn
14 Peter Muhlenberg do	2 Feb 35	- - - - - -	Augusta, Georgia
Purchasing Department.			
1 C. Irvine, Com Gen of Pur	8 Aug 12	- - - - -	Philadelphia
1 E. S. Fayssoux, Storekeep'r	24 Aug 33	- - - - -	Philadelphia
2 Chas. L. Litle do	1 Nov 33	- - - - -	Philadelphia

	Medical Department.													
	Joseph Lovell Surgeon Gen	18 Apr 18	-	-	-	-								Washington
1	Thomas Lawson Surgeon	21 May 13	-	-	-	-								New Orleans
2	Thomas G. Mower do	30 June 14	-	-	-	-								New York
3	B. F. Harney do	17 Aug 14	-	-	-	-								Baton Rouge
4	W. V. Wheaton do	4 Sept 16	-	-	-	-								West Point
5	William Beaumont do	26 Nov 27	-	-	-	-								Fort Crawford
6	Lyman Foot do	5 Mar 31	-	-	-	-								Fort Winnebago
7	Clement A. Finley do	13 July 32	-	-	-	-								Jefferson Barracks
8	Prestly H. Craig do	13 do 32	-	-	-	-								Fort Jessup
9	Richard S. Satterlee do	13 do 32	-	-	-	-								Fort Howard
10	Zina Pitcher do	15 do 32	-	-	-	-								Fort Monroe
11	Samuel G. I. DeCamp do	1 Dec 33	-	-	-	-								Fort Gibson
12	Edward Macomb do	1 Nov 34	-	-	-	-								Fort Leavenworth
1	James H. Sargent Asst Surg	1 June 21	P	S	24	April	16							Fort Constitution
2	William Turner do	1 do 21	P	S	24	April	16							Fort Wolcott
3	Foster Swift do	1 do 21	P	S	24	do	16							
4	T. I. C. Monroe do	1 do 21	P	S	29	do	16							Fort Wood, N. Y.
5	Sylvester Day do	1 do 21	P	S	18	April	18							Fort Preble
6	Joseph Eaton do	1 do 21	P	S	18	do	18							Fort Trumbull
7	Joseph P. Russell do	1 do 21	P	S	10	August	8							Fort Columbus
8	Richard Weightman do	1 do 21	P	S	21	do	18							Fort Marion
9	Robert French do	1 do 21	P	S	12	April	20							Fort McHenry
10	Benjamin King do	1 do 21	S	M	14	October								Washington
11	John A. Brereton do	1 July 21			-	-	-							Fort Independence
12	Hamilton S. Hawkins do	22 Nov 24	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Severn
13	Alfred W. Elwes do	9 May 25		-	-	-	-							Fort Hamilton
14	Robert C. Wood do	28 do 25	-	-	-	-								
15	Lawrence Sprague do	22 June 25		-	-	-								Fort Sullivan
16	Joel Martin do	15 Aug 25	-	-	-	-	-							Augusta Arsenal
17	Thomas S. Bryant do	5 Oct 25		-	-	-	-							Fort Washington
18	Philip Minis do	12 Apr 26	-	-	-	-	-							Castle Pinckney
19	Henry A. Stinnecke do	8 May 26		-			-							Fort Johnston
20	Robert Archer do	5 Aug 26	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Monroe
21	Wm. L. Wharton do	1 Sept 28		-	-	-	-							Fort Moultrie
22	James B. Sullivan do	5 May 29	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Jesup
23	Ephraim M. Blaine do	17 Nov 29		-	-	-	-							Ogethorp Barra'k
24	Charles S. Tripler do	30 Oct 30	-	-	-	-	-							Hancock Barracks
25	William A. Berry do	25 Apr 31		-	-	-	-							Beaufort, N. C.
26	Edward Worrell do	24 Feb. 32	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Gratiot
27	Philip Maxwell do	13 July 32		-	-	-	-							Fort Dearborn
28	Henry L. Heiskell do	13 do 32	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Pickens
29	Benjamin R. Hogan do	13 do 32		-	-	-	-							Fort Morgan
30	Charles McDougall do	3 do 30	-	-	-	-								Fort Winnebago
31	Lucius O Brien do	13 do 32		-	-	-	-							Fort Towson
32	S. Etting Myers do	13 do 32	-	-	-	-	-							Key West
33	Burton Randall do	24 Oct 32		-	-	-	-							Fort Wood, La.
34	Nathan S. Jarvis do	2 Mar 33	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Snelling
35	Richard Clark do	2 do 33		-	-	-	-							Fort Brady
36	Adam N. McLaren do	2 do 33	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Crawford
37	Benjamin F. Fellowes do	2 do 33		-	-	-	-							Fort Leavenworth
38	Samuel W. Hales do	23 July 33	-	-	-	-	-							Dragoons
39	George F. Turner do	23 do 33		-			-							Fort Mackinac
40	Melines C. Leavenworth do	1 Sept 33	-	-	-	-	-							Fort Towson
4	J. J. B. Wright do	15 Oct 33		-	-	-	-							Camp Des Moines
42	Willison Hughey do	25 do 33	-	-	-	-	-							Jefferson Barracks
43	John B. Porter do	1 Dec 33		-	-	-	-							Dragoons
44	John Emerson do	1 do 33	-	-		-	-							Fort Armstrong
45	Henry Holt do	1 do 33		-	-	-	-							Fort Gibson
46	Thomas Henderson do	1 do 33	-	-		-	-							West Point
47	John B. Wells do	1 Feb 34		-	-	-	-							Fort Pike, La.
48	John M. Cuyler do	1 April 34	-	-		-								
49	Madison M. Mills do	1 do 34		-	-	-								Camp Armistead
50	William Hammond do	1 June 34	-	-		-	-							Fort Coffee
51	John S. Gatlin do	3 Aug 34		-	-	-	-							Camp des Moines
52	George R. Clarke do	1 Nov 34	-	-		-	-							Fort King
53	Joseph H. Bailey do	28 do 34		-	-	-	-							Fort Gibson
54	Leonard C. McPhail do	30 do 34	-	-		-	-							Fort Jackson
55	Lewis A. Birdsall do	29 Dec 34		-	-	-								

Engineer Department.

Charles Gratiot, Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, brevet Br. Gen Chief Engin'r
John J. Abert, Top Engineer brevet Lt Colonel, in charge of Topographical Bureau.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.				Brevets, & staff appointments.
	ENGINEER CORPS.				
	Colonel.				
1	Charles Gratiot,	24	May,	28	Br Gen bt 24 May, 28, Chief Eng
	Lieutenant Colonel.				
1	Joseph G. Totten,	24	May,	28	Colonel brevet 11 September, 24
	Majors.				
1	Sylvanus Thayer,	24	May,	28	Lieutenant Col. brevet 3 Mar. 23
2	R. E. De Russey,	22	December	30	Lieut Col. brevet 30 June 34 [Supt. of the Military Academy.
	Captains.				
1	John L. Smith,	29	August.	20	Major brevet 29 August 30
2	George Blaney,	1	July,	24	Major brevet 30 June 34
3	William H. Chase,	1	January,	25	
4	Richard Delafield,	24	May,	28	
5	Andrew Talcott,	22	December	30	Brevet 1 October 30
6	William A. Eliason,	5	March,	32	[Nov. 15, Mil. Academy.
	First Lieutenants.				
1	Thomas J. Leslie,	31	March,	19	Capt bvt 31 March 29, Paymaster 27
2	Cornelius A. Ogden,	1	do	24	Captain brevet 30 June 34
3	Henry Brewerton,	1	January,	25	
4	George Dutton,	22	December	30	
5	Joseph Mansfield,	5	March,	32	
6	Alexander H. Bowman,	22	January,	35	
	Second Lieutenants.				
1	Thompson S. Brown,	1	July,	25	
2	William H. C. Bartlett,	1	do	26	Military Academy
3	Robert E. Lee,	1	do	29	
4	Alexander J. Swift,	1	do	30	
5	Roswell Park	1	do	31	
6	Frederick A. Smith	22	January,	35	Brevet 1 July 33
	Jonathan G. Barnard	1	July,	33	Brevet
	George W. Cullum	1	do	33	Brevet
	Rufus King	1	do	33	Brevet
	William Smith,	1	do	34	Brevet
	John Sanders,	1	do	34	Brevet
	TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.				
	Majors, (Bvt.)				
1	John J. Abert,	22	November,	14	Lieut. Colonel brevet 22 Nov. 24
2	James Kearney,	29	April,	16	Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26
3	Stephen H. Long,	29	do	16	Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26
4	Hartman Bache,	1	August,	32	Brevet 24 July 28
5	W. G. M'Neil,	28	January,	34	Brevet 27 January 33
6	James D. Graham,	14	September,	34	
	ASST. TOP. ENGINEERS.				
	Captains, (Bvt.)				
1	William Turnbull,	20	August	31	
2	William H. Swift,	1	August,	32	
3	William G. Williams,	28	January,	34	
4	Augustus Canfield,	14	September,	34	
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.				
	Colonel.				
1	George Bomford,	30	May,	32	Brevet 9 Feb. 25
	Lieutenant Colonel.				
1	George Talcott,	30	May,	32	Inspector of Arsenals and Armories
	Majors.				
1	Henry K. Craig,	30	May,	32	23 December 23, Insp. of small arms
2	William J. Worth,		do	32	Lt Col. 25 July,, 24 Insp of foundaries and cannon.
	Captains.				
1	R. L. Baker,	30	May,	32	Major brevet 21 May, 27
2	James W. Ripley		do	32	
3	Richard Bache,		do	32	Brevet 15 June 27
4	John Symington,		do	32	Brevet 17 May 30
5	William H. Bell,		do	32	
6	Edward Harding,		do	32	
7	Alfred Mordecai,		do	32	
8	Benjamin Huger,		do	32	
9	James A. J. Bradford,		do	32	
10					

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets, and former commissions.
REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.	
Henry Dodge 4 Mar 33	
Lieutenant Colonel.	
Step. W. Kearny, 4 Mar 33	
Major.	
Rich. B. Mason 4 Mar 33	Bvt 31 July 29
Captains.	
Clifton Wharton 4 Mar 33	6th Infantry, 22 April 30
Edwin V. Sumner 4 do 33	
Eustace Trenor 4 do 33	
David Hunter 4 do 33	
Lemuel Ford 15 Aug 33	
Nathan Boone 15 do 33	
Jesse B Browne 15 do 33	
Jesse Bean 15 do 33	
Matthew Duncan 15 do 33	
David Perkins 4 Nov 33	
First Lieutenants.	
P. St. George Cooke 4 Mar 33	
Isaac P. Simonton 4 do 33	
Abram Van Buren 4 do 33	Aid-de-camp to M G Macomb
James F. Izard 4 do 33	
Jefferson Davis 4 do 33	
Lancaster P. Lupton 4 do 33	
Thomas Swords do 33	A Q M
T. B. Wheelock 19 Sep 33	
J. W. Hamilton 19 do 33	Adjutant
Benj. D. Moore 19 do 33	
C. F. M. Noland 19 do 33	
Second Lieutenants.	
James Allen 4 Mar 33	2d Lt 1 July 29 Engin'r duty
J. H. K. Burgwin 4 do 33	2d Lieutenant 1 July 30
J. S. Van Derveer 4 do 33	2d Lieutenant 1 July 30
Albert M. Lea 4 do 33	2d Lieutenant 12 July 33
J. W. Shaumburg 19 Sept 33	
Enoch Steen 19 do 33	
John L. Watson 19 do 33	
Burdett A. Terrett 7 Nov 33	
William Eustis 17 Mar 34	Bvt 1 July 30
L. B. Northrop 21 July 34	Bvt 1 July 31
G. P. Kingsbury 1 do 32	Brevet
Jas M. Bowman 1 do 32	Brevet
Asbury Ury 1 do 32	Brevet
Alb. G. Edwards 1 do 32	Brevet
Henry Turner 1 do 34	Brevet

Names, rank, and date of commission.	Brevets, and staff appointments.
FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.	
Colonel.	
Abraham Eustis 17 Nov 34	[Gn 30 June 34 Bvt Brigadier
Lieutenant Colonel.	
J. B. Walbach 30 May 32	Col 1 May 25
Major.	
William Gates 30 May 32	3 Mar 23
Captains.	
S. Churchill 15 Aug 13	Maj 15 Augt 23
Milo Mason 17 May 16	Maj 17 May 26 [A Q M
Henry Whiting 3 Mar 17	Maj 17 Mar 24
F. Whiting 10 Sep 19	Maj 10 Sept 29
H. Saunders 4 Nov 23	Maj 4 Nov 33
R. M. Kirby 5 Aug 24	Maj 17 Sept 24
Giles Porter 30 Sept 33	Bvt 1 Feb 33
J. Howard 6 Mar 34	Bvt 1 Nov 33
D. Van Ness, 23 Oct 34	Bvt 4 Nov 33
First Lieutenants.	
Timy Green 20 Apr 18	[A C S Capt 20 Apr 28
Justin Dimick 1 May 24	Capt 1 May 34
Lemuel Gates 11 Feb 25	Ordnance
D. D. Tompkins 1 Mar 25	
Geo. D. Ramsay 1 Mar 26	Adjutant
Chas. Dimmock 20 Feb 28	A Q M
L. B. Webster 30 May 32	
George Norman 30 do 32	Ordnance
John Farley 1 Aug 32	
Francis Taylor 1 Jan. 33	
A. D. Mackay 4 Feb 33	
James R. Irwin 31 May 33	
John McClellan 30 Sept 33	
John Williamson 30 Sept 33	
John H. Winder 30 Nov 33	
Eben S. Sibley 6 Mar 34	Engineer duty
Wm. Maynadier 31 May 34	Ordnance
R. C Tilghman 23 Oct 34	Engineer duty
Second Lieutenants.	
Edm. French 1 July 28	
Wm Palmer 1 do 29	Ordnance
Miner Knowlton 1 do 29	Mil Academy
John F. Kennedy 1 do 29	
John W. Barry 1 do 31	
James H. Prentiss 1 do 30	A G Office
Jno B. Magruder 1 do 31	
Geo. W. Turner 1 do 31	
Jacob Ammen 1 do	M A
J. W. Bailey 1 do 3[illegible]	[illegible] A
Henry G. Sill 1 do 32	Top duty
Geore Watson 31 May 33	1 July, 32
Wm. H. Pettes 30 Sept 33	1 July, 32
L. Sitgreaves 30 do 33	1 July, 32
Francis H. Smith 30 Nov 33	1 July, 33 M A
David B. Harris, 6 Mar 34	1 July, 33 M A
Erastus A. Capron 31 May 34	Bvt 1 July 3[illegible]

David E. Hale	23 Oct 34	Bvt 1 July 33	
Thomas A. Morris	1 July 34	Brevet	
Rob. T. P. Allen	1 do 34	Bvt Top duty	
Epaphias Kibby	1 do 34	Brevet	
John F. Lee	1 do 34	Brevet	
C. B. Chalmers	1 do 34	Brevet	
L. A. B. Walbach	1 do 34	Brevet	

SECOND REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

William Lindsay	26 Apr 32	Col 12 Mar 23	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Ich. B. Crane	3 Nov 32	Lt Cl 13 Nov 23	

Major.

Roger Jones	17 Feb 27	B G 7 June 32	Adj General

Captains.

J. F. Heileman	5 May 13	Maj 5 May 23	
Francis S. Belton	31 July 17		
R. A. Zantzinger	12 Dec 18	Maj 15 Aug 24	
J. Mountfort	11 Aug 19	Maj 11 Sept 24	
Th. C. Legate	13 May 20	Maj 13 May 30	
N. Baden	1 Apr 24	Maj 1 Apr 34	
Joseph P. Taylor	6 July 25	Commissary	
G. S. Drane	30 May 32	Capt 15 Nov 27	
G. W. Gardiner	3 Nov 32	Capt 20 Apr 28	

First Lieutenants.

C. S. Merchant	20 Apr 18	Capt 20 Apr 28	
Charles Mellon	20 do 18	Capt 20 Apr 28	
Allen Lowd	20 do 18	Capt 20 Apr 28	
H. W. Fitzhugh	20 do 18	Capt 20 Apr 28	A Q M
H. S. Mallory	31 May 19	Capt 31 May 29	Ordnance
S. M'Kenzie	20 Feb 25	A C S	
James Green	31 May 26	Adjutant	
Wm. C. DeHart	10 Oct 31	Bvt 1 July 30	
Aid-de-camp to B M Gen		Scott	
J. A. Chambers	28 Jan 32	Bvt 1 July 30	
J. A. d'Lagnel	30 May 32	Bvt 1 July 30	
C. F. Smith	30 do 32	Mil Academy	
Const. Smith	30 do 32		
F. L. Dancy	3 Nov 32	A C S	
M. M. Clark	31 Dec 33	A Q M	
John B. Grayson	30 Apr 34		
H. W. Mercer	10 Oct 34		
Jos. L. Locke	1 Dec 34		
Thos. B. Adams	31 Dec 34	Ordnance	

Second Lieutenants.

John Mackay	1 July 29		
John C. Casey	1 do 29		
Wm. E. Basinger	1 do 30		
Thos. B Linnard	1 do 30		
R. H. K. Whitely	1 do 30	Ordnance	
Hy. E. Prentiss	1 do 31		
Rich. H. Peyton	1 do 31		
A. A. Humphreys	1 do 31		
Geo. W. Ward	1 do 32	Top Duty	
Robt. P. Smith	1 do 32	[gineer duty	
Jos. C. Vance	31 Dec 33	1 July, 32 En-	
W. B. Burnett	1 Apr 34	Bvt 1 July 32	
Edmund Schriver	31 July 34	Bvt 1 July 34	
H. Loughborough	10 Oct 34	Bvt 1 July 34	Engin'r duty
James Duncan	1 Dec 34	Bvt 1 July 34	Mil Academy
Wm. T. Stockton	31 Dec. 34	Bvt 1 July 34	
John E. Henderson	1 July 34	Brevet	

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

W. K. Armistead	12 Nov 18	B G 12 Nov 28	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Jas. Bankhead	26 Apr 32	Lt Cl 5 Aug 23	

Major.

A. S. Brooks	26 Apr 32	Lt Cl 11 Spt 24	

Captains.

M. P. Lomax	17 Nov 14	Maj 17 Nov 24	
Felix Ansart	28 do 19	Maj 28 Nov 29	
Æneas Mackay	31 Dec 22	Maj 31 Dec 32	A Q M
W. L. M'Clintock	11 Aug 23	Maj 11 Aug 33	
Thomas Childs	1 Oct 26		
C. M. Thruston	17 Feb 27		
Elijah Lyon	20 do 27	1 January 27	
Upton S. Fraser	1 May 28		
T. W. Lendrum	31 Dec 28		

First Lieutenants.

			[A C S
J. R. Vinton	30 Sep 19	Capt 30 Sept 29	
R B. Lee	31 Oct 19	Capt 31 Oct 29	
Sam. Ringgold	8 May 22	Capt 8 May 32	
W. S. Newton	31 Dec 22	Capt 31 Dec 32	
W. B. Davidson	1 Jan 25		Ordnance
D. H. Vinton	7 Apr 25		
Z. I. D. Kinsley	30 Aug 25	Mil Academy	
John L'Engle	11 Dec 25	A Q M	
H. Garner	26 Feb 27	Adjutant	
F. N. Barbarin	28 do 27	Ordnance	
Martin Burk	1 May 28	Ordnance	
R. D. A. Wade	10 Sep 28	A C S	
Campbell Graham	11 Sep 28		
W. S. Maitland	31 Dec 28		
Geo. S Greene	31 May 29	A C S	
R. P. Parrott	27 Aug 31	Ord. Office	
J. W. Harris	30 June 33		
Robert Anderson	do 33		

Second Lieutenants.

William Bryant	1 July 26		
Edw. B. White	1 do 26	Top duty	
Dani. S. Herring	1 do 26		
John Child	1 do 27		
N. B. Buford	1 do 27	M A	
Geo. Fetterman	1 do 27	A C S	
Albt. E. Church	1 July 28	Mil Academy	
Ro. E. Temple	1 do 28		
Joseph A. Smith	1 do 29	Mil Academy	
Wm. R. M'Kee	1 do 29	Engineer duty	
Francis Vinton	1 do 30		
Benjamin Poole	1 do 30	Top duty	
Edwin Rose	1 do 30		
Geo. H. Talcott	30 June 33	1 July 31	
Eras D. Keyes	31 Aug 33	1 July 32	
William Wall	30 Sept 33	1 July 32	
Jas. H. Simpson	30 Nov 33	1 July 32	
Roswell W. Lee	14 Sept 34	Bvt 1 July 33	
Robert R. Mudge	1 July 33	Mil Academy	
John A. Thomas	do 33	Brevet M A	
John H. Allen	do 33	Brevet	
Chas. A. Fuller	1 July 34	Brevet	
Morris S. Miller	1 July 34	Brevet	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

J. R. Fenwick	8 May 22	Br General 18 March 23	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Major.

A.C. W. Fanning	3 Nov 32	Lt Cl 15 Aug	24

Captains.

B. K. Peirce	1 Oct 13	Major 1 Oct	23
M. M. Payne	2 Mar 14	Major 2 Mar	24
John Erving	25 Apr 18	Maj 25 Apr	28
L. Whiting	21 May 22	Maj 21 May	32
I. L. Gardner	1 Nov 23	Maj 1 Nov	33
John Munroe	2 Mar 25		
Jac. Schmuck	11 Apr 25	Bvt 25 July	24
Patrick H. Galt	15 May 29	Bvt 26 Sept	28
I.M.Washington	30 May 32	Bvt 23 May	30

First Lieutenants.

Harvey Brown	23 Aug 21	Capt 23 Aug	31
Samuel Cooper	6 July 21	A C S Capt 6 July	31
Aid-de-camp to Major G en Macomb			
Charles Ward	20 July 22	Capt 20 July	32
		Ordnance.	
H.A.Thompson	31 Dec 22	Capt 31 Dec	32
		Adjutant	
W. W Morris	11 Aug 23		
S. B. Dusenbery	1 Mar 25	A Q M	
Edward C. Ross	27 Nov 26		
John B. Scott	31 July 27	A C S	
Horace Bliss	31 Dec 27	Eng'r duty	
John Pickell	28 May 31	Engin'r duty	
Alfred Beckley	31 July 31		
Frederick Searle	20 Aug 31		
F. L. Jones	31 Jan 32		
George W. Long	2 Feb 32	Engin'r duty	
W. P Bainbridge	30 May 32		
R C. Smead	30 Sept 32	Eng duty	
W. F. Hopkins	14 Sept 34		
W. A. Thornton	31 Jan 35	Ordnance	

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas J. Cram	1 July 26		
M. C. Ewing	1 do 26	Mil Academy	
D. H. Tufts	1 do 26	Top duty	
Chas. O. Collins	1 do 28	Odnance	
John F. Lane	1 do 28	A Q M	
James Barnes	1 do 29	Mil Academy	
J. E. Johnston	1 do 29		
Charles Petigru	1 do 29	Ordnance	
Franklin E. Hunt	1 do 29	Engineer duty	
Thomas J. Lee	1 do 30		
Simon H. Drum	1 do 30		
Sam. C. Ridgely	1 do 31	Mil Academy	
Wm. H. Emory	1 do 31		
Benj S Ewell	1 do 32	Mil Academy	
Jno. N. Macomb	30 Sep 33	1 July 32	
Edward Deas	31 Oct 33	1 July 32	
Alfred Brush	14 Sept 34	Bvt 1 July 32	
		Engin'r duty	
John H. Miller	31 Jan 35	Bvt 1 July 33	
James L. Davis	July 33	Brevet	
Alex. E. Shiras	do 33	Brevet	
Robert H. Archer	do 32	Brevet	
Wm. G. Freeman	do 34	Brevet	

FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Zach. Taylor	4 Apr 32	Bvt 20 Apr	29

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wm. Davenport	4 Apr 32		

Major.

John Bliss	15 July 31	13 May 23	

Captains.

G. Loomis	7 Apr 19	Maj 7 Apr	29
T. F. Smith	25 do 19	Maj 25 Apr	29
E. A. Hitchcock	31 Dec 24		
Wm. R. Jouett,	1 May 29		
Thomas Barker	31 do 29	[A Q M	
Saml. Shannon	28 July 31	Bvt 23 Feb	30
Samuel M'Ree	31 Dec 31		
William Day	26 Oct 32		
Th. P. Gwynne	4 Mar 33		
Jefferson Vail	11 July 33		

First Lieutenants.

W. M. Boyce	30 Jun 25		
J. J. Abercrombie	26 Sep 28		
Alt. S. Miller	31 May 29		
J. W. Kingsbury	1 Aug 30		
W. L. Harris	31 Dec 30	A C S	
Electus Backus	28 July 31	A C S	
O. Cross	31 Dec 31		
T.B.W. Stockton	4 Mar 33	A Q M	
Jos. H. Lamotte,	11 July 33		
J. K. Greenough	10 Dec 34	Engineer duty	

Second Lieutenants.

E. G. Mitchell	1 July 28		
J.R.B.Gardenier	1 do 28		
Sidney Burbank	1 do 29		
Seth Eastman	1 do 29	M Academy	
E. R. Williams	1 do 29		
Lloyd J. Beall	1 do 30	Adjutant	
George Wilson	1 do 30		
Edm. A. Ogden	1 do 31		
Ingham Wood	30 Sept 33	1 July, 31	
Thomas M. Hill	10 Dec 34	Bvt 1 July	32
Wm. H. Storer	1 July, 32	Brevet	
John Beach	1 do 32	Brevet	
Geo. H. Pegram,	1 do 33	Brevet	
James McClure,	1 do 33	Brevet	
Wm. H. Price,	1 do 34	Brevet	

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Hugh Brady	6 July 12	B G 1 6 July	22

Lieutenant Colonel.

Alex. Cummings	26 Aug 28		

Major.

A. R. Thompson	4 Apr 32	Bvt 1 May	24

Captains.

N. S. Clarke	1 Oct 14	Maj 25 July	24
W. V. Cobbs	31 Mar 19	Maj 31 Mar	29
W. Hoffman	1 May 19	Maj 1 May	29
G. Dearborn	30 Sep 19	Maj 30 Sept	29
T. Staniford	1 Mar 20	Maj 1 Mar	30
B. A. Boynton	8 Jan 23	Maj 8 Jan	33
Owen Ransom	25 Jan 23	Maj 25 Jan	33
Seth Johnson	13 Sept 31	Bvt 1 May	29
John Clitz	4 Apr 32	Bvt 31 Dec	29
E. K. Barnum	28 Dec 32	Bvt 31 Dec	30

First Lieutenants.

John Bradley	2 Oct	22	Capt	2 Oct	32
Saml. L. Russel	31 Dec	27	A C S		
C. A. Waite	1 May	28	A Q M		
J. S. Gallagher	2 Feb	30	Adjutant		
T. Morris	26 May	30			
J.J.B.Kingsbury	13 Sept	31			
J. R. Smith	22 Mar	32	A C S		
Hannibal Day	4 Apr	32			
W. Bloodgood	28 Dec	32			
S.P.Heintzelman	4 Mar	33	Top duty		

Second Lieutenants.

Amos B. Eaton	1 July	26	A C S		
Silas Casey	1 do	26			
Abner R. Hetzel	1 do	27	Engineer duty		
James W Penrose	1 do	28	A C S		
Edwin R. Long	1 do	29			
James M. Hill	1 do	30			
J H Leavenworth	1 do	30			
Geo. W. Patten	1 do	30			
J. M. Clendenin	4 Mar	33	1 July	30	
Jacob Brown	6 Oct	34	Bvt	1 July	32
James V. Bomford	1 July	32	Brevet		
I. R. D. Burnett	1 do	33	Brevet		
H. W. Wessels	1 do	33	Brevet		
Jas W. Anderson	1 do	33	Brevet		
Thos. H. Johns	1 do	33	Brevet		
Richard S. Smith	1 do	34	Brevet		

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel.

James B. Many	21 July	34	Bvt	1 June	31

Lieutenant Colonel.

Josiah H. Vose	23 Apr	30			

Major.

John Fowle	4 Mar	33	M Academy		

Captains.

J. Garland	7 May	17	Maj	7 May	27
			War Office		
J. S. Nelson	13 Aug	19	Maj	13 Aug	29
W. G. Belknap	1 Feb	22	Maj	1 Feb	32
John B. Clark	18 Mar	26			
Andrew Lewis	6 Jun	27			
T J. Harrison	23 Sep	27			
James Dean	4 Oct	27			
Henry H.Loring	15 July	31	Bvt	17 Oct	30
Benj. Walker	31 Aug	33			
L. N. Morris,	31 Oct	33			

First Lieutenants.

Otis Wheeler	28 Apr	26			
Hy. Bainbridge	6 Jun	27			
George Wright	23 Sep	27	Adjutant		
J. W. Cotton	4 Oct	27			
E. B. Alexander	29 Dec	27	A Q M		
E. B. Birdsall	17 Feb	29			
Nat. S. Harris	11 Sep	29			
Joseph Bonneli	15 July	31			
W R Montgomery	31 Aug	33			
Edw B. Babbit	31 Mar	34	A C S		

Second Lieutenants.

Rich. W. Colcock	1 July	26	Engineer duty		
Nath. C. Macrae	1 do	26			
Alex. G. Baldwin	1 July	26			
Jeff Van Horne	1 do	27			
Thomas Cutts	1 do	28			
A. G. Blanchard	31 Aug	33	1 July	29	
James H. Taylor	31 Oct	33	1 July	30	
Steph. B. Legate	31 do	33	1 July	30	
Wm. O. Kello	11 Jan	34	1 July	32	
H. Swartwout	31 Mar	34	Bvt	1 July	32
James F. Cooper	1 July	34	Brevet		
George P. Field	1 do	34	Brevet		
Cary H. Fry	1 do	34	Brevet		
Thos. O. Barnwell	1 do	34	Brevet		
Joseph L. Coburn	1 do	34	Brevet		
Philip N. Barbour	1 do	34	Brevet		

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

D. L. Clinch	20 Apr	19	B G	20 Apr	29

Lieutenant Colonel.

David E. Twiggs	15 July	31			

Major.

Wm. S. Foster	7 July	26	Lt C	15 Aug	24

Captains.

J. S. M'Intosh	8 Mar	17	Maj	8 Mar	27
J. M. Glassell	10 Feb	18	Maj	10 Feb	28
Francis L. Dade	24 do	18	Maj	24 Feb	28
Philip Wager	8 May	18	Maj	8 May	28
Henry Wilson	20 Apr	19	Maj	20 Apr	29
R. M. Sands	30 do	19	Maj	30 Apr	29
William W. Lear	1 May	24	Maj	1 May	34
G. W. Allen	25 Jan	29	1 January		29
John Page	30 Apr	31	1 January		29
W. M. Graham	6 July	32	11 Aug		29

First Lieutenants.

A. W. Thornton	25 Apr	23	[A C S Capt	25 Apr	33
W. Martin	25 Mar	26			
P. Morrison	26 Aug	26	A C S		
Geo. A. M'Call	25 Jan	29			
Aid-de-camp to bvt Maj			Gen Gaines		
L. Thomas	17 Mar	29	A G Office		
R. D. C. Collins	3 Nov	29	A Q M		
Elias Phillips	30 Mar	31			
Gouv. Morris	30 Apr	31	A C S		
F D. Newcomb	6 July	32	A Q M		
Timothy Paige	4 Mar	33			

Second Lieutenants.

Saml. R. Allston	1 July	25			
Wash. Hood	1 do	27	Top duty		
Chileab S. Howe	1 do	29			
Rd. B. Screven	1 do	29			
R. C. Buchanan	1 do	30	Adjutant		
D. A. Manning	1 do	30			
Chas. H. Larned	1 do	31			
B. R. Alden	15 Sept	33	1 July	31	
Fdk. Wilkinson	18 Feb	34	1 July	31	
W. W. S. Bliss	31 Mar	34	1 July	33	M A
Benjamin Alvord	1 July	33	Brevet		
John L. Hooper	1 do	33	Brevet		
John W. M'Crabb	1 do	33	Brevet		
Abram C. Myers	1 do	33	Brevet		
Henry L. Scott	1 do	33	Brevet		
Eustace Robinson	1 do	34	Brevet		
John Graham	1 do	34	Brevet		

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Geo. M. Brooke	15 July 31	B G 17 Sept 24	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Enos Cutler	28 Apr 26		

Major.

John Green	31 Oct 33	25 Sept 24	
		[A Q M	

Captains.

T. F. Hunt	20 May 20	Maj 16 June 28	
J. Plympton	1 Jun 21	Maj 1 June 31	
D. Wilcox	1 Apr 22	Maj 1 Apr 32	
Nathan Clarke	29 Jun 24	Maj 29 June 34	
Thomas Hunt	27 Sep 24	Office C G S	
Martin Scott	16 Aug 28		
Gideon Lowe	20 do 28		
J. B. F. Russell	23 Apr 30		
Jos. M. Baxley	4 Mar 33		
W. E. Cruger	1 Oct 33		

First Lieutenants.

W. Alexander	31 Oct 25		
St Clair Denny	30 Nov 27		
Anthony Drane	20 Aug 28	A Q M	
Alex. Johnson	22 do 28		
L. T. Jamison	23 Apr 30	A C S	
John M. Berrian	31 Dec 30		
Moses E. Merrill	4 Mar 33		
Eph. K. Smith	4 do 33		
Alex. S. Hooe	1 Oct 33		
Alex. J. Center	31 Dec 34	Top duty	

Second Lieutenants.

Edgar M. Lacy	1 July 27	A C S	
Isaac Lynde	1 do 27		
Robert E. Clary	1 do 28		
J. L. Thompson	1 do 28		
Caleb Sibley	1 do 29		
J. T. Collinsworth	1 do 30		
C. C. Daveiss	1 do 30		
Wm. Chapman,	4 Mar 33	1 July 31 Adj't	
Moses Scott	1 Oct 33	1 July 31	
H. P. Vancleve	31 Dec 34	Bvt 1 July 31	
Thos. Stockton	1 July 31	Bvt Eng duty	
R. B. Marcy	1 do 32	Brevet	
Daniel Ruggles	1 do 33	Brevet	
J. Chester Reid	1 do 33	Brevet	
Goode Bryan	1 do 34	Brevet	

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Henry Atkinson	15 Apr 14	B G 13 May 20	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Daniel Baker	1 May 29	9 August 22	

Major.

Captains.

Bennet Riley	6 Aug 18	Maj 6 Aug 28	
I. Clark, jr	27 do 22	Maj 27 Aug 32	
Jacob Brown	7 Apr 25	A Q M	
Z. C. Palmer	15 Feb 26		
W. N. Wickliffe	15 do 26		
Henry Smith	7 July 26	Engin'r duty	
Thomas Noel	1 May 27		
Jason Rogers	30 Aug 28		
Geo. C. Hutter	12 May 29		
G. W. Waters	4 Mar 33		

First Lieutenants.

Levi M. Nute	7 July 26		
M W Batman	20 Dec 26		
Geo. Andrews	11 Feb 27		
Asa Richardson	1 May 27		
John Nichols	31 Oct 27		
G. H. Crosman	30 Aug 28	A Q M	
J. VanSwearengen	12 May 29		
Joseph S. Worth	22 Apr 30		
Hy. St. J. Linden	4 Mar 33		
Gustavus Dorr	4 do 33		

Second Lieutenants.

Jos. D. Searight	1 July 26		
F. J. Brooke	1 do 26	Adjutant	
Nathan J. Eaton	1 do 27	A C S	
Robert Sevier	1 do 28		
Thos. F Drayton	1 do 28	Top duty	
Wm. Hoffman	1 do 29		
Alber'e Cady	1 do 29	Engineer duty	
Jona. Freeman	1 do 29	Engineer duty	
T. L. Alexander	1 do 30		
Jas. S. Williams	31 May 34	Bvt 1 July 31 Engin'r duty	
John Conrod	1 July 31	Brevet	
Geo. H. Griffin	1 do 32	Brevet	
Jacob E. Blake	1 do 33	Brevet M A	
John P. Center	1 do 33	Brevet	
Geo. H. Ringgold	1 do 33	Brevet	
Jos. P. Harrison	1 do 33	Brevet	
Wm. S. Ketchum	1 do 34	Brevet	

SEVENTH INFANTRY

Colonel.

M. Arbuckle	16 Mar 20	B G 16 Mar 30	

Lieutenant Colonel.

William Whistler	21 July 34		

Major.

S. Burbank	20 Aug 28	L C 25 July 24	

Captains.

George Birch	31 Aug 16	Maj 31 Aug 26	
Nath. Young	1 Jan 19	Maj 1 Jan 29	
Trueman Cross	27 Sep 19	Q M	
N. G. Wilkinson	31 July 24		
John Stuart	30 Jun 28		
E. S. Hawkins	10 Nov 29		
Charles Thomas	30 Apr 33	A Q M	
James L. Dawson	30 do 33		
Francis Lee	31 May 34		
J. R. Stephenson	31 Dec 34		

First Lieutenants.

Jos. A. Phillips	30 Jun 28		
J. E. Newell	10 Nov 29		
N. Tillinghast	30 Jun 30		
D. S. Miles	30 Apr 33	Adjutant	
W. Seawell	12 July 33		
L. F. Carter	15 Dec 33	A C S	
Gabriel J. Rains	28 Jan 34		
Stephen W Moore	31 May 34		
W. W. Mather	4 Dec 34		
John P. Davis	31 Dec 34	A C S	

Second Lieutenants.

Theop. H. Holmes	1 July 29		
Samuel Kinney	1 July 30		
Richard H. Ross	1 do 30	[gineer duty	
George W. Cass	4 Mar 33	1 July 32 Engineer duty	
Dan. P. Whiting	15 Dec 33	Bvt 1 July 32	
Roger S. Dix	28 Jan 34	Bvt 1 July 34	
Richard C Gatlin	31 May 34	Bvt 1 July 32	
Aug F. Seaton	28 Sept 34	Bvt 1 July 33	
G. R. Paul	4 Dec 34	Bvt 1 July 34	
S. G. Simmons	31 do 34	Bvt 1 July 34	
Henry McKavett	1 July 34	Brevet	
James G. Reed	1 do 34	Brevet	
Arnold Harris	1 do 34	Brevet	
Forbes Britton	1 do 34	Brevet	
A. Montgomery	1 do 34	Brevet	

RELATIVE RANK.

No. and Names.	Date of Commission.	Regiment and Corps.	Brevets.
Major General.			
Alex. Macomb,	24 May, 28		
Brigadier Generals.			
Edmund P. Gaines,	9 March 14	- -	Mj Gen bvt 15 Aug 14
Winfield Scott,	9 do 14	- -	Mj Gen bvt 25 July 14
Thomas S. Jesup,	8 May, 18	Q Mas Gen	Mj Gen bvt 8 May 28
Colonels.			
1 Hugh Brady,	6 July, 12	2d Infantry	Br Gen bvt 6 July 22
2 Henry Atkinson,	15 April, 14	6th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 13 May 20
3 John E. Wool,	29 do 1	Inspec G	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 26
4 George Gibson,	18 do 1	C Gen Su	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 26
5 W. K. Armistead,	12 Nov 18	3d Artillery	Br Gen bvt 12 Nov 28
6 Duncan L. Clinch,	20 April, 19	4th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 20 Apr 29
7 Matthew Arbuckle,	16 Mar 20	7th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 16 Mar 30
8 John R Fenwick,	8 May, 22	4th Artillery	Br Gen bvt 18 Mar 23
9 Roger Jones,	7 March, 25	Adj General	Br Gen bvt 7 June 32
10 George Croghan,	2 Dec 25	Inspec Genl	
11 Charles Gratiot,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Br Gen bvt 24 May 28
12 George M. Brooke,	15 July 31	5th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 17 Sept 24
13 Zachariah Taylor,	4 April 32	1st Infanry	Brevet 20 Apr 29
14 William Lindsay,	26 April, 32	2 Artillery	Brevet 12 Mar 23
15 George Bomford,	3 May, 32	Ordnance	Brevet 9 Feb'y 25
16 Henry Dodge,	4 March 33	Dragoons	
17 James B. Many,	21 July, 34	3d Infantry	Brevet 1 June 31
18 Abram Eustis,	17 Nov 34	1st Artillery	Br Gen bvt 30 June 34
Lieutenant Colonels.			
1 Enos Cutler,	28 April, 26	5th Infantry	
2 Joseph G. Totten,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Colonel bvt 11 Sept 24
3 Alexander Cummings,	20 Aug 28	2d Infantry	
4 Daniel Baker,	1 May 29	6th Infantry	Brevet 9 August, 22
5 Josiah H. Vose,	23 April, 30	3d Infantry	
6 David E. Twiggs,	15 July 31	4th Infantry	
7 William Davenport,	4 April, 32	1st Infantry	
8 James Bankhead,	26 do 32	3d Artillery	Brevet 15 Augt 23
9 John B. Walbach,	30 May, 32	1st Artillery	Colonel bvt 1 May 25
10 George Talcott,	30 do 32	Ordnance	
11 I. B. Crane,	3 Nov 32	2d Artillery	Brevet 13 Nov'r 23
12 Stephen W. Kearny,	4 March 33	Dragoons	
13 William Whistler,	21 July 34	7th Infantry	
Majors.			
1 John Anderson,	12 April, 13	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 23
2 W. Linnard,	12 May, 13	Quar Master	Lt Col bvt 15 June 25
3 John J. Abert,	22 Nov 14	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 22 Nov'r 24
4 James Kearney,	29 April, 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
5 Stephen H. Long,	29 do 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
6 Henry Stanton,	13 May 20	Quar Master	Lt Col bvt 13 May 30
7 Trueman Cross,	22 May, 26	Quar Master	
8 W. S. Foster,	7 July, 26	4th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 15 Augt 24
9 Roger Jones,	17 Feb 27	2d Artillery	Br Gen bvt 7 June 32
10 Sylvanus Thayer,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Lt Col bvt 3 March 23
11 Sullivan Burbank,	20 Aug 28	7th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 25 July 24
12 James H. Hook,	10 March, 29	Commissary	Brevet 20 March 23
13 R E. De Russey,	22 Dec. 30	Engineers	Lt Col bvt 30 June 34
14 John Bliss,	15 July 31	1st Infantry	Brevet 13 May 23
15 Alex. R. Thompson,	4 April 32	2d Infantry	Brevet 1 May 24
16 Alexander S. Brooks,	26 April, 32	3d Artillery	Lt Col bvt 11 Sept 24
17 Henry K Craig,	30 May, 32	Ordnance	Brevet 23 Dec'r 23
18 W. J. Worth,	30 do 32	Ordnance	Lt Col bvt 25 July 24
19 William Gates,	30 May 32	1st Artillery	Brevet 3 March 23
20 Hartman Bache,	1 Aug 32	Top Eng	Brevet 24 July 28
21 A. C. W. Fanning,	3 Nov 32	4th Artillery	Lt Col bvt 15 Aug 24
22 Joshua B. Brant,	28 Dec 32	Qr Master	

23	J. Fowle,	4	March	33	3d Infantry	Brevet	10 June	14
24	R. B. Mason,	4	March	33	Dragoons	Brevet	31 July	29
25	John Green,	31	Oct	33	5th Infantry	Brevet	25 Sept	24
26	W. G. McNeill,	28	Jan	34	Top Eng	Brevet	27 January	33
27	James D. Graham,	14	Sept	34	Top Eng			
	Captains.							
1	J. F. Heileman,	5	May,	13	2d Artillery	major bvt	5 May	23
2	Sylvester Churchill,	15	do	13	1st Artillery	major bvt	15 Aug't	23
3	Benjamin K. Pearce,	1	Oct	13	4th Artillery	major bvt	1 October	23
4	M. M. Payne,	2	March,	14	4th Artillery	major bvt	2 March	24
5	Newman S Clarke	1	Oct	14	2d Infantry	major bvt	25 July	24
6	M. P. Lomax,	17	Nov	14	3d Artillery	major bvt	17 Novem	24
7	Milo Mason,	17	May	16	1st Artillery	major bvt	17 May	26
8	George Birch	31	Aug	16	7th Infantry	major bvt	31 Aug't	26
9	Henry Whiting,	3	March,	17	1st Artillery	major bvt	3 March	27
10	J. S. M'Intosh,	8	do	17	4th Infantry	major bvt	8 March	27
11	John Garland,	7	May	17	3d Infantry	major bvt	7 May	27
12	Francis S. Belton,	31	July	17	2d Artillery			
13	James M. Glassell,	10	Feb	18	4th Infantry	major bvt	10 Feb	28
14	Francis L. Dade,	24	do	18	4th Infantry	major bvt	24 Feb	28
15	J. Erving,	25	do	18	4th Artillery	major bvt	25 April	28
16	Philip Wager,	8	May,	18	4th Infantry	major bvt	8 May	28
17	Bennet Riley,	6	Aug	18	6th Infantry	major bvt	6 Aug't	28
18	R. A. Zantzinger,	12	Dec	18	2d Artillery	major bvt	15 Aug	24
19	Nathaniel Young,	1	Jan	19	7th Infantry	major bvt	1 Jan	29
20	W. V Cobbs,	31	March,	19	2d Infantry	major bvt	31 March	29
21	Gustavus Loomis,	7	April,	19	1st Infantry	major bvt	7 April	29
22	Henry Wilson,	20	do	19	4th Infantry	major bvt	20 April	29
23	Thomas F. Smith,	25	do	19	1st Infantry	major bvt	25 April	29
24	Richard M. Sands,	30	do	19	4th Infantry	major bvt	30 April	29
25	William Hoffman,	1	May,	19	2d Infantry	major bvt	1 May	29
26	John Mountfort,	11	Aug	19	2d Artillery	major bvt	11 Sept	24
27	J. S. Nelson,	13	do	19	3d Infantry	major bvt	13 Aug	29
28	F. Whiting,	10	Sept	19	1st Artillery	major bvt	10 Sept	29
29	Truman Cross,	27	do	19	7th Infantry			
30	Greenleaf Dearborn,	30	do	19	2d Infantry	major bvt	30 Sept	29
31	Felix Ansart,	28	Nov	19	3d Artillery	major bvt	28 Nov	29
32	Thomas Staniford,	1	March,	20	2d Infantry	major bvt	1 March	30
33	Thomas C. Legate,	13	May,	20	2d Artillery	major bvt	13 May	30
34	Thomas F. Hunt,	20	do	20	5th Infantry	major bvt	16 June	28
35	J. L. Smith.	29	Aug	20	Engineers	major bvt	29 Aug	30
36	J. Plympton,	1	June	21	5th Infantry	major bvt	1 June	31
37	W. G. Belknap,	1	Feb	22	3d Infantry	major bvt	1 Feb	32
38	D. Wilcox,	1	April,	22	5th Infantry	major bvt	1 Apr	32
39	Levi Whiting,	21	May	22	4th Artillery	major bvt	21 May	32
40	I. Clark, jr.	27	Aug	22	6th Infantry	major bvt	27 Aug	32
41	Æneas Mackay,	31	Dec	22	3d Artillery	major bvt	31 Dec	32
42	Benjamin A. Boynton	8	Jan	23	2d Infantry	major bvt	8 Jan	33
43	Owen Ransom,	25	do	23	2d Infantry	major bvt	25 Jan	33
44	W. L. M'Clintock,	11	Aug	23	3d Artillery	major bvt	11 Aug	33
45	J. L. Gardner,	1	Nov	23	4th Artillery	maj r bvt	1 Nov	33
46	Henry Saunders,	4	do	23	1st Artillery	major bvt	4 Nov	33
47	N. Baden,	1	April,	24	2d Artillery	major bvt	1 April	34
48	W. W. Lear	1	May,	24	4th Infantry	major bvt	1 May	34
49	Nath. Clark,	29	June.	24	5th Infantry	major bvt	29 June	34
50	George Blaney,	1	July,	24	Engineers	major bvt	30 June	34
51	N. G. Wilkinson,	31	do	24	7th Infantry			
52	R. M. Kirby,	5	Aug	24	1st Artillery	major bvt	17 Sept	24
53	Thomas Hunt,	27	Sept	24	5th Infantry			
54	Ethan A. Hitchcock,	31	Dec	24	1st Infantry			
55	W. H. Chase,	1	Jan	25	Engineers			
56	John Munroe,	2	March,	25	4th Artillery			
57	Jacob Brown,	7	April,	25	6th Infantry			
58	J. Schmuck,	11	do	25	4th Artillery	Brevet	25 July	24
59	Joseph P. Taylor,	6	July,	25	2d Artillery			
60	Z. C. Palmer,	15	Feb	26	6th Infantry			
61	W. N. Wickliffe.	15	Feb	26	6th Infantry			
62	John B. Clark,	18	March,	26	3d Infantry			
63	Henry Smith,	7	July	26	6th Infantry			
64	Thomas Childs,	1	Oct	26	3d Artillery			

65	Charles M. Thruston,	17 Feb	27	3d Artillery	
66	Elijah Lyon,	20 do	27	3d Artillery	Brevet 1January 27
67	Thomas Noel,	1 May,	27	6th Infantry	
68	Andrew Lewis,	6 June,	27	3d Infantry	
69	Thomas J. Harrison,	23 Sept	27	3d Infantry	
70	James Dean,	4 Oct	27	3d Infantry	
71	Upton S. Fraser,	1 May,	28	3d Artillery	
72	Richard Delafield,	24 do	28	Engineers	
73	John Stuart,	30 June,	28	7th Infantry	
74	Martin Scott,	16 Aug	28	5th Infantry	
75	Gideon Lowe,	20 do	28	5th Infantry	
76	Jason Rogers,	30 do	28	6th Infantry	
77	Thos. W. Lendrum,	31 Dec	28	3d Artillery	
78	George W. Allen,	25 Jan	29	4th Infantry	Brevet 1 January 29
79	William R Jouett,	1 May,	29	1st Infantry	
80	George C. Hutter,	12 do	29	6th Infantry	
81	Patrick H. Galt,	15 do	29	4th Artillery	Brevet 26 Septemb 28
82	Thomas Barker,	31 do	29	1st Infantry	
83	Edgar S. Hawkins,	10 Nov	29	7th Infantry	
84	J. B. F Russell,	23 April	30	5th Infantry	
85	Andrew Talcott	22 Dec.	30	Engineers	Brevet 1 October 30
86	John Page,	30 April,	31	4th Infantry	Brevet 1 January 29
87	Henry H. Loring,	15 July,	31	3d Infantry	Brevet 17 October 30
88	Samuel Shannon,	28 do	31	1st Infantry	Brevet 23 February 30
89	William Turnbull,	20 August	31	Ast Tp Eng	
90	Seth Johnson,	13 Sept	31	2d Infantry	Brevet 1 May 29
91	Samuel McKee,	31 Dec	31	1st Infantry	
92	William A. Elmason,	5 Mar.	32	Engineers	
93	John Clitz	4 April,	32	2d Infantry	Brevet 31 Decembr 29
94	Rufus L. Baker.	30 May	32	Ordnance	Major bvt 21 May 27
95	James W. Ripley,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
96	Richard Bache,	30 do	32	Ordnance	Brevet 15 June 27
97	John Symington,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
98	William H. Bell,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
99	Edward Harding,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
100	Alfred Mordecai,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
101	Benjamin Huger,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
102	Jas A. J. Bradford,	30 do	32	Ordnance	
103	Gustavus S. Drane.	30 do	32	2d Artillery	Brevet 15 Novemb 27
104	John M. Washington,	30 do	32	4th Artillery	Brevet 23 May 30
105	W M. Graham,	6 July	32	4th Infantry	Brevet 11 Aug 29
106	William H. Swift	1 Aug	32	Ast Tp Eng	
107	Wm. Day,	1 Oct	32	1st Infantry	
108	George W. Gardiner,	3 Nov	32	2d Artillery	Brevet 20 April 28
109	Ephraim K. Barnum,	28 Dec	33	2d Infantry	Brevet 31 Decembr 30
110	Clifton Wharton,	4 March	33	Dragoons	
111	Edwin V. Sumner	4 do	33	Dragoons	
112	Joseph M Baxley	4 do	33	5th Infantry	
113	Thomas P. Gwynne	4 do	33	1st Infantry	
114	George W. Waters,	4 do	33	6th Infantry	
115	Eustace Trenor,	4 do	33	Dragoons	
116	David Hunter,	4 do	33	Dragoons	
117	Charles Thomas,	30 April	33	7th Infantry	
118	James L. Dawson.	30 do	33	7th Infantry	
119	Jefferson Vail,	11 July	33	1st Infantry	
120	Samuel Ford,	15 Aug	33	Dragoons	
121	Nathan Boone,	15 do	33	Dragoons	
122	Jesse B. Browne,	15 do	33	Dragoons	
123	Jesse Bean	15 do	33	Dragoons	
124	Benjamin Walker,	31 do	33	3d Infantry	
125	Giles Porter,	30 Sept	33	1st Artillery	Brevet 1 February 33
126	Wm. E. Cruger,	1 Oct	33	5th Infantry	
127	Lewis N Morris,	31 Oct	33	3d Infantry	
128	David Perkins	4 Nov	33	Dragoons	
129	W. G. Williams,	28 Jan	34	Asst Tp Eng	
130	Joshua Howard,	6 Mar	34	1st Artillery	Brevet 1 Novembr 33
131	F. Lee,	31 May	34	7th Infantry	
132	Augustus Canfield,	14 Sept	34	Ast Tp Eng	
133	David Van Ness	23 Oct	34	1st Artillery	Brevet 4 Novembr 33
134	J R. Stephenson,	31 Dec	34	7th Infantry	
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PAY OF THE ARMY.

RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month.	No. of rati'ns p. day
Major General	200 00	15
Aide de Camp to Maj. Gen. in addition to his pay in the line	24 00	1
Brigadier General	104 00	12
Aide de Camp to a Brigadier General, in addition to his pay in the line	20 00	-
Adjutant General	90 00	6
Inspector General	90 00	6
Quartermaster General	104 00	12
Quartermaster	60 00	4
Assistant Quartermaster, in addition to his pay in the line	20 00	-
Paymaster General of the Army, $2500 per annum.	-	-
Paymaster	50 00	4
Commissary General of Purchases, $3000 per annum.	-	
Commissary General of Subsistence	90 00	6
Commissary of Subsistence	60 00	4
Assistant Com'sary of Subsistence, in addition to his pay in the line	10 to 20	-
Military Storekeepers, salary to be regulated by the Secretary of War, not to exceed pay and emoluments of a Capt. of Infty	-	-
Topographical Engineer	60 00	4
Assistant Topog'hical Eng.	40 00	4
Surgeon Gen. $2500 pr an.	-	-
Surgeon of ten years standing	50 00	8
Surgeon under ten years standing	50 00	4
Assistant Surgeon of ten years standing	40 00	3
Assistant Surgeon of five years standing	40 00	4
Assistant Surgeon under five years standing	30 00	4
Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	60 00	5
Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	40 00	4
Professor of Mathematics	50 00	4
Assistant Professor of Mathematics	40 00	4
Professor of Engineering	50 00	-
Assistant Professor of Engineering	40 00	4
Chaplain and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics	50 00	4
Teacher of the French Language	40 00	4
Teacher of Drawing	40 00	4
Master of the Sword	26 66	2
Dragoons.		
Colonel	90 00	6
Lieutenant Colonel	75 00	5
Major	60 00	4
Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line	20 00	-
Captain	50 00	4
Lieutenants	33 33	4
Sergeant Major	16 00	-
Quartermaster Sergeant	16 00	-
Chief Bugler	16 00	-
First Sergeant	15 00	-
Sergeant	12 00	-
Corporal	10 00	-
Bugler	9 00	-
Farrier and Blacksmith	10 00	-
Private	8 00	-
Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, and Infantry.		
Colonel	75 00	6
Lieutenant Colonel	60 00	5
Major	50 00	4
Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line	10 00	
Captain	40 00	4
First Lieutenant	30 00	4
Second Lieutenant	25 00	4
Cadet	16 00	2
Sergeant Major	16 00	-
Quartermaster Sergeant	16 00	-
Principal Musician of Infty	16 00	-
First Sergeant	15 00	-
Ordnance Sergeant, in addition to his pay in the line	5 00	-
Sergeant	12 00	-
Corporal	8 00	-
Artificer of Artillery	10 00	-
Musician	6 00	-
Private	6 00	-
Armorer (of Ordnance)	16 00	-
Blacksmith (of Ordnance)	16 00	-
Carriage maker (of Ord'nce)	16 00	-
Artificer (of Ordnance)	13 00	-
Laborer (of Ordnance)	9 00	-

Note.—The Dragoons, when mounted, receive the same pay and emoluments as allowed during the war; and when on foot, the pay and emoluments of Infantry.

In addition to his pay proper, the actual commander of a company is entitled, by law to ten dollars, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company. And *subaltern officers* who do not receive extra compensation for the performance of any staff duty, are each entitled to one additional ration.

NAVY YARDS.

Officers, Naval and Civil, employed in the several Navy Yards.

PORTSMOUTH.

Yard

Wm. M. Crane, Command't	3500 00
Geo W. Storer, Master Commandant	2100 00
Joseph R. Jarvis, Lieutenant	1500 00
Jacob Mull, Master	1000 00
Thomas B Salter, Surgeon	2250 00
Joseph Wilson, Purser	1141 75
William Black, Boatswain	500 00
——— ———, Gunner	500 00
John A. Dickason, Carpenter	500 00
James G. Gallagher, S.Maker	500 00
Edward G. Larkin, Steward	307 25

Civil.

Rich. H. Ayer, Storekeeper	1400 00
Joseph T. Hall, Storek'r clk	350 00
John Christie, Comdt's clerk	900 00
John P. Simes, Clerk of Yard	900 00
John Floyd, Constructor	900 00
John Cloutman, clerk to Constructor	300 00

BOSTON.

Yard.

John Downes, Commandant	3500 00
George Budd, Mast Comd't	2100 00
Edward B. Babbett, Lieut	1500 00
Oscar Bullus, do	1500 00
Charles F Waldo, do	1000 00
Samuel C. Hixon, Master	1000 00
Benajah Ticknor, Surgeon	1750 00
John F. Brooke, Asst Surgeon	950 00
Henry Etting, Purser	1141 75
James Everett, Chaplain	1200 00
D. Bradford, Tch Mthmtcs	1200 00
Do to, Tch of Lang'es	662 50
William Hart, Boatswain	500 00
John R Covington, Gunner	500 00
John Southwick, Carpenter	500 00
Samuel B. Banister, S Maker	500 00
William Wyman, Steward	307 25

Rendezvous.

Thos H. Stevens, Mst Comt	2100 00
Edw. W. Carpender Lieut'ant	1500 00
——— ———. Surgeon	1085 00

Civil.

Josiah Barker. Constructor	2300 00
George Bates, Storekeeper	1700 00
Eb. Barker, Inspr of Timber	900 00
Saml Ethridge, Clerk of Yard	900 00
John Ethridge, Clk to Comdt	900 00
Jesse K. Dow, do	750 00
Jacob Pearson, Clk to Storekr	500 00
B. Hawkes, Clerk of Check	500 00

NEW YORK.

Yard.

Charles G. Ridgeley, Comdt	3500 00
Matthew C. Perry, Mas Comdt	2100 00
John S. Nicholas, Lieutenant	1500 00
Francis H. Ellison, Master	1000 00
John Robinson, Master	1000 00
John Haslett, Surgeon	1500 00
Wm. J. Powell, Asst Surgon	950 00
James M Halsey, Purser	1141 75
——— ———, Chaplain	1200 00
E. C Ward, Teach Mathmcs	1200 00
T. Morell, jr. Tr of Languages	662 50
L. Gallagher, Boatswain	500 00
John Blight, Gunner	500 00
Samuel Philips, Carpenter	500 00
Rd Van Voorhies, S. Maker	500 00
J. C. Halsey, Steward	307 25

Hospital.

William Swift, Surgeon	2250 00
Solomon Sharp, Asst Surgeon	950 00
John Billingham, Steward	307 25

Civil.

Tunis Craven, Storekeeper	1700 00
Samuel Hartt, Constructor	2300 00
George W. Lee, Clk of Yard	900 00
H. J Willett, Clk to Comdt	900 00
A. D Ostrander, to Comdt	750 00
E. Esqabrook, Clk to Constr	500 00
A. S Willett, clk to Storekeeper	600 00
A. Fordham, Inspector and Measurer of Timber	900 00

Rendezvous.

John D. Sloat, Mast Commdt	2100 00
Joshua Sands, Lieutenant	1500 00
John B. Montgomery, do	1500 00
Peter Christie, Surgeon	2000 00

PHILADELPHIA.

Yard.

James Barron, Commandant	3500 00
Wm. M. Hunter, Mast Cmt	2100 00
Saml L. Breese, Lieutenant	1500 00
George S. Blake, do	1500 00
Robert S. Tatem, Master	1000 00
William P C Barton, Surg	2250 00
M'Kean Buchanan, Purser	1141 75
John W. Grier, Chaplain	1200 00
William Brown, Boatswain	500 00
Thomas Barry, Gunner	500 00
Abraham Powell Carpenter	500 00
Henry M. Prevoost, Steward	307 25

Hospital

Waters Smith, Surgeon	1500 00
Barrington, Asst Surgeon	1150 00
— ———, Steward	307 25

Civil.

——— ———, Constructor	2000 00
Robert Kennedy, Storekeepr	1250 00
Rob Kennedy, jr Clk to do	350 00
Henry S. Crabb, Clk to Cmt	900 00
Wm. H. Crabb, Clk to Yard	900 00
——— ———, Clk to Const'r	300 00
Wm. Vinyard, Inspector, &c	900 00

Rendezvous.

John T. Newton, Mast Comdt	2100 00
Frederick Engle, Lieutenant	1500 00
Thompson D. Shaw, do	1500 00
G. R. B. Horner, Surgeon	1250 00

WASHINGTON.

Yard.

Isaac Hull, Commandant	350 00
John Gallagher, Mast Comt.	2100 00
William J. Belt, Lieutenant	1500 00
Marmaduke Dove, Master	1000 00
Salvadore Catalano, do Yard	1000 00
William Ryland, Chaplain	1200 00
Timothy Winn, Purser	1141 75
David Eaton, Boatswain	500 00
Alex. Stephenson, Gunner	500 00
Wm. Hebb, Keeper Magzn	741 75
William Speiden, Steward	307 25

Hospital.

Bailey Washington, Surgeon	2250 00
Jonathan M. Foltz, Ast do	900 00
Barney O'Donnell, Steward	307 25

Civil.

Cary Selden, Storekeeper	1700 00
John. G. Cassedy, Clerk to do	500 00
Edward W. Clark, Clk of Yd	900 00
John Etheridge, Clk to Cmdt	900 00
Richard Barry, do	750 00
Wm. Doughty, Constructor	2300 00
James Owner, Asst to do	1000 00
J. Carbery, Ins & Mr of Lmbr	900 00
J. Davis, of Abel Plumber	1200 00
J. Tucker, chain cable maker	1000 00
William M. Ellis, Engineer	800 00
Francis Barry, Clk of Check	420 00
A. Woodward, Mst blockmkr	936 00

NORFOLK.

Yard

Lewis Warrington, Comdt	3500 00
F. H. Parker, Mast Comdt	2100 00
French Forrest, Lieutenant	1500 00
James B. Potts, Master	1000 00
Henry Young, Master	1000 00
James Cornick, Surgeon	1750 00
Geo. W. Palmer, Asst Surg	1150 00
John De Bree, Purser	1141 75
Tim. J. Harrison, Chaplain	1200 00
P. J. Rodriguez, Tch Mthmts	1200 00
L. A. Bianchini, Tch of Lang's	662 50
John Freeman, Boatswain	500 00
George Marshall, Gunner	500 00
John Williton, Carpenter	500 00
Massilon Harrison, Steward	307 25

Hospital.

Thomas Williamson, Surgeon	2000 00
Geo. Blacknall, Asst Surgn	1150 00
Samuel McFall, Steward	305 25

Civil.

Gabriel Galt, Storekeeper	1700 00
A. J. McCourt, clerk to do	600 00
John L. King, Clerk to Yard	900 00
S. B. Browne, Clerk to Comt	900 00
Felix Kirk, do	750 00
Francis Grice, Constructor	2300 00
Edwin White, Clerk to do	500 00
Jas. Jarvis, Insp. of timber	1050 00
John Cox, keeper of Mag'ne	480 00

PENSACOLA.

Yard.

Wolcott Chauncey, Comdt	3500 00
Wm R Latimer, Mas Comt	2100 00
J M. McIntosh, Lieutenant	1500 00
Nahum Warren, Master	1000 00
Benjamin F Bache, Surgeon	1500 00
———— ———, Chaplain	1200 00
Clement S. Hunt, Purser	1141 75
John Patterson, Boatswain	500 00
John M. Green, Gunner	500 00
John Snider, Carpenter	500 00
John Ryan, Sail Maker	500 00
———— ———, Steward	307 25

Hospital.

Isaac Hulse, Surgeon	1750 00
Dan. C. M'Leod, Asst dc.	950 00
———— ———, Steward	307 25

Civil

Robert Joyner, Storekeeper	1170 00
H. J Wiggins, Clk to do	350 00
Daniel Munro, Clk to Yard	900 00
James P. Jett, Clk to Comt	900 00

BALTIMORE.

Naval.

Jacob Jones, Commandant	3500 00
———— ———, Lieutenant	1500 00
Geo. S. Stockton, Surgeon	2000 00
Andrew J Watson, Purser	862 50

Rendezvous.

Isaac McKever, Mast Cmdt	2100 00
George N Hollins, Lieut	1500 00
Charles H. M'Blair, Lieut	1500 00
John B Elliot, Asst Surgeon	950 00

Deaths, Dismissions, and Resignations, in the Navy of the United States, as ascertained at the Department, since the 1st of December, 1833.

DEATHS,

Masters Commandant

W. L. Gordon, April 25, 1834, Baltimore.

Silas Duncan, September 14, 1834, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Lieutenants.

Philander F. Canedy, January 2, 1834, Navy Hospital, Pensacola.

Joseph Cross, February 10, 1834, near Bladensburg, Maryland.

John A. Cook, February 7, 1834, Charleston, South Carolina.

Jerome Callan, June 29, Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Joseph Cutts, Jun. September 26, 1834, Portsmouth, N. Hampshire.

Augustus R. Strong, October 18, 1834, Navy Hospital, Pensacola.

Assistant Surgeon.

E. H. Freeland, June —, 1834, Port Mahon.

Passed Midshipmen.

William P. Jones, July 15, 1834, Michigan Territory.

Horatio G. Myers, Sept. 16, 1834, Port Mahon, frigate Constellation.

Midshipmen.

L. H. Roumfort, October 21, 1833, at sea, Sloop Peacock.

Clarence Watkins, July 18, 1834, Washington.

V. L Williamson, Sept 6, 1834, Wilmington, Delaware.

Sailingmaster.

Wm. Knight, July 22, 1834, Philadelphia.

Sailmaker.

B. B. Burchstead, December 11, 1833, Navy Yard, New York.

Marine Officer.

Captain C. Grymes, July 25, 1834, Navy Hospital, Norfolk.

DISMISSIONS.

Surgeon.

John S. Wily, Oct. 20, 1834.

Assistant Surgeons.

Euclid Borland, Oct 22, 1834

Cornelius Moore, Nov. 21, 1834

Purser.

John Smith Punch, July, 2, 1834.

Passed Midshipman.

William Chandler, Oct 20, 1834.

Midshipmen.

Rhydon G. Moore, Feb. 28, 1834.

Carter B. Beverly, June 16, 1834.

Samuel Garrison, Oct. 20, 1834.

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenants.

Pedro C. Valdes, 6 February, 1334, as of 20 October, 1833.

John G. Rodgers, Feb. 10, 1834.

Philip A. Stockton, Feb. 14, 1834.

William Seton, July 5, 1834.

Sterne Humphreys, Oct. 1, 1834

Surgeon.

Samuel B Malone, April 16, 1834.

Pursers.

William S. Rogers, Feb. 17, 1834.

Philo White, Oct. 31, 1834.

Passed Midshipmen.

Robert J. Ross, Dec. 31, 1833.

Robert Fitzhugh, Dec. 18, 1833.

Midshipmen.

William W. Smith, Feb. 1, 1834.

Charles W. Elliott, Feb. 1, 1834.

David Deacon, Mar. 10, 1834.

William Carter, Mar. 15, 1834.

F. A. N. Macomb, April 10, 1834.

S. A. Washington, April 17, 1834.

Charles Peirce, May 30, 1834.

Thos. W. Melville, June 3, 1834.

Robert A. Cassin, June 9, 1834.

John H Roberts, June 21, 1834.

Albert Wadsworth, Sept. 6, 1834.

George Henderson, Sept. 13, 1834.

Abner Baker, Sept. 17, 1834

Geo J. W Thayer, Oct. 27, 1834.

NAVY LIST—FEBRUARY, 1835.

REGISTER

Of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States, including Officers of the Marine Corps.

Name and date of commission.			Where Stationed.
Captains...37.			
John Rodgers,	5	Mar 99	Pr. Navy Board
James Barron,	22	May do	C't N Yd Phil'a
Chas. Stewart,	22	Apr 06	Waiting orders
Isaac Hull,	23	do do	C't N Y Wash'n
I. Chauncey,	24	do do	Com'r N. Board
Jacob Jones,	3	Mar 13	C'g Baltimore
Charles Morris,	5	do do	Com'r N. Board
L. Warrington,	22	Nov 14	C't N Y Norfolk
Wm. M. Crane,	24	do do	C't N Y Ports'h
James Biddle,	28	Feb 15	Waiting orders
C. G. Ridgely,		do do	C't N Y N. York
D. T. Patterson,		do do	C'g Med. Squad
M. T. Woolsey,	27	Apr 15	Waiting orders
J. O. Creighton,		do do	Waiting orders
John Downes,	5	Mar 17	Waiting orders
John D. Henly,		do do	C'g W. I. Squad
Jesse D. Elliott,	27	Mar 18	C'g Constitution
Stephen Cassin,	3	do 25	Waiting orders
James Renshaw,		do do	C'g Braz. Squad
A. S. Wadsworth,		do do	C'g Pac. Squad
Geo. C. Read,		do do	On leave
Henry E. Ballard,		do do	C'g U. States
David Deacon,	24	Jan 26	C'g Brandywine
Sl. Woodhouse,	3	Mar 27	Waiting orders
Jos. J. Nicholson,		do do	C'g Fr Potomac
W. Chauncey,	24	Apr 28	N Yd Pensacola
E. P. Kennedy,		do do	Waiting orders
Alex. J. Dallas,		do do	Waiting orders
J. B. Nicholson,		do do	Com'g Delaw'e
B. V. Hoffman,	11	Mar 29	Waiting orders
Jesse Wilkinson,		do do	Waiting orders
T. Ap C. Jones,		do do	Waiting orders
W. C. Bolton,	21	Feb 31	Waiting orders
Wm. B. Shubrick,		do do	Ins. ord. & am'n
Alex Claxton,		do do	On leave
Chas. W. Morgan,		do do	Waiting orders
L. Kearney,	20	Dec 32	Waiting orders
Masters Comm'dt...40.			
George Budd,	28	Mar 20	Boston Yard
Foxhall A. Parker,	3	do 25	N Yd Norfolk
E. R. M'Call,		do do	Waiting orders
Daniel Turner,		do do	Waiting orders
David Connor,		do do	C'g John Adams
John Gallagher,		do do	Washington Yd
Th. H. Stevens,		do do	Rendz's Boston
Wm. M. Hunter,	21	do 26	Philadelphia Yd
John D. Sloat,		do do	Rendz N. York
M. C. Perry,		do do	New York Yard
C. W. Skinner,	3	do 27	Waiting orders
John T. Newton,		do do	Rendezs Phil'a
Joseph Smith,		do do	Waiting orders
L. Rousseau,	24	Apr 28	C'g Fa mouth
Geo. W. Storer,		do do	Portsmouth Yd
Beverly Kennon,	24	Apr 28	Waiting orders
E. R. Shubrick,		do do	Waiting orders
F. H. Gregory,		do do	Waiting orders
John H. Clack,		do do	Rend's Norfolk
P. F. Voorhees,		do do	Waiting orders
Benj'n Cooper,		do do	Waiting orders
D. Geisinger,	11	Mar 29	Waiting orders
R. F. Stockton,	27	May 30	Furlough
Isaac M'Keever,		do do	Rendz's Balti'e
J. P. Zantzinger,	3	Mar 31	Com'g Natchez
Wm. D. Salter,		do do	Com'g Ontario
C. S. M'Cauley,		do do	Com'g St Louis
Thos. M. Newell,		do do	Und'r suspens'n
E. A. F. Valette,		do do	Com'g Fairfield
Wm. A. Spencer,		do do	Furlough
Thos. T. Webb,		do do	Vandalia
John Percival,		do do	C'g Erie
John H. Aulick,		do do	C'g Vincennes
Wm. V. Taylor,		do do	Waiting orders
Mervine P. Mix,		do do	R'g New York
Bladen Dulany,		do do	Waiting orders
S. H. Stringham,		do do	Waiting orders
Isaac Mayo,	20	Dec 32	Waiting orders
Wm. K. Latimer,	2	Mar 33	Pensacola Yard
Wm Mervine,	12	June 34	Waiting orders
Lieutenants...257.			
Jas. P. Oellers,	24	July 13	Ordinary Phil'a
1814.			
Chas. E. Crowly,	9	Dec. 14	On leave
W. A. C. Farragut,		do do	Pascagoula, sick
Steph. Champlin,		do do	Invand
1815.			
Thomas Crabb.	4	Feb. 15	Waiting orders
Edw. B. Babbitt,	1	May do	Charlestown Yd
Thos. Paine,	1	Dec do	C'g Experiment
1816.			
Jas. Armstrong,	27	Apr 16	Rec'g ship Bost
Joseph Smoot,		do do	Waiting orders
Samuel L. Breese,		do do	Philadelp'a Yd
John Evans,		do do	Waiting orders
Benjamin Page, jr.		do do	On leave
John Gwinn,		do do	Waiting orders
Th. W. Wyman,		do do	Delaware...74
Andrew Fitzhugh,		do do	R'g ship Norfik
A. S. Ten Eick,		do do	Waiting orders
John White,		do do	C'g Grampus
Hiram Paulding,		do do	C'g Schr Shark
J. D. Williamson,		do do	Waiting orders
1817.			
Uriah P. Levy,	5	Mar 17	Waiting orders
Chas. Boarman,		do do	Waiting orders
French Forrest,		do do	N Yard Norfolk
W. E. M'Kenney,		do do	Delaware...74
William J. Belt,		do do	Washington Yd

Wm. Jamesson,	5 Mar 17	Read's	Norfolk
Wm. Boerum,	do do	Waiting orders	
C. L. Williamson,	do do	Waiting orders	
Charles Gauntt,	do do	On leave	
Wm. Ramsay,	do do	Rec'g ship,	Balt
Ralph Voorhees,	do do	Com'g	Dolphin
Henry Henry,	do do	On leave	
Sl. W. Downing,	do do	Waiting orders	
Henry W. Ogden,	do do	Waiting orders	
Eb'r Ridgeway,	do do	On leave	
Thos. A. Conover,	do do	Furlough	
Arch. S. Campbell,	do do	C'g	Enterprise
William Taylor,	do do	Waiting orders	
John C. Long,	do do	On leave	
John H. Graham,	do do	On leave	
1818.			
Jas. M. M'Intosh,	1 Apr 18	N Yd	Pensacola
Josiah Tattnall,	do do	Waiting orders	
Hugh N. Page,	do do	Com'g	Boxer
William Inman,	do do	Brandywine	
Joel Abbot,	do do	Waiting orders	
Lewis E. Simonds,	do do	Ordn'y	Boston
John M. Dale,	do do	Waiting orders	
H. H. Cocke,	do do	Potomac	
Wm. J. M'Cluney,	do do	Waiting orders	
James Goodrum,	do do	Waiting orders	
J. B. Montgomery,	do do	Rendz	N York
Horace B. Sawyer,	do do	Waiting orders	
C. K. Stribling,	do do	Ast Insp	Ord'e
Joshua R. Sands,	do do	Rendz.	N. York
1820.			
John J. Young,	28 Mar 20	N. Hosp.	Norfolk
Charles H. Bell,	do do	Vincennes	
Abra'm Bigelow,	do do	On leave	
Frank Ellery,	do do	On leave	
Fredk. Varnum,	do do	On leave	
Joseph R. Jarvis,	do do	Portsmouth	Yd
Thos. W. Freelon,	do do	Waiting orders	
James Wimans	do do	Sloop	Erie
S. W. Le Compte	do do	Waiting orders	
Chas. T. Platt,	do do	Waiting orders	
1821.			
W. M. Armstrong,	3 Mar 21	On leave	
Wm. F. Shields,	do do	On leave	
G. J. Pendergrast,	do do	Waiting orders	
Wm C. Nicholson,	do do	On leave	
1822.			
Jas. B. Cooper,	22 Apr 22	Asylum	Phil'a
1825.			
E. W. Carpender	13 Jan 25	Rendz's	Boston
J. L. Saunders,	do do	Waiting orders	
Joseph B. Hull,	do do	Potomac	
John Stone Paine,	do do	On leave	
John E. Prentiss,	do do	Waiting orders	
Jos. Moorehead,	do do	On leave	
Thos. Pettigru,	do do	On leave	
J. S. Chauncey,	do do	Delaware...74	
Irvine Shubrick,	do do	On leave	
John Kelly,	do do	Waiting orders	
Edmund Byrne,	do do	On leave	
Edw. S. Johnson	do do	Brandywine	
Wm. H. Gardner,	do do	John Adams	
D. G. Farragut,	do do	On leave	
R. S. Pinckney,	do do	On leave	
Stephen B. Wilson,	do do	On leave	
E. C. Rutledge,	do do	Furlough	
Wm. S. Harris,	do do	Waiting orders	
Thos. A. Dornin,	do do	R'g ship	Phila'd
R. B. Cunningham,	do do	Waiting orders	
James Glynn,	do do	On leave	
Joseph Myers,	do do	On leave.	
W. C. Wetmore,	13 Jan 25	Waiting orders	
Thos. R. Gedney,	do do	Survey of coast	
John Bubier,	do do	On leave	
V. M. Randolph,	do do	Furlough	
J. Crowninshield,	do do	Potomac	
Frederick Engle,	do do	Rendez.	Philad
A. J. D. Browne,	do do	Waiting orders	
John H. Smith,	do do	Furlough	
John Rudd,	do do	On leave	
Robert Ritchie,	do do	Falmouth	
David R. Stewart,	do do	Delaware...74	
W. W. M'Kean,	do do	Natchez	
F. Buchanan,	do do	On leave	
H. H. Hobbs,	do do	Brandywine	
Samuel Mercer,	do do	St. Louis	
Chas. Lowndes,	do do	On leave	
L. M. Goldsborough	do do	On leave	
Geo. N. Hollins,	do do	Ren.	Baltimore
D. N. Ingraham,	do do	Furlough	
John Marston, jr.	do do	Waiting orders	
Henry Bruce,	do do	Brandywine	
W. D. Newman,	do do	Waiting orders	
Henry A. Adams,	do do	Waiting orders	
Alex. B. Pinkham,	do do	Natchez	
James D. Knight,	do do	Enterprise	
Joseph Mattison,	do do	Vandalia	
Wm. S. Walker,	do do	Rendz's	Boston
Alexander Slidell,	do do	On leave	
George F. Pearson,	do do	Waiting orders	
1825.			
James T. Gerry,	28 Apr 26	Ordinary	Bost'n
John S. Nicholas,	do do	New York	Yard
Samuel F. Dupont,	do do	On leave	
William L. Hudson,	do do	Ordinary,	N Y
Wm. H. Campbell,	do do	Waiting orders	
James P. Wilson,	do do	Fairfield	
G. A. Magruder,	do do	On leave	
John Pope,	do do	Erie.	
Levin M. Powell,	do do	On leave	
Charles Wilkes, jr.	do do	In charge of chronom'rs, &c	
Elisha Peck,	do do	On leave	
John A. Carr,	do do	Fairfield	
Thos. J. Manning,	do do	R'g ship	N York
William Pearson,	do do	Falmouth	
Wm. L. Howard,	do do	R'g ship	Boston
Wm P. Piercy,	do do	Waiting orders	
Richard A. Jones,	do do	Potomac	
Thomas J. Leib,	do do	On leave	
Wm. G. Woolsey,	do do	On leave	
Wm. H. Kennon,	do do	Waiting orders	
Arthur Lewis,	do do	On leave	
1827.			
John W. West,	3 Mar 27	Ontario	
T. O. Selfridge,	do do	On leave	
R. R. Pinkham,	do do	On leave	
Henry Eagle, jr.	do do	Erie	
Andrew K. Long,	do do	On leave	
G. J. Van Brunt,	do do	Brandywine	
Henry Pinckney,	do do	Potomac	
Wm. M. Glendy,	do do	On leave	
John H. Little,	do do	On leave	
George P. Upshur,	do do	On leave	
Samuel B. Cocke,	do do	On leave	
Geo. S. Blake,	do do	On leave	
Zach. F. Johnson,	do do	On leave	
William Green,	do do	Rendz.	Norfolk
Samuel Barron,	do do	Natchez	
T. G. Benham,	do do	R'g ship	N York
Robert W. Jones,	do do	Potomac	

A. G. Gordon,	3 Mar	27	On leave
A. G. Slaughter,	do	do	R'g ship Norf'k
A. E. Downes,	do	do	Delaware...74
Oscar Bullus,	do	do	Boston Yard
John Marshall,	do	do	On leave
C. H. Jackson,	do	do	Schr Boxer
A. A. Harwood,	do	do	Furlough
Theo. Bailey, jr.	do	do	Vincennes
H. Y. Purviance,	do	do	On leave
George Adams,	do	do	On leave
1828.			
C. Ringgold,	17 May	28	John Adams
John Graham,	do	do	On leave
Wm. F. Lynch,	do	do	John Adams
Henry W. Morris,	do	do	Fairfield
Isaac S. Sterett,	do	do	John Adams
Francis B. Ellison,	do	do	On leave
Edw. B. Boutwell,	do	do	On leave
James T. Homans,	do	do	On leave
John E. Bispham,	do	do	Erie
Sydney S. Lee,	do	do	On leave
Wm. C. Whittle,	do	do	On leave
John H. Marshall,	do	do	Delaware...74
Richard H. Morris,	do	do	St. Louis
T. D. Shaw,	do	do	Rendz. Philad
R. D. Thorburn,	do	do	Vandalia
Samuel Lockwood,	do	do	Fairfield
Lloyd B. Newell,	do	do	On leave
John Cassin,	do	do	Vandalia
Hilary H. Rhodes,	do	do	On leave
William S. Ogden,	do	do	Vandalia
E. O. Blanchard,	do	do	Waiting orders
H. J. Auchmuty,	do	do	On leave
Fred'k A. Neville,	do	do	Waiting orders
John W. Mooers,	do	do	On leave
E. M. Russell,	do	do	Vincennes
Hampton Wescott,	do	do	On leave
Charles C. Turner,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Stallings,	do	do	On leave
John Manning,	do	do	On leave
James L. Lardner	do	do	On leave
1830.			
Robt. G. Robb,	27 May	30	Waiting orders
Edward M. Vail,	do	do	On leave
Fitz Allen Deas,	do	do	Waiting orders
Sam. W. Stockton,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
John Colhoun,	do	do	Waiting orders
C. W. Chauncey,	do	do	John Adams
Law Pennington,	do	do	Ontario
Thos. T. Craven,	do	do	Waiting orders
And'w H. Foot,	do	do	Delaware...74
John L. Ball,	do	do	On leave
Wm. W. Hunter,	do	do	On leave
1831.			
N. C. Lawrence,	3 Mar	31	St. Louis
Amasa Paine,	do	do	R'g ship Boston
Nat. W. Duke,	do	do	On leave
Edward G. Tilton,	do	do	Natchez
James H. Ward,	do	do	Falmouth
Henry Hoff,	do	do	On leave
Jonathan Ingersoll,	do	do	On leave
Grey Skipwith,	do	do	On leave
Murray Mason,	do	do	Waiting orders
Charles H. Davis,	do	do	Vincennes
Stephen Johnston,	do	do	On leave
Jonathan W. Swift,	do	do	On leave
C. M. Armstrong,	do	do	St. Louis
Ebenezer Farrand,	do	do	R'g ship N. Y
Henry H. Bell,	do	do	Waiting orders
William Smith,	do	do	Waiting orders
Ch. H. M'Blair,	12 July	31	Rendz. Balm'e
J. M. Watson,	30 Dec	do	Waiting orders
1832.			
John W. Turk,	21 June	32	Dolphin
Junius J. Boyle,	do	do	Delaware...74
William E. Hunt,	do	do	Vandalia
Gurdon C. Ashton,	do	do	On leave
R. L. Browning,	do	do	Vincennes
Jona. Ferris,	13 July	do	Waiting orders
Arch. B. Fairfax,	do	do	St. Louis
Neil M. Howison,	do	do	Waiting orders
William B. Lyne,	do	do	Grampus
Peter Turner,	20 Dec.	do	Boxer
John T. Jenkins,	do	do	On leave
1833.			
John A. Davis,	27 Feb	33	On leave
H. K. Thatcher,	28 do	do	Falmouth
Jas H. Rowan,	31 Dec	do	Ordinary N. Y.
Samuel E. Munn,	do	do	Experiment
Wm. H. Noland,	do	do	Enterprise
Wm. D. Porter,	do	do	Grampus
Chas. H. Duryee,	do	do	On leave
Wm McBlair,	do	do	Vandalia
George M. Hooe,	do	do	On leave
John S. Misroon,	do	do	Vincennes
James Noble,	do	do	Grampus
1834.			
R. L. Page,	26 Mar	34	Ontario
Fred. Chatard,	29	do	On leave
G. B. Williamson,	do	do	On leave
Benj. J. Totten,	do	do	On leave
Owen Burns,	8 Apr	do	Mediter'n Squ'n
Harry Ingersoll,	do	do	Vandalia
A. H. Marbury,	8 June	do	Ontario
H. M. Houston,	24	do	Boxer
Chas. G. Hunter,	do	do	Falmouth

Surgeons...44.

Jon'n Cowdery,	29 Nov	04	Waiting orders
W. P. C. Barton,	28 Jun	09	Philadelphia Yd
Thomas Harris,	6 July	12	Waiting orders
William Turk,	24 do	13	Medt'n Fl Surg
Hyde Ray,	do	do	On leave
Gerard Dayers,	do	do	Rendz. Boston
John A. Kearney,	do	do	Marine B Wash
Bailey Washington,	do	do	Hosp and Med'l Bureau Wash
William Swift,	15 Apr	14	Hospital N York
Thos. B. Salter,	22 May	15	Portsmouth Yd
Peter Christie,	27 Apr	16	Rendzv's. N. Y.
Sam'l Jackson,	27 Mar	18	On leave
A. B. Cooke,	do	do	Pacific Fl. Surg
Leonard Osborne,	do	do	W. Ind F. Surg
Thos. Williamson,	do	do	Hosp'l Norfolk
Geo. S. Sproston,	do	do	Baltimore stat'n
B. Ticknor,	10 July	24	Boston Yard
Mordecai Morgan,	do	do	On leave
Thomas J. Boyd,	do	do	On leave
James Cornick,	5 Mar	25	Norfolk Yard
Charles Chase,	3 May	do	Brazil'n Fl Sur
D. S. Edwards,	5	do	Falmouth
Isaac Hulse,	6	do	Hosp. Pensacola
George Ferrill,	22	do	26 Potomac
John Haslett,	23	do	do New York Yard
Waters Smith,	3 Jan	28	Hospital, Phil'a
Benj'n F. Bache,	do	do	Pensacola Yard
A. A. Adee,	do	do	Brandywine
Thomas Dillard,	do	do	Waiting orders
Steph. Rapaije,	4 Dec	do	On leave

Jas. M. Greene,	4 Dec	2	Waiting orders
J. R. Chandler,	do	d	Rendz. Norfolk
Benj. R. Tinslar	do	d	John Adams
Wm. Plumstead,	do	d	On leave
Geo. W. Codwise,	do	d	Ontario
G.R. B. Horner,	4 Apr	3	Rendz Philad'a
W.S.W.Ruschenberger,	do	do	On leave
Sam. W. Ruff,	do	d	St. Louis
William Johnson,	do	d	On leave
Samuel Mosely.	do	do	Natchez
Robert J. Dodd,	do	do	Waiting orders
Wm. F. Patton,	do	do	Fairfield
Hy. S. Coulter,	4 Nov	34	Waiting orders
John F.Brooke,	do	do	On leave

Passed Ast. Surgeons..15.

Mifflin Coulter,	15 Aug	26	On leave
Geo.W. Palmer,	18	do	Norfolk Yard
William Whelan,	3 Jan	28	R'g ship Boston
S. Barrington,	do	do	Hospital Phil'a.
Thomas L. Smith,	do	do	Boxer
George Blacknall,	do	do	Hosp'l Norfolk
H.N.Glentworth,	11 Mar	29	On leave
Lewis B. Hunter,	3 Jan	28	John Adams
I. Brinkerhoff,	1 July	29	Waiting orders
Wm.M. Wood,	16 May	do	On leave
John V. Smith,	27 June	do	Waiting orders
J. W. Plummer,	20	do	On leave
G.B.McKnight,	16 May	do	Waiting orders
Solo'n Sharpe,	15 Sep	do	Hospital, N Y
Daniel Egbert,	22 Aug	do	On leave

Assistant Surgeons..31.

W A W Spotswood,	2 Dec	28	Pensacola Yard
Jno.C. Spencer,	16	do	United States
John B. Elliot,	20	do	Rendz Baltim'e
A. G.Gambrill,	20	Jun	Brandywine
George Clymer,	1	July	On leave
Jona. M. Foltz,	4	Apr	31 M. B. Washing
Hugh Morson,	do	do	Potomac
Wm. L. Vanhorn,	do	do	R'g ship, Norfik
John C. Mercer,	8	Feb	33 On leave
Sam C. Lawrason,	do	do	On leave
Wm. J. Powell	do	do	New York Yard
Edw. Gilchrist	26	Jan	32 On leave
J. A. Lockwood	8	Feb.	do Enterprise
Daniel C. M'Leod	do	do	Hosp Pensacola
Lewis W. Minor	do	do	Experiment
Robert M. Baltzer	do	do	Delaware.. 74
Lewis Wolfley,	21	June	do Delaware...74
J. Fred. Sickels,	28	Feb	33 Vincennes
Nap'n C. Barrabiro,	do	do	Shark
M. G. Delaney,	do	do	Fairfield
Henry S. Rennolds,	do	do	Dolphin
W F. McClenahan,	do	do	Natchez
Dan. S. Green,	8	Oct	do Ontario
Jas. C. Palmer,	26	Mar	do Brandywine
Ninian Pinkney,	do	do	Erie
Robert T. Barry,	do	do	Potomac
G. W. Peete,	2	May	do St. Louis
G. W. Evans,	30	June	do Grampus
T A. Parsons,	4	Nov	do Rec'g ship, N Y
Chas. A. Hassler,	do	do	Vandalia
Jno. R Peckworth,	do	do	Waiting orders

Pursers...43.

Clem. S. Huntt,	25	Apr	12 Pensacola Yard
Sam'l Hambleton,	do	do	Waiting orders
F. A. Thornton,	do	do	Delaware...74
James M. Halsey	25	Apr	12 N Yd New York
Edw. Fitzgerald,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
Sam. P. Todd,	1	Mar	13 Natchez
George Beale,	24	July	do Waiting orders
James H. Clark,	do	do	Not in readiness for orders
Joseph Wilson,	do	do	Portsmouth Yd
Wm. Sinclair,	26	Mar	14 Waiting orders
John N. Todd,	1	do	15 On leave
Timothy Winn,	17	May	do Washington Yd
Joseph H. Terry,	6	Jun	do Brandywine
Thomas Breese,	8	July	do Waiting orders
John De Bree,	29	Dec	17 Waiting orders
Chas. O. Handy,	do	do	Rec'g ship N.Y
Silas Butler,	do	do	Furlough
Edward N. Cox,	2	Mar	20 Vincennes
J. N. Hambleton,	26	May	24 Waiting orders
Wm. M'Murtrie,	do	do	On leave
Garret R. Barry	3	Mar	25 Potomac
D. M'F. Thornton,	do	do	John Adams
Josiah Colston,	28	May	do On leave
Dudley Walker,	21	Aug	26 Norfolk Yard
M'K. Buchanan,	do	do	Philadelphia Yd
Henry Etting,	7	Nov	do Boston Yard
James Brooks,	7	Jan	28 Vandalia
G. C. Cooper,	11	Mar	29 Erie
Francis B. Stockton,	do	do	St. Louis
F.G.M'Cauley,	27	May	do On leave
Wm. A. Slacum,	8	Jun	do Waiting orders
Nath'l Wilson,	6	Oct	do Falmouth
B. J. Cahoone	12	Nov	30 Ontario
Sterret Ramsey	18	do	do Grampus
Edw. T. Dunn,	21	Feb	31 Boxer
John A. Bates,	2	Mar	do Fairfield
And. J. Watson,	1	May	do Baltimore sta'n
P. A. Southall,	23	Mar.	32 Experiment
A. M'D Jackson,	23	May	do Shark
W P Zantzinger	25	June	do Under susp'son
W. A. Bloodgood,	2	May	34 Enterprise
D. Fauntleroy,	7	July	do Waiting orders
T. M. Taylor,	3	Nov	do

Chaplains...9.

James Everett,	28	Dec	18 Boston Yard
Addison Searle,	27	Apr	20 Furlough
John W. Grier,	3	Mar	25 Philad. station.
Chas. S. Stewart,	1	Nov	do On leave
Wm. Ryland,	23	May	29 Washington Yd
T. J. Harrison,	2	Oct	do Norfolk Yard
Walter Colton,	6	Nov	30 On leave
George Jones,	20	Apr	33 Delaware...74
T. R. Lambert,	31	Dec	do Brandywine

Passed Midshipmen...178.
1831

Arthur Sinclair,	4	Jun	31 Natchez
Edwin W. Moore,	do	do	Waiting orders
Robt. B. Hitchcock,	do	do	Delaware...74
C.H.A.H. Kennedy,	do	do	On leave
Thomas W. Brent,	do	do	On leave
George M. Bache,	do	do	On leave
Ezra T. Doughty,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Lanman,	do	do	Dolphin
John W. Cox,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
John K. Mitchell,	do	do	On leave
Thomas Turner,	do	do	Delaware...74
Henry Moor,	do	do	R'g ship Boston
Charles H. Poor,	do	do	On leave
Jas. F. Schenck,	do	do	On leave
John B. Cutting,	do	do	Ordin'y Norfik

1 M. Washington,	4 June	31	On leave
Lewis G. Keith,	do	do	Potomac
Mathew F. Maury,	do	do	On leave
Timothy A. Hunt,	do	do	On leave
Sylvanus Godon,	do	do	On leave
James S. Palmer,	do	do	Shark
William Radford,	do	do	John Adams
Samuel F. Hazard,	do	do	Brandywine
John M. Berrien,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
Geo. A. Prentiss,	do	do	Pacific sq'dron
John C. Sharpe,	do	do	Enterprise
John C. Carter,	do	do	Potomac
George Hurst,	do	do	On leave
Alfred Taylor,	do	do	Erie
Samuel Philips Lee,	do	do	Brandywine
John P. Gilliss,	do	do	On leave
Joseph W. Jarvis,	do	do	Experiment
Simon B. Bissell,	do	do	Delaware...74
Sam. Swartwout,	do	do	St. Louis
John J. Glasson,	do	do	On leave
Jas. F. Duncan,	do	do	On leave
1832			
Sam T. Gillet,	28 Apr	32	On leave
Raph'l Semmes, jr	do	do	On leave.
James F. Miller,	do	do	On leave
Jas. B. McKinstry,	do	do	Furlough
William A. Wurts,	do	do	On leave
Henry A. Steele,	do	do	Ordinary N Y
John M.Gardner,	do	do	Grampus
Spencer C. Gist,	do	do	Furlough
Charles Heywood,	do	do	Rendez's N Y
Alex. C. Maury,	do	do	On leave
Oliver S.Glisson,	do	do	On leave
John A. Dahlgren,	do	do	Survey of Coast
Stephen C. Rowan,	do	do	Vandalia
E. R. Thompson,	do	do	On leave
J.T. M'Donough,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
Guert Gansevoort,	do	do	On leave
William Lambert,	do	do	Falmouth
Harry P. T. Wood,	do	do	On leave
Wm. C. Farrar,	do	do	On leave
William Ward,	do	do	Ass't in charge of chronom'rs
Robert Handy,	do	do	Vincennes
Henry Darcantel,	do	do	On leave
Burritt Shepard,	do	do	On leave
Charles Green,	do	do	Brandywine
Edward L. Handy,	do	do	Fairfield
Melancton Smith,	do	do	On leave
Elias. Huger,	do	do	Survey of Coast
William C. Chaplin	do	do	Dolphin
Cicero Price,	do	do	Boxer
Alberto Griffith,	do	do	Shark
JnoR Goldsborough	do	do	Natchez
Chas. S. Boggs,	do	do	New York Yard
Augustus H. Kiity,	do	do	R g ship, Phil'a
Thomas A. Mull,	do	do	Grampus
Geo. N. Hawkins,	do	do	Furlough
John A. Russ,	do	do	Erie
Theodore P. Green	do	do	Vincennes
1833.			
Thos J. Page,	10 June,	33	Survey of Coast
George Minor,	do	do	Potomac
Percival Drayton,	do	do	Furlough
Wm. C. Griffin	do	do	Potomac
Oliver Tod,	do	do	Grampus
Robt. F. Pinckney,	do	do	R'g ship Balti'e
Thos. R. Rootes,	do	do	Enterprise
Edward M. Yard.	do	do	Brandywine
J. T. McLaughlin,	do	do	Survey of Coast
James M. Gilliss,	do	do	John Adams
Alex. Gibson,	10 June	33	Ontario (acting master)
William S. Young,	do	do	John Adams
Wm. W. Bleecker,	do	do	On leave
Joseph F. Green,	do	do	Potomac
Algernon S. Worth	do	do	Survey of Coast
Zach. Holland,	do	do	On leave
John De Camp,	do	do	On leave
Bushrod W.Hunter,	do	do	Survey of Coast
Wm. C.Spencer,	do	do	Brandywine
W. J.H. Robertson,	do	do	On leave
C. W. Pickering,	do	do	On leave
Overton Carr,	do	do	John Adams
Wm. B. Ludlow,	do	do	Brandywine
Luther Stoddard	do	do	Brandywine
John R. Tucker,	do	do	Erie
Wm. M. Walker,	do	do	Vandalia
Francis Bartlett,	do	do	Furlough
George R. Gray,	do	do	New York, Yd.
John Weems,	do	do	On leave
Chas. S. Ridgely,	do	do	Grampus
Robt. F. Johnston,	do	do	Delaware...74
G. M. M'Creery,	do	do	Grampus
John A. Winslow,	do	do	Furlough
Ben. M. Dove,	do	do	Potomac
James R. Sully,	do	do	On leave
Ber'd J. Moeller,	do	do	Rendesv'z N Y
Ferdinand Piper,	do	do	Shark
Henry Walke,	do	do	Furlough
John J. White,	do	do	Brandywine
1834.			
T. A. Jenkins,	14 June	34	Survey of Coast
Joseph C. Walsh,	do	do	R'g ship Nort'k
Chas. H. Cotton,	do	do	On leave
A. W. Prevost,	do	do	Boxer
Frank'n Clinton,	do	do	On leave
James K. Bowie,	do	do	On leave
John Rodgers,	do	do	On leave
J. B. Marchand,	do	do	Potomac
Wm. R. Taylor,	do	do	R'g ship N. Y.
H. J. Harlstene,	do	do	Enterprise
Lloyd J. Bryan,	do	do	Boston Yard
Benj. F. Sands,	do	do	On leave
Henry French,	do	do	On leave
William Leigh,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
Sam. Larkin, jr.	do	do	On leave
H. S. Stellwagen,	do	do	R'g ship Philad
J. L. Henderson,	do	do	Boston Yard
D B. Ridgely,	do	do	On leave
John L. Ring,	do	do	Survey of Coast
Henry J. Paxl,	do	do	On leave
Robert E. Hooe,	do	do	On leave
James M. Lockert,	do	do	John Adams
Wm. T. Muse,	do	do	On leave
W. H. Brown,	do	do	On leave
Charles Steedman,	do	do	On leave
Wm. L. Herndon,	do	do	Waiting orders
John C. Graham,	do	do	Ass't in charge of chronom'rs
John P. Parker,	do	do	Rendez Boston
John F. Borden,	do	do	On leave
James Alden, jr.	do	do	Boston Yard
Augustus L. Case,	do	do	On leave
Roger Perry,	do	do	On leave
Wm. S. Ringgold,	do	do	On leave
John T. Williams,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
Joseph W Revere	do	do	Boston Yard
Alex. M. Pennock,	do	do	Potomac
B.S.B.Darlington,	do	do	On leave
Geo. F. Emmons,	do	do	On leave
E. Middleton,	do	do	On leave

Montgo'y Lewis,	14 June 34	On leave
George M White,	do do	On leave
C. E. L. Griffin,	do do	R'g ship N Y
Wm. S. Swann,	do do	On leave
Thos. T. Hunter,	do do	Waiting orders
Alb't A. Holcomb	do do	On leave
G. H. Scott,	do do	Vandalia
Richard Forrest,	do do	Vandalia
Levin Handy,	do do	Waiting orders
David McDougal,	do do	New York Yard
Ch. F. McIntosh,	do do	Vandalia
James W. Cooke,	do do	Waiting orders
C. F. M. Spottswood	do do	On leave
H. C. Flagg, jr.	do do	Potomac
J. Moorehead,	do do	On leave
Daniel F. Dulany,	do do	On leave
George L. Selden,	do do	On leave
William H. Bail,	do do	On leave
Elie W. Stull,	do do	On leave
John F. Mercer,	do do	New York Yard
S. W. Wilkinson,	do do	On leave
James E. Brown,	do do	John Adams
Hend'k Norvell,	do do	Erie
Chas. C. Barton	do do	R'g ship Philad
J. J. B. Walbach,	do do	On leave
Jos. R. Brown,	do do	On leave
R. W. Meade,	do do	St. Louis

Midshipmen....274.

John J. Almy,	2 Feb 29	Ontario
John P. B. Adams,	do do	Ontario
James Anderson,	3 do do	On leave
Jno. G. Anthony,	1 July 30	Grampus
B. F. Anderson,	3 Mar 31	Boxer
W. M. E. Adams,	7 Jun do	St. Louis
Jos. H. Adams,	8 Dec do	United States
Chas. A. Auze,	13 do do	Delaware...74
L. B. Avery,	19 do do	Dolphin
J F. Armstrong,	7 Mar 32	Delaware...74
Wm. H. Adams,	27 Apr do	W. I. Squadron
E. C. Anderson,	25 Nov do	Not yet acceptd
Thos. A. Budd,	2 Feb 29	On leave
John Bannister,	do do	Natchez
Edward C. Bowers,	do do	On leave
Nath'l Greene Bay,	do do	Boston Yard
Aug. S. Baldwin,	do do	New York Yard
O. H. Berryman,	do do	Ontario
John S. Booth,	27 May do	St. Louis
Rich. Bache, jr.	3 Jun do	On leave
Fran. E. Barry,	22 do do	Norfolk school
Eugene Boyle,	10 May 31	Potomac
Th. M. Brasher,	6 Jun do	Potomac
Simon F. Blunt,	7 Sep do	John Adams
W. P. Bradburn,	31 Dec do	On leave
Theo B. Barrett,	8 May 32	On leave
Charles Burdett,	16 do do	Fairfield
Fred. A. Bacon,	25 do do	Erie
Wm. B. Beverly,	9 June do	On leave
Francis E. Baker,	17 July do	Natchez
W. A. Bartlett,	22 Jan 33	Fairfield
W. G. Benham,	26 Feb do	Ontario
John W. Bryce,	2 Mar do	Potomac
Jos. W. Brackett,	14 do do	Falmouth
Robert Burts,	31 May, do	Ontario
Geo. Butterfield,	8 Oct do	Vincennes
James S. Biddle,	18 do do	Brandywine
Wm. L. Blauton.	2 Jan 34	Boxer
Oliver P. Baldwin,	8 do do	On leave
E. Browning,	8 Feb do	Enterprise
N. Barnes, jr.	22 do do	Erie
J. M Bankhead.	28 do do	Potomac
I. N. Brown,	15 Mar 34	Waiting orders
R. M. Bowland,	do do	Potomac
A. C. Blount,	12 Apr do	Vandalia
M. G. L. Claiborne,	1 Feb 27	Norfolk school
Geo. R. Carrol,	2 Feb 29	On leave
T. A. M. Craven,	do do	On leave
Rich C. Cogdell,	19 May, do	Furlough
Wm, T. Cocke,	25 Apr 31	On leave
D. R. Crawford,	9 Dec do	St. Louis
John Carroll,	13 do do	Vincennes
Wm. Craney,	11 Jan 32	On leave
H. L. Chipman,	14 do do	Delaware...74
G Colvocoressis,	21 Feb do	United States
Albert G, Clary,	8 May do	Vincennes
T. W. Cumming,	19 do do	On leave
G. W. Chapman,	20 Sep do	On leave
John Contee,	27 Oct. do	On leave
H. Cadwallader,	13 [illegible] e 33	Natchez
Wm. H. Carns,	31 do do	Falmouth
J. B. Carter,	31 do do	John Adams
Napoleon Collins,	2 Jan 34	W. I. Squadron
C. M. Collier,	25 Nov do	Vandalia
W. N. Callender,	20 Dec do	Waiting orders
F. V. Delberghe	1 Apr 28	Furlough
Towns'd Dade,	1 May do	Ontario
Thos. F. Davis,	2 Feb 29	Erie
John B. Dale,	do do	Vincennes
Stephen Dod,	do do	St. Louis
Steph. Decatur.	17 Mar do	Vincennes
E. J. De Haven,	2 Oct do	Natchez
A. B. Davis,	25 Apr 31	On leave
Jas. A. Doyle,	4 Jan 32	On leave
Wm S. Drayton,	16 July do	On leave
Geo W. Doty,	4 Jan 33	Dolphin
Jesse E. Duncan,	9 July do	Potomac
E. A. Drake,	26 Jun 34	Vandalia
Henry Eld, jr.	1 Jan 32	Delaware...74
Alex. B. Eustis,	4 do 33	Furlough
Octavius Fairfax,	1 do 28	Norfolk school
James M. Frailey,	1 May do	On leave
John W. D. Ford,	2 Feb 29	On leave
James I. Forbes,	30 Aug 31	Ontario
C. E. Fleming,	24 Oct 33	Not yet accept'd
And. F. V. Gray,	15 Oct 29	Delaware...74
W. R. Gardner,	29 Dec 31	Natchez
Thos W. Gibson,	8 Feb 32	Experiment
H. Gansevoort,	8 May do	Vincennes
T. O. Glascock,	17 July do	Vandalia
Wash. Gwathmey,	21 do do	Fairfield
Wm. P. Gamble,	10 Oct do	Fairfield
G. W. Grant.	30 May 33	Falmouth
J. J. Guthrie,	26 Feb 34	John Adams
B. S Gantt,	16 Jun do	St. Louis
H. N. Harrison,	1 Apr 28	Boston Yard
Wm. D. Hurst,	2 Feb 29	Enterprise
P. W. Humphreys,	do do	On leave
J. Humphreys,	do do	Norfolk school
James L. Heap,	5 Jun 30	On leave
Rd. M. Harvey,	24 July do	On leave
Charles Hunter,	25 Apr 31	On leave
Fr. P. Hoban,	28 do do	Survey of Coast
B. M. Hunter,	13 Dec do	John Adams
John Hall,	11 Jan 32	Vincennes
M. Hunt, jr.	17 do do	St. Louis
G. W. Harrison,	20 do do	Grampus
Francis Hagerty	17 Feb do	On leave
Edw. S. Hutter,	24 do do	On leave
Daniel D. Henrie,	4 Jan 33	Dolphin
John C. Henry,	6 Mar do	Vincennes
J. L. Hannegan,	2 Jan 34	Vincennes
Abram Harrell,	4 do do	Boxer

C. R. Howard,	28 May 34	Delaware...74
Wm. H. Inskeep,	1 Apr 28	Under orders
R. D. Izard,	7 Nov 34	Waiting orders
Edm. Jenkins,	2 Feb 29	Natchez
John A. Jarvis,	3 Dec 30	Medit'n Squad
Wm. A. Jones,	13 July 31	Vincennes
W.H.B.Johnson,	16 Feb 32	United States
Jas D.Johnston,	30 June do	St. Louis
A. H. Jenkins,	25 Nov 34	Waiting orders
Samuel R. Knox,	1 Apr 28	Furlough
E. C. Kennedy,	17 Sep 30	On leave
Daniel M. Key,	28 Nov 33	Brandywine
Levi Lincoln, jr.	1 Feb 28	On leave
Ninian E. Lane	1 Aprdo	Furlough
Henry H. Lewis,	1 Mayd.	On leave
Dom'k Lynch, jr.	2 Feb 29	On leave
Rich. Lee Love,	17 Sep 31	Medit'n Squod
Jas. B. Lewis,	31 Mar do	On leave
R. H. Lowndes,	25 Jun do	On leave
Edm. Lanier.	9 July do	On leave
Francis Lowry,	3 Aug do	Brandywine
Wm. E. Leroy,	11 Jan 32	Delaware...74
Robt P. Lovell,	1 May 33	Natchez
Sam. B. Lee,	28 Jan 35	
T. W. Magruder,	2 Feb 29	United States
Wm. Lewis Maury,	do do	Norfolk school
Chas.W.Morris,	12 Sep do	St. Louis
Jno. M. Mason,	31 Mar 31	Fairfield
Allen M'Lane,	25 Apr do	On leave
William May,	2 May do	Survey of coast
P. U. Murphy,	12 do do	Delaware...74
John Mooney,	13 Dec do	Boston Yard
Jas. M'Cormick,	24 do do	St. Louis
Mathias Marine,	3 Jan 32	John Adams
Thomas M. Mix,	6 do do	R'g ship N York
J. R. M. Mullany,	7 do do	On leave
L. Maynard,	4 Feb do	Vandalia
Wm.P.McArthur,	11 do do	Fairfield
John N. Maffit,	25 do do	Boston Yard
J. D. Morrison,	8 Mar do	Fairfield
W.R.McKinney,	20 Mar 34	Waiting orders
J. F. Marrast,	29 do do	Waiting orders
W. H. Macomb,	10 Apr do	Potomac
Jas. H. North,	29 May 29	Norfolk school
John S. Neville,	2 do 32	Delaware...74
W. E. Newton,	24 Sep do	On leave
Benj. R. Nichols,	8 July 33	Brandywine
Joseph Norvell,	13 Jan 34	Brandywine
C.St.G. Noland,	16 June do	Boxer
Fred. Oakes,	8 May 32	On leave
Jas O'Shannessy,	9 July 33	Experiment
W. H. Pendleton,	1 Sep 27	On leave
Rob't B. Pegram,	2 Feb 29	Norfolk school
Robert Patton, jr	do do	Waiting orders
William Pope,	do do	New York, Yd.
David D. Porter,	do do	On leave
Oliver H. Perry,	24 do do	Vincennes
Mat. S. Pitcher,	13 Mar do	On leave
C. P. Patterson,	2 Sep 30	Delaware...74
Jas. L. Parker.	6 June 31	Pacific Squad'n
C.B. Poindexter,	16 Nov do	Erie
E. G. Parrot	10 Dec do	Natchez
Wm. R. Postell,	31 do do	On leave
Ferdin'd Pepin,	13 Apr 32	Delaware...74
Wm. A. Parker,	3 July do	Vincennes
W.L. Parkinson,	29 Sep do	On leave
Samuel Pearce,	30 Mar 33	Brandywine
J. S. Patterson,	18 Apr do	Brandywine
Chas. H. Piper,	7 Nov do	Brandywine
T. K. Perlee,	12 Feb 34	Experiment
Fran.B.Renshaw,	1 Nov 28	Norfolk school
Nath'iel Reeder,	1 Nov 28	Enterprise
Alex'r R. Rose,	26 Sep 30	Fairfield
G.W.Randolph,	31 Mar 31	Norfolk school
J. W. E. Reid,	26 Sep do	On leave
Wm. Reynolds,	17 Nov do	Potomac
W.B. Renshaw,	22 Dec do	Medit'n Squad
Washington Reid,	do do	N. York school
W Ronckendorff,	17 Feb 32	On leave
Chas. Robinson,	1 May do	Brandywine
Chas. Richardson,	19 do do	On leave
H.P.Robertson,	28 June do	On leave
Jas. W. Read,	30 May, 33	Brandywine
Jas. Riddle, jr.	31 do do	Shark
J. B. Randolph,	11 Jun do	Delaware...74
C.R.P.Rodgers.	5 Oct do	Brandywine
E. E. Rogers,	25 Nov 34	Waiting orders
Wm. O. Slade,	1 Apr 28	On leave
James H. Strong,	2 Feb 29	N. York school
Lewis E. Sartori,	do do	On leave
M. S. Stokes,	12 May do	On leave
E. T. Shubrick.	22 Jun do	On leave
J. H. Sherburne	5 Oct do	Vincennes
Charles Sperry,	23 Feb 30	Dolphin
Geo. T. Sinclair,	23 Apr 31	Norfolk school
Wm. S. Smith,	25 do do	John Adams
Jas. G. Stanley,	30 do do	On leave
Hy. Skipwith,	25 June do	On leave
Benj. F Shattuck,	do do	On leave
Fabius Stanley.	20 Dec do	On leave
W. F. Schenck,	30 do do	On leave
Jos P. Sanford.	11 Feb 32	Ontario
R. N. Stembel,	27 Mar do	Vandalia
Wm. T. Smith,	17 July do	Enterprise
Sam. S. Shipley,	14 Jan 34	Enterprise
J. H. H. Sands,	19 Apr do	St. Louis
B.H. Sheppard,	13 May do	Waiting orders
Sam. Smith,	16 Jun do	John Adams
H. C. Tilghman.	1 Feb 28	On leave
John G. Tod,	1 Apr do	Norfolk Yard
John W. Taylor,	do do	On leave
T. M. Taylor,	do do	Grampus
A. R. Talliaferro,	2 Feb 29	Norfolk school
Charles Thomas,	do do	Norfolk school
Samuel A. Turner,	do do	R'g ship, Boston
John J. Thruston,	do do	On leave
R. L. Tilghman,	27 Oct 30	On leave
Geo. M. Totten,	5 May 31	On leave
Wm P Taylor,	13 Jun do	On leave
Rd. S. Trapier,	21 Dec do	On leave
S.B Thompson,	13 Apr 32	Fairfield
R. M. Tillotson,	29 May 33	Medit'n Squad
S D. Trenchard,	23 Oct 34	Waiting orders
Jos. A. Underwood	2 Feb 29	On leave
Cor's Vanalstine,	27 Feb 33	Brandywine
P. C. Van Wyck,	4 Dec 34	Waiting orders
R. P. Welsh,	1 Apr 28	St. Louis
Wm. B. Whiting,	2 Feb 29	On leave
George J. Wyche,	do do	St. Louis
Edward C. Ward,	do do	On leave
John O. Wilson,	do do	On leave
Wm. S. Williamson,	do do	On leave
Rd. Wainwright,	11 May 31	Delaware...74
L. M. Wilkins,	13 Jun do	Brandywine
M D E W. Watson	26 Oct do	Brandywine
Hy. T. Wingate,	13 Dec do	R'g ship N Y
John B. Weed,	do do	On leave
A. H. Wells.	14 Dec do	Potomac
Geo. Wickham.	5 Jan 32	On leave
J. C. Williamson,	7 do do	On leave
Max. Woodhull,	4 June do	Shark
W. H Wallace,	7 July do	Natchez

M. B. Woolsey,	24 Sept 32	On leave
Henry Waddell,	29 do do	Fairfield
Wm. A. Wayne,	27 Apr 33	Delaware...74
Fras. Winslow,	8 July do	Natchez
A. S. Whittier,	do do	Falmouth
Wm. M. Wallace,	3 Dec do	Natchez
George Wells,	18 Dec do	Erie
Reed Werden,	9 Jan 34	Enterprise
John L. Worden,	10 do do	Erie
Henry A. Wise,	8 Feb do	Erie
R. S. Wey,	5 Apr do	Potomac
M. C. Watkins,	2 May do	Vandalia
B. T. Wilson,	15 Oct do	Boxer
A. Wadsworth,	2 Dec do	W. I. Squadron
Wm. S. Weed,	20 Dec do	Waiting orders

Sailing Masters...27.

Sal'dore Catalano	9 Aug 09	Washington Yd
Augustus Ford,	28 Mar 10	On leave
A. B. Bloodgood,	25 Jun 12	N. York station
Robert Knox,	20 July do	Ordn'y, Boston
James B. Potts,	24 do do	Gosport Yard
Wm. Vaughan.	22 Augd do	Furlough
Mar. Dove,	29 do do	Washington Yd
Corn'ls Bennett,	9 Dec do	Waiting orders
Chas. W. Waldo,	10 Mar 13	Boston Yard
John Clough,	3 July do	On leave
F. H. Ellison,	do do	New York Yard
Francis Mallaby,	do do	ackett's harb'r
Sam. C. Hixon,	30 Apr 14	Boston Yard
Jas. Ferguson,	27 May do	Waiting orders
Robt. S. Tatem.	21 July do	Philad'a Yard
William Miller.	23 Jan 15	Philad'a station
Nahum Warren,	6 Feb do	Pensacola Yard
H. Worthington,	2 May do	R'g ship Norfik
John Carlton,	4 July do	Philad. Asylum
A. Cunningham,	15 Nov do	Waiting orders
John Robinson,	27 do do	New York Yard
Jas. Tewksbury,	14 Dec do	Philadel.station
John Quin,	1 Nov 16	Furlough
N. A. Prentiss,	22 Jan 23	N. Yard, Boston
Jacob Mull,	5 Aug 25	Portsmouth Yd
F. W. Moores,	19 May 27	On leave
H. A. F. Young,	16 May do	Norfolk Yard

Teachers of Naval Schools.

P. J. Rodriguez, Mathematics and Languages, Norfolk.
L. A. Bianchini, Languages, Norfolk.
Edward C. Ward, Mathematics and Languages, New York.
Duncan Bradford, Mathematics and Languages, Boston.

Boatswains....20.

David Eaton,	8 Aug 11	Washington Yd
John Woods,	8 July 15	Ordn'y Norfolk
James Banks,	21 do 17	Waiting orders
John Smith,	7 Dec do	R'g ship N Y
Wm. Waters,	21 Apr 27	John Adams
E. Crocker,	16 Jun 28	Erie
J. Morris,	23 Oct do	Vincennes
Thos. Ring.	28 Octdo	Delaware...74
L. Gallagher, a'g	15 Nov do	N. York station
J. Freeman,	10 May 30	Norfolk Yard
R. H. O'Neal,	13 Jun 31	New York Yard
W. Brown,	29 Aug do	On leave
William Hart,	2 Dec do	Boston Yard
John Patterson,	2 April 32	Pensacola Yard
G. Blanchard,	19 May do	On leave
John McNeily,	9 April 33	On leave
James Springer,	13 Aug 33	Ontario
Chas. Woodland.	12 Novdo	St. Louis
R. Whitaker,	27 Dec 34	Waiting orders
Chas. Matthews,	do do	Waiting orders

Gunners...22.

Geo. Marshall,	15 July 09	Norfolk Yard
Stephen Jones,	6 May 13	sick Hosp Norfik
John Bright,	3 do 21	New York Yard
J. R. Covington,	1 May 24	Boston Yard
sa Curtis,	1 Mar 25	Delaware...74
Wm B. Brown,	9 Dec do	Potomac
T. W Ryley,	29 Jan 27	On leave
Thomas Barry,	27 Dec do	Philadelphia Yd
B. Towner,	7 Feb 28	sick Hosp Norfik
J MGreen, ac'g	28 Novdo	Pensacola Yard
H. Keeling, ac'g	25 Aug 29	On leave
Lewis Parker,	13 Feb 32	Fairfield
Alex. Stephenson,	6 Jan do	Washington Yd
Sam. G. City,	19 May do	On leave
F. Gardner,	7 Sep do	Enterprise
Charles Cobb,	18 Jan'y 33	Vincennes
S. Daggett,	26 Feb 34	Vandalia
D. Taggart,	18 Jun do	John Adams
C. Wade,	27 Sep do	St, Louis
Alex. Russell,	19 Dec do	Shark
A. L. Lewis,	27 Dec do	Waiting orders
Jos. Ward,	do do	Waiting orders

Carpenters....21

Rich'd Thomas	22 Jan 14	On leave
John Snider,	1 do 18	Pensacola Yard
Sam. Phillips,	24 May 21	New York Yard
T. Armstrong,	17 Jun 22	Ordin'y Norfolk
John Fisher,	20 Mar 23	On leave
J. A. Dickason,	13 Dec 25	Portsmouth Yd
J. Southwick,	21 Dec 26	N. Yard, Boston
W. E. Sheffield,	11 Novdo	Ordi'y N. York
Wm Hatch, act'g	1 Nov 31	Fairfield
John Williston,	17 do do	Norfolk Yard
Alonzo Jones,	18 do do	Ontario
Patrick Dee,	9 May 32	On leave
John Green,	23 Jan. 33	Vincennes
Chas Bordman,	23 Aug do	Brandywine
Rich D. Berry,	12 Oct do	St. Louis
Elisha Ellis,	12 Nov do	John Adams
WL Shuttleworth	19 Apr 34	Potomac
Joseph Cox,	29 May do	Vandalia
L. Kervan, act'g	14 Oct do	Ord'ry Pen'cola
Francis Sagee,	13 Apr 31	Waiting orders
Wm. Peterson,	21 Jan 35	Waiting orders

Sail Makers...19

Jas. R. Childs,	8 Jun 22	Brandywine
Nat. B. Peed,	22 Oct 23	Erie
Benj. Crow,	5 May 26	On leave
S. B. Banister,	17 July do	Boston Yard
Christian Nelson,	21 Dec do	On leave
William Ryan,	18 Sept 27	Pensacola Yard
James Davis.	4 Nov 28	Delaware...74
J. G. Gallagher,	27 Nov 29	Portsmouth Yd
John Beggs,	20 Aug 30	On leave
John Heckel,	9 Nov 31	Ontario
Henry Bacon,	26 Feb 33	Vincennes
Wm. Bennett,	23 Aug do	On leave
Thos. J. Boyce,	12 Oct do	St. Louis
John Roser,	13 Nov do	John Adams
R Van Voorhis,	8 Feb 34	New York Yard
S. V. Hawkins,	18 Mar do	Falmouth
William Ward,	14 Aug do	Potomac
Mad. Whedon,	19 do do	Vandalia
Geo. Thomas,	19 Deb do	Shark

Pay and Emoluments of each grade of Officers in the Navy of the United States.

	Monthly pay.	Pay per ann.	Daily rations.	Amount of rations per an. num.	Cabin furniture.	Quarters and house rent.	Allowance for fuel	Allowance for candles.	Allowance for servants pay and rations.	Total amount of pay, &c. per an num.
Captain comm'g a squadron on separate service	100	1200	16	1460 00	360	-	-	-	-	3004 00
Do. of a line of battle ship	100	1200	8	730 00	300	-	-	-	-	2230 00
Do. of a vessel of 32 guns and upwards	100	1200	8	730 00	240			-	-	2170 00
Do. of 20, and under 32 guns	75	900	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1447 50
Do. commd'g Navy Yards	100	1200	16	1460 00	-	600	180	65	1 75	4066 75
Do. on Baltimore and Charleston stations	100	1200	8	730 00	-	300	180	65	561 75	3036 75
Do. waiting orders, or on leave	100	1200	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1930 00
Do. on furlough	50	600	–	– –	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
Captain's Clerk	25	300	1	91 25	-	-	-	-	-	391 25
Master Commd'tin comm'd of a sloop of 20 guns and upwards	75	900	6	547 50	180			-	-	1627 50
Do. of a sloop under 20 guns	60	720	5	456 25	180			-	-	1356 25
Do waiting orders, or on leave	60	720	5	456 25	-	-	-	-	-	1176 25
Do. commanding on shore	60	720	5	456 25	-	300	120	40	374 50	2010 75
Do. on furlough	30	360	–	– –	-	-	-	-	-	360 00
Do. recruiting station	60	720	5	456 25	-	300	120	40	374 50	2010 75
Lieutenant in command	60	720	5	456 25	120	-	-	-	-	1296 25
Do. not in command, but attached to a ship, or on leave, or waiting orders	50	600	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	965 00
First Lieut. Navy Yard	50	600	4	365 00	-	200	120	20	187 25	1492 25
Lieutenant on furlough	25	300	–	– –	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Master	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. on shore station	40	480	2	182 50	-	300	72	20	187 25	1141 75
Do. on some of the stations	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	72	20	187 25	941 75
Surgeon—										
Under 5 years, on shore	50	600	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	782 50
Under 5 years, at sea	60	720	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	1085 00
Over 5 years, on shore	55	660	3	273 75	-	-	-	-	-	933 75
Over 5 years, at sea	65	780	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1327 50
Over 10 years, on shore	60	720	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	1085 00
Over 10 years, as sea	70	840	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1570 00
Over 20 years, on shore	70	840	4	365 00	-	200	120	20	187 25	1732 25
Over 20 years, at sea	80	960	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1690 00
Surgeon of the fleet—										
Under 5 years	60	720	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1450 00
Over 5 years	65	780	12	1095 00	-	-	-	-	-	1875 00
Over 10 years	70	840	16	1460 00	-	-	-	-	-	2300 00
Over 20 years	80	960	16	1460 00	-	-	-	-	-	2420 00
Assistant Surgeon—										
Under 5 years, on shore	30	360	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	542 50
Over 2 years, at sea	35	420	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	785 00
Over 5 years, on shore	35	420	3	273 75	-	-	-	-	-	693 75
Over 5 years, at sea	40	480	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1027 50
Over 10 years, on shore	40	480	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	845 00
Over 10 years, at sea	45	540	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1270 00
Purser on board ship	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. on station	40	480	2	182 50	-	200	72	20	187 25	1141 75
Do. on furlough	20	240	–	– –	-	-	-	-	-	240 00
Passed Midshipmen	25	300	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	482 50
Midshipmen	19	228	1	91 25	-	-	-	-	-	319 25
Chaplain	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. attached to a station	40	480	2	182 50	-	250	54	12	163 25	1141 75

RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.
Sailing masters		40	2	Coxswains		18	1
Boatswains		20	2	Quarter Gunners		18	1
Gunners		20	2	Quarter Masters		18	1
Carpenters		20	2	Master-at Arms		18	1
Sail makers		20	2	Armorers		18	1
School masters		25	2	Stewards		18	1
Masters' mates		20	1	Coopers		18	1
Boatswains' mates		19	1	Cooks		18	1
Carpenters' mates		19	1				

Statement of the annual allowances made to the several Navy Agents.

NAMES.	Date of Commission	Stations.	Office rent	Clerk hire.	Stationery	Fuel and candles.	A porter.	Total.
Permanent.								
James K. Paulding	8 Jan 1832	*New York	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
Henry Toland	3 Mar 1833	*Philadelphia	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
John Thomas	11 Oct 1833	*Baltimore	150	1800	150	60	240	2400
Nash Legrand	27 Apr 1834	*Norfolk	150	1800	150	60	240	2400
John P. Henry	3 Mar 1833	*Savannah	-	-	-	-	-	1375
Byrd C. Willis	22 Oct 1832	*Pensacola	150	600	50	25	-	825
Daniel D. Broadhead	27 May 1834	*Boston	-	-	-	-	-	500
John Laighton	27 Apr 1834	*Portsmouth, N. H.	-		-	-	-	500
John J. Robertson	3 Mar 1833	*Charleston, S. Car.	-	-	-	-	-	250
Elias Kane	14 July 1832	*Washington City						
Temporary.								
Fitch, Brothers, & Co	7 Dec 1833	†Marseilles						
Baring, Brothers, & Co		‡London						
Wm. P. Furniss & Co.		St. Thomas						

* 1 per cent. on expenditures, not to exceed $2,000 per annum.
† Agent for the Mediterranean, is allowed 2 1-2 per cent on his disbursements commissions not to exceed $5,000 per annum. This is intended to cover *all* the expenses of the Agency. The Agent is to pay out of this per cent all his office expenses.
‡ 2 1-2 per cent. on all disbursements.

Statement of the annual allowances made to the Naval Store-Keepers.

NAMES.	Date Commission.	Stations.	Salaries.
Richard H. Ayer	1 May 1829	Portsmouth, N. H.	$1400
George Bates	1 Dec 1818	Boston	1700
Tunis Craven	15 Mar 1813	New York	1700
Robert Kennedy	- - -	Philadelphia	1250
Gabriel Galt	14 Nov 1822	Norfolk	1700
Cary Selden	20 May 1826	Washington	1700
Robert Joyner	20 May 1829	Pensacola	1700
Obadiah Rich	- - -	Port Mahon	1200
Jno. Martin Baker	- - -	Rio de Janeiro	1500

Naval Constructors.

Chief Naval Constructor.			
Samuel Humphreys	25 Nov 1826	Washington	$3000
Naval Constructors.			
John Floyd		Portsmouth, N. H.	900
Josiah Barker,		Boston	2300
Samuel Hartt,		New York	2300
William Doughty,		Washington	2300
Francis Grice	7 May 1817	Norfolk	2300

MARINE CORPS.

Names.	Date Comm'n.	Brevet Rank.	Station.
Colonel Commandant.			
Archibald Henderson,	1 July, 34	Brevet 17 Oct'r 30	Head Quarters
Lieutenant Colonel.			
Robert D. Wainwright,	1 July 34	Brevet 3 March 27	Gosport, Va
Majors..4.			
Samuel Miller,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	Philadelphia
John M. Gamble,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	New York
Samuel E. Watson,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 28 do 30	Portsmouth
William H. Freeman,	1 July 34	Brevet Lieut. Col 20 Feb'y 32	Ch'town, Mass
Captains..13.			
C. R. Broom, *Pay Master*	7 March 2[illegible]	Brevet Lieut. Col. 7 March 34	Head Quarters
Levi Twiggs,	23 February 30	Brevet 3 March 25	Washington Yd
John Harris,	13 June 30	Brevet 3 March 25	Delaware..74
Thomas A. Linton,	7 April 32	Brevet 18 April 27	Pensacola
James Edelin,	1 July 34	Brevet 18 April 27	Washington Yd
P. G. Howie, *Adj. & Insp.*	1 July 34	Brevet 18 do 27	Head Quarters
E. J. Weed, *Qr. Master,*	1 July 34	Brevet 7 Nov'r 28	Head Quarters
William Dulany,	1 July 34	Brevet 19 June 29	Recruit' service
Thomas S. English,	1 July 34	Brevet 11 August 29	Charlestown,Ms
George W. Walker,	1 July 34	Brevet 3 March 31	R'g hip,N York
Ward Marston,	1 July 34	Br vet 30 Oct'r 31	Potomac Frig.
Charles C. Tupper,	1 July 34	Brevet 21 Jan'y 32	Brandywine.
A. A. Nicholson, *A.Q M.*	25 July 34	Brevet 27 May 32	New York
First Lieutenants...20.			
James M'Cawly,	6 October 22	Brevet Captain 6 Oct'r 32	Gosport, Va
Benjamin Macomber,	2 April 23	Brevet Captain 2 April 33	United States
A. N. Brevoort,	26 Septem'r 23	Brevet Captain 26 Sept'r 33	Vincennes
Andrew Ross,	1 October 24	- - - - -	Falmouth Sloop
Richard Douglas,	26 April 25	- - - - -	Charlestown,Ms
Job G. Williams,	27 Decemb 25	- - - - -	Furlough
Alvin Edson,	14 March 29	- - - - -	Portsmouth
Horatio N. Crabb,	23 February 30	- - - - -	Natchez
Henry B. Tyler,	1 April 30	- - - - -	Navy Yard D.C.
Joseph L. C. Hardy,	13 June 30	- - - - -	Philadelphia
George F. Lindsay,	23 Septem'r 31	- - - - -	Pensacola
Landon N. Carter,	7 April 32	- - - - -	Gosport, Va
John G. Reynolds,	17 May 33	- - - - -	New York
Henry W. Fowler,	2 May 34	- - - - -	Charlestown
Francis C. Hall,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Waiting orders
Thomas L. C. Watkins,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Charlestown
F. N. Armistead,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Gosport, Va
George H. Territt,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Gosport
William E. Stark,	1 July 34	- - - - -	Delaware...74
Nathaniel S. Waldron,	25 July 34	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Second Lieutenants...19.			
William Lang,	30 Septem'r 31	- - - - -	Delaware...74
Jacob Zeilin, jr.	1 October 31	- - - - -	Erie
Thomas M. W. Young,	20 Febru'y 1832	- - - - -	United States
George W. Robbins	25 April 32	- - - - -	Brandywine
D. D. Baker	20 October 32	- - - - -	Portsmouth
Archibald H. Gillespie	20 October 32	- - - - -	Fairfield
George W. McLean	8 May 33	- - - - -	New York
Benjamin E. Brooke	8 July 33	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Edgar Irving	1 October 33	- - - - -	Furlough
Jabez C. Rich,	12 June 34	- - - - -	Potomac
Thomas Theodore Sloan,	17 October 34	- - - - -	New York
Addison Garland,	17 October 34	- - - - -	On leave
John P. Dieterich,	17 October 34	- - - - -	On leave
Louis F. Whitney,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Gosport
Frederick B. McNeill,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Waiting orders
John T. Sprague,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Head Quarters
Edward Lloyd West,	17 October 34	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Robert C. Caldwell,	17 October 34	- - - - -	On leave
Lafayette Searcy,	30 October 34	- - - - -	On leave

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.		Where employed.
Ships of the Line.				
Independence,	74	Boston	1814	In ordinary at Boston
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia	1815	Ditto, at New-York
Washington,	74	Portsmouth N. H.	1816	Ditto, at New-York
Columbus,	74	Washington	1819	Ditto, at Boston
Ohio,	74	New-York	1820	Ditto, at New-York
North Carolina,	74	Philadelphia	1820	Ditto, at Gosport
Delaware,	74	Gosport, Va.	1820	In commission Mediterranean
Alabama,	74	- - -		On the stocks at Portsmouth N. H
Vermont.	74	- - - - -		Ditto, at Boston
Virginia	74	- - - - -		Ditto. at Boston
Pennsylvania	74	- - -		Ditto, at Philadelphia
New York	74	- - - - -		Ditto, at Norfolk
Frigates, 1st Class.				
United States,	44	Philadelphia	1797	In commission, refitting
Constitution,	44	Boston	1797	In ordinary, at Boston
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia	1814	Ditto, at New-York
Java,	44	Baltimore	1814	Ditto, at Norfolk
Potomac,	44	Washington	1821	In commission Mediterranean
Brandywine,	44	Washington	1825	In commission Pacific
Hudson,	44	Purchased	1826	In ordinary, at New-York
Santee	44	- - - - -		On the stocks at Portsmouth N. H.
Cumberland	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at Boston
Sabine	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at New York
Savannah	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at New York
Raritan	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at Philadelphia
Columbia	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at Washington
St. Lawrence	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at Norfolk
Frigates, 2d Class.				
Constellation,	36	Baltimore	1797	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Congress,	36	Portsmouth, N. H.	1799	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Macedonian,	36	Captured	1812	On the stocks at Norfolk, rebuild'g
Sloops of War.				
John Adams,	24	Charleston, S. C.	1799	In commission Mediterranean
Cyane,	24	Captured	1815	In ordinary, at Philadelphia
Erie,	18	Baltimore	1813	On the Coast of Brazil
Ontario,	18	Baltimore	1813	On the Coast of Brazil
Peacock,	18	New-York	1813	In ordinary at New York
Boston,	18	Boston	1825	In ordinary at Boston
Lexington,	18	New-York	1825	In ordinary, at Portsmouth, N. H.
Vincennes,	18	New-York	1826	In the Pacific
Warren,	18	Boston	1826	In ordinary, at Philadelphia
Natchez,	18	Norfolk	1827	In commission Coast of Brazil
Falmouth	18	Boston	1827	In commission West Indies
Fairfield,	18	New-York	1828	In commission Pacific Ocean
Vandalia,	18	Philadelphia	1828	In the West Indies
St. Louis,	18	Washington	1828	In the West Indies
Concord,	18	Portsmouth	1828	In ordinary at Portsmouth, N. H.
Schooners, &c.				
Dolphin,	12	Philadelphia	1821	In the Pacific
Grampus	12	Washington	1821	In the West Indies
Shark,	12	Washington	1821	In the Mediterranean
Enterprise,	12	New-York	183	On the Coast of Brazil
Boxer,	12	Boston	1831	In the Pacific Ocean
Experiment	12	Washington	1831	In commission West Indies
Fox,	3	Purchased	1823	Receiving Ship at Baltimore
Sea Gull, (galliot)		Purchased	1823	Ditto, Philadelphia